

**REPORT OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941**







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FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30

1941



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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 5, 1942.*

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress Assembled:*

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmit herewith their report of the transactions of the Government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, as required by law.

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen served continuously during the fiscal year, and held the office of the President of the Board.

Commissioner John Russell Young also served continuously during the fiscal year.

Col. David McCoach, Jr., Corps of Engineers, United States Army, served as Engineer Commissioner, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, until he was transferred by order of the War Department to active duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Col. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was transferred by order of the War Department from active duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and detailed as Engineer Commissioner, taking over the duties of that office on May 20, 1941. Colonel Kutz had previously served two terms as Engineer Commissioner.

## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION LOANS

The Commissioners were successful in obtaining a material reduction of interest rates of Public Works Administration loans under authority contained in House Joint Resolution 559, approved July 1, 1940. Since no interest had theretofore been paid to the Public Works Administration it was retroactively effective to the date of the earliest advance from the Public Works Administration. The reduction was from 4 percent per annum to 1.677 percent per annum, and the reduction in interest makes it possible for the District of Columbia to repay the loan over a shorter period, namely 15 years rather than the 25 years originally contemplated.

The net savings in interest between the 4 percent for 25 years, and the 1.677 percent for 15 years is approximately \$4,428,895.

## TAX EXEMPTION BOARD

A real estate tax exemption board was appointed by the Commissioners on December 2, 1940. Preliminary work of organization was begun at once, and in January 1941 the actual inspection of privately



owned exempt properties in the District of Columbia was started by a special investigator appointed for the purpose.

There were approximately 2,000 pieces of property in the original list of exempt private holdings, with a total indicated value of more than \$111,000,000. These items were consolidated wherever possible, and resulted in a list of approximately 1,000 cases.

Consideration of these cases was begun by the tax exemption board early in February 1941, so that the board operated for only a period of about 5 months during the fiscal year 1941.

The work of this Board will be continued until all privately owned exempt properties have been examined.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE

During the latter part of August 1940 and the first week of September 1940, District officials in cooperation with the War Department and with the headquarters of the District of Columbia National Guard, prepared a selective service plan for the District of Columbia which was adopted by the Commissioners. Under this plan the District was divided into 24 local board areas based on statistics furnished by the Bureau of the Census. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, Commanding General, District of Columbia National Guard, was appointed by the Commissioners as Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia. District headquarters for selective service were established in the National Guard Armory. An assistant director, a disbursing officer, a medical assistant and other members of the staff of the District of Columbia Director for Selective Service were appointed.

Five members for each of the 24 local boards, consisting principally of outstanding members of citizens' associations and civic groups, medical advisory boards and a seven man appeals board, consisting of two physicians, two representatives of the general public, a business man, a lawyer, and a labor spokesman were appointed by President Roosevelt upon recommendation of the Commissioners.

The plan included detailed arrangements for registration at designated public schools in accordance with the Selective Service Act. This registration was conducted smoothly and efficiently on October 16.

Subsequent to the National Selective Service Lottery, members of local boards proceeded with the classification and induction of selectees in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Service Act and with instructions from the Commanding General, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., through the District of Columbia Director for Selective Service.

All of the operations under the Selective Service Plan for the District of Columbia have been, and are continuing to be, carried out efficiently by selective service officials. The Commissioners commend these officials, the registrants, and the general public for their patriotic cooperation in this important feature of the national defense program.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The District of Columbia Council of Defense was created by the Commissioners, at the suggestion of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, on November 1, 1940. The objectives of the Council are as follows:



(1) To provide means for full utilization of the powers and administrative organizations of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments in the adjustment and coordination of programs and procedures in order that closely integrated administrative machinery may function with maximum speed and effectiveness.

(2) To afford opportunity to private agencies to put their knowledge, skill, and organized facilities at the service of the Nation.

(3) To appraise properly, and assimilate the constructive value of individual offers of aid.

In accordance with Commissioners' orders, the Council was set up in the following manner:

Commissioners of the District of Columbia, cochairmen, ex-officio.

Executive Vice Chairman.

Committee on Civil Protection.

Committee on Welfare and Consumer Interest.

Committee on Health.

Committee on Housing, Works and Facilities.

Committee on Human Resources and Skill.

Committee on Industrial Resources and Production.

Committee on Volunteer Service.

The Executive Vice Chairman is administrative officer of the Council. Instructions from the Commissioners in regard to procedure and assignment of duties to the committee chairmen, as well as recommendations submitted by the committees, are transmitted through this officer.

On December 6, 1940, the Commissioners, upon recommendations of the committee chairmen, appointed members to serve on the various committees. These members were selected as far as possible to represent the various groups of citizens in the District. A number of meetings were held by the Executive Vice Chairman and committee chairmen to formulate the policy and duties of the committees.

The committees have been active and the members have been very cooperative in carrying out the duties assigned them. Progress reports and recommendations of the committees have from time to time been submitted to the Commissioners.

Among the reports submitted is a very complete one by the Committee on Civil Protection on Fire Defense and Police Protection, the recommendations of which are being acted upon by the Commissioners.

The Committee on Welfare has been very active, among other things, in recreational and community service for soldiers and civilians in the District and at nearby camps. This work is being conducted by a special force with offices on the fifth floor of the District Building.

The Committee on Housing, Works, and Facilities has organized a Defense Housing Registry for rooms, apartments, and houses, with offices at 458 Indiana Avenue NW. They also have at this location a Rent Complaint Activity which investigates specific complaints of rent increases.

The Committee on Volunteer Service, which was created on April 2, 1941, conducted a mass registration of men and women over 16 years of age on June 10, 11, and 12; approximately 19,000 persons registered. This committee has an office at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., is the central point for enrollment, and is furnishing all committees with volunteer help in the performance of their work.

In April 1941 a special meeting was held in respect to the suspension of mining in the bituminous industry and fear of attempt by some to



profiteer in coal. As a result of this meeting, attended by members of the Consumers Interest Committee and officials of the Coal Division of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the public was assured of the cooperation of local coal dealers.

During the summer the Council joined in a Nation-wide campaign for donations of used aluminum ware. A special committee, known as the District of Columbia Committee for the Collection of Scrap Aluminum for Defense, was formed and a very successful drive for the scrap aluminum was carried out.

#### REORGANIZATION OF AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Subsequent to the death of Maj. Daniel J. Donovan on October 23, 1940, who had been in the service of the District government for 49 years, and who, in addition to being the District Auditor, acted as Budget Officer and Chairman of the District Personnel Board, the Commissioners divided the duties and responsibilities performed by Major Donovan into two positions, namely, Auditor of the District, and Budget Officer of the District. Mr. A. R. Pilkerton, Principal Assistant Auditor, was promoted to the position of Auditor, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter L. Fowler was appointed Budget Officer and in addition designated as Chairman of the District Personnel Board.

#### BUDGET BUREAU JURISDICTION

Under date of August 7, 1940, the Bureau of the Budget submitted the following proposal to the Commissioners: (1) That the Budget Bureau, in reviewing supplemental and annual estimates for recommendation to the President and transmission to Congress, center its review upon the revenue estimates, the allocation of capital outlay moneys, the reimbursement to the United States Treasury of Federal loans, the amount of the Federal contribution, and the balancing of the budget; and (2) that the Bureau of the Budget concern itself with the relationship of District legislation to the interests of the Federal Government and particularly the effect which such legislation may have upon the operations of the Federal Government at the seat of government.

In summary, the procedure proposed was designed to confine the Budget Bureau's participation to broad budgetary and legislative policies, particularly as they affect the Federal Government or any of its agencies, and to fix upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the full responsibility for municipal administration within those budgetary legislative policies.

The Commissioners, on August 9, 1940, advised the Bureau of the Budget that they were in complete accord with the views as set forth by that Bureau.

#### INCREASED POPULATION

The Census Bureau released, on July 6, 1941, preliminary figures giving the population for the District as 663,153, an increase of 176,284 persons over the 1930 total.

It will be noted that this increase in population is steadily continuing.



APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS TO DISTRICT  
GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

The Commissioners adopted the policy to appoint, wherever possible, District of Columbia residents to positions in the District government. In submitting recommendations for the filling of positions, department heads are requested to state that the appointee is a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia; if not a resident, a full justification is requested as to the reason for recommending the employment of other than a District of Columbia resident, together with a statement as to what efforts have been made to obtain a qualified District resident for the position.

## APPOINTMENT OF CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN

The District of Columbia is entitled, under section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," and other laws, to give cadetships in the United States Military Academy. The present appointees are John Miller Wilson, for the term ending in June 1943; William M. Calnan, and Edward Burr for the term ending in June 1944; and Beverly C. Snow, Jr., and Paul Bradshaw, Jr., for the term ending in June 1945. There will be no vacancy from the District of Columbia until 1943.

Under a provision in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, and other laws, four midshipmen from the District of Columbia are in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. These midshipmen are Ward William Griffith III, and William Morgan Montgomery, for the term ending in June 1942; and Robert Graham Bradley, and Halford Woodson, for the term ending in June 1943. Upon official notification by the Navy Department that the District of Columbia would be entitled to an additional appointment this year, thereby bringing the District's quota up to five in accordance with statutory law, Richard L. Bailey, Jr., was appointed to fill the additional vacancy for the term ending in June 1945. The District of Columbia will have two vacancies in June 1942, for which the Commissioners will make nominations to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, after competitive examination is held.

Following are reports of the activities of the several branches of the District Government which the Commissioners deem of exceptional interest to the public, including a statement of the income and expenditures of the District government.







## FINANCES

### ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The assessed value of real estate in the District of Columbia, subject to taxation for the fiscal year 1941, was as follows:

Assessed value of land.....	\$483, 017, 497
Assessed value of improvements.....	754, 919, 588

Total assessed value of taxable real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.....	1, 237, 937, 085
Real estate tax for above fiscal year at the rate of \$1.75 per \$100	21, 664, 137

The tax rate for the ensuing fiscal year (1942) has been fixed at \$1.75 per hundred.

*Assessments of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1912 to 1941, inclusive, as shown in annual report*

Year	Land	Improvements	Total	Rate	Tax
1912.....	\$169, 648, 481	\$160, 674, 006	\$330, 322, 487	\$1. 50	\$4, 954, 837
1913.....	169, 153, 985	170, 045, 005	339, 198, 990	1. 50	7, 087, 985
1914.....	169, 212, 099	175, 912, 045	345, 124, 144	1. 50	5, 176, 862
1915.....	208, 279, 494	182, 029, 784	390, 309, 278	1. 50	5, 854, 639
1916.....	207, 173, 905	187, 035, 999	394, 209, 904	1. 50	5, 913, 148
1917.....	207, 355, 359	194, 743, 873	402, 099, 232	1. 50	6, 031, 488
1918.....	209, 877, 939	200, 795, 670	410, 173, 609	1. 50	6, 152, 604
1919.....	208, 097, 025	206, 513, 666	414, 610, 691	1. 50	6, 219, 160
1920.....	213, 499, 811	213, 123, 819	426, 623, 630	1. 50	6, 399, 354
1921.....	213, 785, 853	221, 008, 933	434, 794, 786	1. 95	8, 478, 498
1922.....	224, 333, 810	248, 540, 399	472, 874, 209	1. 82	8, 606, 311
1923.....	335, 538, 719	387, 660, 549	723, 199, 268	1. 30	9, 401, 590
1924.....	355, 657, 562	423, 203, 111	778, 860, 673	1. 20	9, 346, 328
1925.....	356, 598, 883	463, 026, 689	819, 625, 572	1. 40	11, 474, 758
1926.....	402, 848, 046	497, 901, 796	900, 749, 842	1. 70	15, 312, 747
1927.....	400, 882, 739	545, 484, 703	946, 367, 442	1. 80	17, 034, 614
1928.....	532, 986, 060	585, 107, 102	1, 118, 093, 162	1. 70	19, 007, 534
1929.....	531, 211, 850	606, 846, 055	1, 138, 057, 905	1. 70	19, 346, 984
1930.....	548, 021, 375	634, 441, 970	1, 182, 463, 345	1. 70	20, 101, 874
1931.....	552, 077, 040	659, 085, 578	1, 211, 162, 618	1. 70	20, 589, 765
1932.....	554, 072, 879	672, 619, 069	1, 226, 691, 948	1. 70	20, 853, 763
1933.....	544, 033, 911	685, 325, 655	1, 229, 359, 566	1. 70	20, 899, 117
1934.....	498, 581, 097	669, 671, 123	1, 168, 252, 220	1. 50	17, 523, 743
1935.....	487, 742, 551	645, 085, 098	1, 132, 827, 649	1. 50	16, 992, 414
1936.....	483, 016, 100	648, 782, 284	1, 131, 798, 384	1. 50	16, 976, 975
1937.....	479, 495, 264	664, 961, 889	1, 144, 457, 153	1. 50	17, 167, 314
1938.....	480, 420, 638	690, 910, 283	1, 171, 330, 921	1. 75	20, 498, 552
1939.....	480, 473, 718	713, 025, 368	1, 193, 499, 086	1. 75	20, 886, 491
1940.....	482, 466, 001	728, 742, 483	1, 211, 208, 484	1. 75	21, 196, 398
1941.....	483, 017, 497	754, 919, 588	1, 237, 937, 085	1. 75	21, 664, 137

1912 to 1922, inclusive, at two-thirds value, 1923 to 1940, at full true value.  
Abstracts from the land records of the District of Columbia No. 12485.

In the 1941 tax sale there was sold to individual buyers—4,732 lots for \$346,179.56; to District of Columbia—5,644 lots for \$76,212.64.

*Tax certificate section.*—For the fiscal year this section issued to individuals 20,572 tax certificates, 113 to the auditor and 102 to the surveyor.



*Personal tax, tangible, gross earnings and gross receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941*

	Assessment base	Tax
<i>Tangible personal property</i>		
Tangible personal property at \$1.75 per hundred.....	\$92,766,196	\$1,623,408
<i>Gross earnings</i>		
National banks at 6 percent.....	3,711,401	222,684
Trust companies at 6 percent.....	3,446,546	206,793
Building and loan associations at 2 percent.....	7,918,642	158,373
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co. at 5 percent.....	26,000	1,300
	15,102,589	589,150
<i>Gross receipts</i>		
Washington Gas Light Co. at 4 percent.....	8,045,640	321,826
Potomac Electric Power Co. at 4 percent.....	13,890,255	555,610
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. at 4 percent.....	10,620,906	424,836
Capital Transit Co. at 3 percent.....	8,328,471	249,854
Title companies at 1½ percent.....	10,036	150
Incorporated savings banks (less interest paid depositors) 4 percent.....	1,568,542	62,741
	41,463,850	1,615,017
(For change in tax rates see sec. 2, title 4, act of July 26, 1939.)		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Private bankers at \$500 per annum.....		None
Washington Stock Exchange at \$500 per annum.....		500
Note brokers at \$100 per annum.....		100
Building & loan associations, permit renewal.....		200
	150,332,635	3,828,375
Grand total.....		

*Comparative statement of tangible, gross earnings and gross receipts tax for period 1930 to 1941 (excludes tax on intangible personal property which was repealed on June 30, 1939, by act of July 26, 1939)*

Year	Value	Tangible rate	Tax	Gross earnings and gross receipts	Total
1930.....	\$107,206,520	\$1.70	\$1,822,511	\$2,228,456	\$4,050,967
1931.....	82,039,776	1.70	1,396,612	2,288,531	4,685,143
1932.....	80,538,771	1.70	1,309,169	2,215,084	3,524,253
1933.....	71,852,937	1.70	1,221,499	2,094,084	3,315,583
1934.....	62,769,721	1.50	941,546	1,650,280	2,591,826
1935.....	64,926,380	1.50	973,896	1,841,408	2,815,304
1936.....	68,120,069	1.50	1,021,801	1,937,670	2,959,471
1937.....	69,451,075	1.50	1,040,438	2,081,353	3,121,791
1938.....	81,566,107	1.75	1,426,174	2,150,725	3,576,899
1939.....	84,554,535	1.75	1,479,704	2,136,897	3,616,601
1940.....	85,810,510	1.75	1,501,683	2,210,461	3,712,144
1941.....	92,766,197	1.75	1,623,408	2,204,167	3,827,575

*Tax on intangible personal property for years 1930 to 1939. This tax was abolished June 30, 1939. Rate \$5 per \$1,000*

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1930.....	\$2,725,941	1935.....	\$2,043,525
1931.....	2,742,986	1936.....	2,104,767
1932.....	2,547,442	1937.....	2,624,889
1933.....	1,823,202	1938.....	2,877,360
1934.....	2,052,157	1939.....	2,669,746



*Gasoline tax.*—For the fiscal year the gasoline tax for the District of Columbia amounted to \$3,493,938.12, an increase of \$491,513.56 over the preceding year.

*A comparative statement of the gasoline taxes for the period from 1931 to 1941*

Year	Gallons	Tax	Companies and post exchanges	Increase
1931.....	87,046,073	\$1,740,921.46	29	\$371,529.70
1932.....	99,635,475	1,992,709.50	24	251,788.04
1933.....	104,206,580	2,084,131.60	25	91,422.10
1934.....	102,464,816	2,049,296.32	29	134,838.28
1935.....	107,053,990	2,141,079.80	32	91,783.48
1936.....	117,629,787	2,353,595.75	31	211,515.95
1937.....	128,242,136	2,564,842.73	36	212,246.98
1938.....	132,893,301	2,657,866.02	33	93,023.29
1939.....	138,001,999	2,760,037.77	34	102,171.75
1940.....	150,121,228	3,002,424.56	38	242,386.80
1941.....	174,696,906	3,493,938.12	36	491,513.56

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

*Automobile tax.*—For the fiscal year automobile taxes in the amount of \$1,247,896.01 were collected, which compared with the amount of \$982,235.78 collected for the previous year, showing an increase in tax collected on automobiles of \$265,660.23.

*Automobile tax from 1931 to 1941, inclusive*

Year	Tax	Increase	Decrease	Average tax per car
1931.....	\$440,180.86			\$4.40
1932.....	483,657.22	\$43,476.36		4.60
1933.....	359,820.95		\$123,836.27	3.27
1934.....	405,006.97	45,186.02		3.37
1935.....	548,049.84	143,052.87		4.21
1936.....	518,476.60		29,583.24	3.22
1937.....	620,742.39	102,265.79		3.69
1938.....	769,891.36	149,148.97		5.13
1939.....	623,115.84		146,775.52	4.15
1940.....	982,235.78	359,119.94		5.61
1941.....	1,247,896.01	265,660.23		6.24

*Special assessments levied.*—There were 1,254 special assessments levied for public improvements listed as follows:

Street improvements—gas tax.....	\$91,254.74
Condemnations.....	45,225.71
Alleys.....	43,623.16
Sidewalks.....	19,005.79
Watermains.....	160,139.60
Sewers.....	176,441.92
Abatement of nuisance.....	731.29
Total.....	536,422.21

*Special assessments paid.*—Record of payments received by the Collector of Taxes are forwarded for posting on special assessment records. In connection with these payments the Special Assessment Division mailed 7,000 bills.

Properties on which special assessments are delinquent are included in the annual tax sale.

*Vault space.*—An act of Congress, approved September 1, 1916, provides for the assessment of space occupied under sidewalks and



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streets in the District of Columbia and for the collection of rent from the user of said space in cases where it is used in connection with business of the users.

The total assessed value of vault space for the fiscal year amounts to \$7,919,133.50 and the rentals collected \$24,904.89.

*Licenses.*—During the fiscal year the License Bureau issued a total of 35,417 licenses in the amount of \$498,644.38, as follows:

Miscellaneous	31,376	\$492,779.38
Engineers	862	2,586.00
Transfers	2,088	2,088.00
Engineer renewals	1,066	1,066.00
Motor fuel importers	25	125.00
	35,417	498,644.38

The amount collected shows a decrease of \$45,152.63 below prior year's collections. This is due to change by Congress on July 17, 1939, in the expiration date of licenses issued under paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraphs 31 and 33 of the License Act from June 30 to March 31 of each year.

*Inheritance and estate taxes.*—Inheritance and estate taxes billed during the fiscal year, with comparative figures for the preceding fiscal year, are shown covering the total taxes as originally reported by the taxpayers and the total amount billed as determined by audit of the returns. The amount of taxes collected is also reported, covering all taxes collected during these 2 years, irrespective of dates billed.

	As reported by taxpayers	As billed	Collections
<b>Year ended June 30, 1941:</b>			
Inheritance taxes	\$643,634.47	\$711,814.67	<sup>1</sup> \$643,446.04
Estate taxes	162,945.30	162,945.30	175,770.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>806,629.77</b>	<b>874,759.97</b>	<b>819,216.86</b>
<b>Year ended June 30, 1940:</b>			
Inheritance taxes	564,118.45	608,816.03	617,826.21
Estate taxes	240,206.10	240,206.10	224,710.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>804,324.55</b>	<b>849,022.13</b>	<b>842,536.86</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,440.53 on account of penalties.

*Income tax.*—The total assessments made by the Income Tax Division under the Revenue Act of 1939, for the 12 months' period ending June 30, 1941, compared with those for the prior year, are as follows:

	Corporations		Individuals	
	Returns	Assessments	Returns	Assessments
1940	3,871	\$1,611,217.14	76,970	\$1,677,334.75
1941	3,622	2,044,574.31	73,809	1,819,501.68
Increase over 1940		433,357.17		142,166.93

In addition to the above returns filed, there were approximately 26,000 nontaxable returns received.



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 11

STATEMENT A.—Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, expenditures therefrom on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds

## CASH BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1940

To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia:	
General fund appropriations.....	\$2,032,247.23
Trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees....	\$620,563.34
Water fund.....	71,462.92
Trust funds.....	173,009.59
	865,035.85
Emergency relief, loans and grants.....	103,937.27
Public Works Administration, loans and grants.....	679,274.79
	\$3,680,495.14
In the Treasury of the United States:	
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	5,215,748.94
Trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees....	272,206.62
Water fund.....	192,171.64
Trust funds.....	744,672.95
	1,209,051.21
Emergency relief, loans and grants.....	118,131.95
Public Works Administration, loans and grants.....	21,210.72
	6,564,142.82
Items in transit:	
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	188,596.51
Trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees....	241,326.65
Water fund.....	13,599.76
Trust funds.....	7,897.74
	262,824.15
	451,420.66

## INCOME

Revenues of the District of Columbia:	
Through the Collector of Taxes.....	38,549,309.44
Deposits made direct in the Treasury of the United States.....	178,296.74
	38,727,606.18
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States.....	6,000,000.00
Amount paid by the United States account of divided appropriations.....	281,329.00
	45,008,935.18
Amount collected account of trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees....	5,382,184.01
Water fund.....	2,570,807.32
Trust funds.....	2,347,334.67
	10,300,326.00
Amount collected account of emergency relief, loans and grants.....	1,753,189.40
Public Works Administration, loans and grants.....	5,428,231.20
	17,481,746.60
	73,186,740.40

## EXPENDITURES

Net expenditures chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....	43,597,891.95
Net expenditures from trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees.....	4,881,611.51
Water fund.....	2,246,586.87
Trust funds.....	2,258,694.45
	9,386,892.83
Emergency relief, loans and grants.....	1,612,642.76
Public Works Administration, loans and grants.....	5,008,784.29
	59,606,211.83

## BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1941

To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia:	
General fund appropriations.....	2,131,751.51
Trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees....	486,630.63
Water fund.....	224,018.32
Trust funds.....	145,695.49
	856,394.44
Emergency relief, loans and grants.....	107,351.95
Public Works Administration, loans and grants.....	976,802.68
	4,072,300.58
In the Treasury of the United States:	
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	6,533,922.45
Trust and special funds:	
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees....	1,059,342.94
Water fund.....	334,084.70
Trust funds.....	851,960.16
	2,245,387.80
Emergency relief, loans and grants.....	255,263.91
Public Works Administration, loans and grants.....	143,129.74
	9,177,603.90



# 12 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT A.—*Showing cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, etc.*—Continued

BALANCES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1941—continued

Items in transit:		\$182,061.95	
General fund of the District of Columbia.....			
Trust and special funds:			
Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees....	\$88,645.54		
Water fund.....	43,351.75		
Trust funds.....	16,564.85		
		148,562.14	
			\$330,624.09
			73,186,740.40
UNAPPROPRIATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES			
To the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....			6,715,884.40
Unexpended balances of appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....	\$3,495,316.20		
Unappropriated revenue as of June 30, 1941.....	3,220,568.20		
			6,715,884.40

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for receipts, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, advances from appropriations payable from the revenues of the said District of Columbia and cash balances of the same*

Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1940.....	\$5,404,345.45	
Revenues of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury of the United States:		
Through the Collector of Taxes.....	\$38,549,309.44	
Direct deposits made into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund.....	178,296.74	
		38,727,606.18
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States.....		6,000,000.00
		50,131,951.63
Net advances from all general fund appropriations during the fiscal year 1941.....	43,416,067.23	
Balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1941.....	6,715,884.40	
		50,131,951.63
Balance to the credit of the general fund as above stated.....		6,715,884.40
Less various amounts deposited by the Collector of Taxes and other agencies during the fiscal year 1941, but not taken up and covered until the following fiscal year.....	\$181,431.70	
Repayments:		
Working capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1941.....	458.61	
Electrical Department, street lighting, District of Columbia, 1941.....	166.17	
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, District of Columbia, 1941.....	5.47	
		182,061.95
Balance as shown by the records in the U. S. Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.....		6,533,822.45

STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941*

Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia July 1, 1940.....	\$1,151,934.43	
Cash revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1941, as follows:		
Through the Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.....	\$38,549,309.44	
Deposits made direct into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.....	178,296.74	
		38,727,606.18
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States.....		6,000,000.00
		\$45,879,540.61
Lapsed appropriation balances account of surplus fund warrant.....		507,716.25
		46,387,256.86
Appropriation and other charges against the revenues of the District of Columbia account of various appropriation acts approved during the fiscal year 1941.....	43,166,688.66	
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1941.....	3,220,568.20	
		46,387,256.86



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 13

## STATEMENT C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

### GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

<b>Tax collections:</b>	
Realty taxes.....	\$20,129,717.92
Prior levies.....	1,772,102.11
Tangible personal taxes.....	1,532,169.82
Prior levies.....	128,433.53
Intangible personal taxes.....	16,813.76
Prior levies.....	11,515.96
Estate taxes.....	175,770.82
Franchise taxes.....	2,230,044.82
Inheritance taxes.....	642,005.61
Insurance taxes.....	869,107.21
Motor vehicle personal taxes:	
1941.....	1,078,276.22
1940.....	169,619.79
Beer taxes.....	194,197.77
Business privilege taxes:	
1939.....	19,676.14
1938.....	6,496.88
Alcohol beverage taxes.....	1,585,546.87
Income taxes:	
Corporation.....	2,082,084.77
Individual.....	1,790,147.68
	<u>\$34,433,527.58</u>
Interest—assessments, realty and personal taxes.....	279,788.13
<b>Fees:</b>	
Copies of record of dog taxes paid.....	150.75
Board of Tax Appeals.....	109.78
Dog pound.....	2,659.00
Elevator inspection.....	23,738.50
Health Department, transcript of records.....	5,520.50
Inspection places of public assembly, etc.....	430.00
Insurance licenses, transfer of.....	15.00
Municipal court, clerk.....	119,906.20
Occupational and business licenses, other than insurance, transfer of.....	2,088.00
Public convenience stations.....	1,321.99
Recorder of Deeds.....	221,787.05
Smoke regulations.....	13,669.00
Register of Wills.....	110,874.97
Tax certificates.....	20,572.00
Gas meters.....	4,343.60
Certified abstracts, Motor Vehicle Liability Act.....	126.00
Nonresident process fees.....	12.00
Board of barber examiners.....	1,746.79
Zoning Commission.....	3,650.00
Parking meters.....	27,843.47
Copies of income tax returns.....	1.00
Foreign building and loan associations.....	200.00
Public Library.....	32,948.75
Private parking, Municipal Center.....	22.00
Board of Cosmetology.....	8,229.81
	<u>601,966.16</u>
<b>Permits:</b>	
Building.....	155,685.63
Business concessions.....	4,331.00
Electric.....	67,804.70
Fences and hedges.....	169.00
Gas.....	5,869.00
Guard stones.....	2.00
Paved parkings.....	76.00
Pipe lines.....	4.00
Refrigerator.....	190.00
Sewers.....	4,442.00
Tanks.....	118.00
Walls.....	609.00
Water service.....	4,636.00
Digging test pits Engineers Department.....	1.00
Erecting flag pole.....	1.00
Excavation.....	1.00
	<u>243,939.33</u>
<b>Licenses:</b>	
Dog, 1942.....	2,818.00
Dog, 1941.....	58,210.71
Elevator operators.....	1,931.00
Engineers.....	2,586.00
Insurance.....	86,594.78
Occupational and business, other than insurance.....	492,779.38
Plumbers.....	6,735.42
Engineers, renewals.....	1,066.00
Alcohol beverage.....	702,955.58
Real Estate Commission, excess collections.....	16,953.33
	<u>1,372,620.18</u>
<b>Fines:</b>	
Juvenile court.....	1,364.00
Police court.....	691,882.95
	<u>693,246.95</u>



# 14 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## STATEMENT C.—Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

### GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Sale of products and services:			
District Training School, pay patients	\$2,295.08		
Department of Vehicles and Traffic, excess delivery charges	872.57		
Gallinger Municipal Hospital, pay patients	10,502.54		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, products	112.93		
Maps, District of Columbia	201.75		
Old material	5,295.82		
Regulations	73.00		
Sewage disposal from adjacent territory	7,271.35		
Surveyors	86,804.31		
Tuberculosis Sanitarium, pay patients	15,263.95		
Tuition, nonresident pupils	5,514.31		
Workhouse, products	59.46		
Commissary, penal institutions	1,522.28		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, pay patients	817.06		
Commissary, other than penal institutions	768.82		
District Training School, occupational therapy	.64		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	13.84		
			\$137,389.71
Rents:			
Buildings	28,983.14		
Conduit space on Francis Scott Key Bridge	380.00		
Eastern Market	4,865.25		
Fish wharves and market	23,113.25		
Georgetown Market	3,000.00		
Land	949.50		
Pipe lines	781.59		
Vault space:			
1941	24,163.11		
1940	545.76		
1939	100.51		
1938	80.51		
1932	10.00		
1930	5.00		
Western Market	5,922.95		
Wharves	3,145.28		
Wholesale Produce Market	10,485.85		
			106,531.70
Reimbursements:			
Advertising taxes	6,699.43		
Aid for the blind	550.52		
Board and care of insane	186,965.45		
District of Columbia property lost or damaged	5,237.80		
Recovery of payments made on account of indigent cases in hospitals	11,392.15		
Conscience fund	1.00		
Excess cost over contract price	366.99		
Expenses (court costs)	99.80		
Settlement of claim against Potomac Electric Power Co.	988.00		
Salaries, unauthorized services	59.00		
Recovery of money used in evidence	105.13		
Old-age assistance	14,892.55		
Board and care of children	7,543.64		
Salaries, dual employment	60.00		
			234,951.46
Forfeitures:			
Escheated estates	5,857.04		
Others—unidentified collections	223.39		
			6,080.43
Assessments—Roadways, sewers, sidewalks, street extensions, etc.:			
District of Columbia, all	79,585.44		
District of Columbia, 60 percent	106.62		
District of Columbia, 60 percent interest	4.47		
District of Columbia, 50 percent	661.82		
District of Columbia, 50 percent interest	10.59		
District of Columbia, miscellaneous percentages	40,765.01		
District of Columbia, miscellaneous percentages, interest	688.11		
			121,802.06
Policemen and firemen's relief fund:			
Deductions from salaries for policemen and firemen's relief	219,181.06		
Miscellaneous fines and sales, police and fire departments	6,673.37		
			225,854.43
Sale of Government property:			
Buildings	7,577.40		
Land	80,533.92		
Land and buildings	3,500.00		
			91,611.32
Direct deposits in the U. S. Treasury by Federal agents:			
Permits—business concessions	28,226.93		
Sale of products and services:			
Old materials	646.62		
Freedmen's Hospital	50.59		
Plants and flowers	279.41		
Maps	4.00		
Equipment	649.33		
Sale of land	5,147.00		



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 15

## STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued*

### GENERAL FUND REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Rents:		
Buildings.....	\$19,154.98	
Land.....	8,178.38	
Wharves.....	9,987.00	
Reimbursements:		
Excess cost over contract price.....	4.62	
Expenses.....	6.00	
Property lost or damaged.....	163.58	
Fees:		
Motor vehicles.....	114.49	
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.....	68,857.34	
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.....	4,413.63	
Fines—District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.....	4,694.88	
Assessments—Transfers of credits of members of Secret Service to policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	27,717.96	
		\$178,296.74
Amount transferred to the credit of the District of Columbia by the United States pursuant to the provision contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved June 12, 1940.....		6,000,000.00
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations.....		507,716.25
		<u>45,235,322.43</u>

### APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, Approved June 12, 1940:	
9910235—Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	\$48,560.00
9910236—Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	56,560.00
9910237—Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	253,760.00
9910107—Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	11,980.00
9910103—Public convenience stations, maintenance, District of Columbia, 1941.....	14,000.00
9910240—District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	196,210.00
9910241—District buildings, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	95,730.00
9910245—Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	293,940.00
9910295—Board of Tax Appeals, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	14,040.00
9910250—Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	53,320.00
9910243—Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	159,640.00
9910112—Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	122,880.00
9910102—Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia, 1941.....	44,160.00
9910255—Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	13,180.00
9910256—Coroner, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	4,700.00
9910260—Weights, Measures, and Markets, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	58,460.00
9910261—Weights, Measures, and Markets, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	9,175.00
9910126—Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	32,340.00
9910118—Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	64,880.00
9910265—Public Utilities Commission, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	69,920.00
9910266—Public Utilities Commission, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	1,500.00
9910122—Department of Insurance, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	28,000.00
9910124—Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	80,820.00
9910109—Minimum Wage Board, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	15,280.00
9910305—Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1941.....	10,860.00
9910300—Commission on Mental Health, District of Columbia, 1941.....	18,720.00
99X0220—Employees' compensation fund, District of Columbia.....	41,500.00
9910202—Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in the District of Columbia, 1941.....	65,900.00
9912275—Civil Service retirement and disability fund, liability of District of Columbia, 1941.....	805,110.00
9910270—Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	77,980.00
9910271—Register of Wills, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	13,120.00
9910280—Record of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	112,920.00
9910281—Recorder of Deeds, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	12,500.00
9910282—Recorder of Deeds, rent, District of Columbia, 1941.....	15,000.00
9910285—District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	33,000.00
9910286—Postage, District of Columbia, 1941.....	29,700.00
9910287—Judicial expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	1,500.00
9910288—General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941.....	6,500.00
9910289—Advertising delinquent taxes, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,000.00
9910201—Printing and binding, District of Columbia, 1941.....	48,125.00
9910206—Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1941.....	74,460.00
9910207—Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1941.....	10,560.00
9910128—Public Employment Service, District of Columbia, 1941.....	4,640.00
9910208—Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,500.00
9912223—Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1941.....	68,000.00
9912246—Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia of loan from Public Works Administration, 1941.....	800,000.00



# 16 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued*

### APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CON.

9910226—Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	\$435,380.00
9910227—Free Public Library, books and periodicals, District of Columbia, 1941.....	72,500.00
9910228—Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia, 1941.....	17,500.00
9910229—Free Public Library, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	48,000.00
9910231—Free Public Library, rent of branches, District of Columbia, 1941.....	5,760.00
99X0232—Free Public Library, new main building, District of Columbia.....	200,000.00
9910605—Sewers, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	183,860.00
9910606—Sewers and basins, cleaning and repairing, District of Columbia, 1941.....	228,700.00
9910607—Sewers and basins, construction, District of Columbia, 1941.....	300,000.00
9910608—Sewers, assessment and permit work, District of Columbia, 1941.....	275,000.00
9910650—Mosquito control, District of Columbia, 1941.....	12,000.00
9910603—Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of Columbia, 1941.....	200,000.00
9910703—Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	137,020.00
9910704—Cleaning streets, District of Columbia, 1941.....	445,160.00
9910705—Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	920,000.00
9910903—Electrical Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	97,780.00
9910904—Electrical Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	35,700.00
9910905—Electrical Department, police-patrol and fire-alarm systems, District of Columbia, 1941.....	30,000.00
9910906—Electrical Department, street lighting, District of Columbia, 1941.....	757,500.00
9911006—Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	9,419,498.00
9911004—Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	1,095,483.00
9911005—Public schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	466,585.00
9911007—Public schools, playgrounds and recreation centers, District of Columbia, 1941.....	25,000.00
9911008—Public schools, salaries and expenses, community centers, District of Columbia, 1941.....	280,320.00
9911110—Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Columbia, 1941.....	609,000.00
9911125—Education of deaf, dumb, and blind, District of Columbia, 1941.....	58,000.00
99X1150—Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	581,000.00
99X1160—School buildings and playgrounds sites, District of Columbia.....	230,000.00
9911204—Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,100,490.00
9911203—Metropolitan Police, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	232,085.00
9911210—Policemen and firemen's relief, District of Columbia, 1941.....	1,165,000.00
9911303—Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	2,176,720.00
9911304—Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	183,877.00
9911408—Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia, 1941.....	77,180.00
9911409—Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1941.....	409,060.00
9911410—Health Department, laboratories, District of Columbia, 1941.....	45,114.00
9911411—Health Department, inspections, District of Columbia, 1941.....	124,416.00
9911412—Southwest Health Center, furnishing and equipping, District of Columbia, 1941.....	23,000.00
9911433—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	423,760.00
9911434—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	213,000.00
9911435—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	5,500.00
9911450—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	687,840.00
9911451—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	292,000.00
9911452—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	23,000.00
9911453—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, training school for nurses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	600.00
9911454—Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941.....	80,000.00
9911455—Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941.....	80,000.00
9911456—Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941.....	75,000.00
9911457—Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1941.....	15,000.00
9911445—Columbia Hospital and Lying-in-Asylum, repairs, District of Columbia, 1941.....	5,000.00
9911503—Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	98,190.00
9911504—Juvenile court, jurors, District of Columbia, 1941.....	1,500.00
9911506—Juvenile court, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,000.00
9911545—Police court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	105,520.00
9911546—Police court, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,582.00
9911547—Police court, witnesses and jurors, District of Columbia, 1941.....	27,500.00
9911520—Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	87,620.00
9911521—Municipal court, jurors, District of Columbia, 1941.....	9,000.00
9911522—Municipal court, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	1,250.00
9911535—Probation system, courts, District of Columbia, 1941.....	17,680.00
9911700—Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	149,900.00
9911725—Division of Child Welfare, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	5,000.00
9911726—Division of Child Welfare, Board and care of children, District of Columbia, 1941.....	316,000.00



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 17

## STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued*

### APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—con.

9911727—Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, District of Columbia, 1941.....	\$39,000.00
9911728—Division of Child Welfare, building plans, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,675.00
9911708—Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	104,940.00
9911711—Jail, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	72,700.00
99X1709—Jail, addition, District of Columbia.....	44,000.00
9911730—Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	557,760.00
9911731—Workhouse and Reformatory, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	480,000.00
9911732—Workhouse and Reformatory, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	27,000.00
9911720—Working-capital fund, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1941.....	30,000.00
99X1717—Buildings, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia, 1941.....	70,000.00
9911560—Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1941.....	120,730.00
9911750—National Training School for Boys, contract, District of Columbia, 1941.....	91,250.00
9911752—National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1941.....	41,920.00
9911820—District Training School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	148,620.00
9911821—District Training School, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	107,500.00
9911822—District Training School, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	6,000.00
9911824—District Training School, purchase of truck, District of Columbia, 1941.....	750.00
9911830—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	41,005.00
9911831—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	29,000.00
9911832—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,000.00
9911833—Industrial Home School for Colored Children, purchase of refrigerator, District of Columbia, 1941.....	850.00
9911835—Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	37,530.00
9911836—Industrial Home School, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	25,600.00
9911837—Industrial Home School, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	6,500.00
9911840—Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	89,560.00
9911841—Home for Aged and Infirm, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	82,100.00
9911844—Home for Aged and Infirm, purchase of station wagon, District of Columbia, 1941.....	750.00
9911842—Home for Aged and Infirm, repairs, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941.....	12,350.00
9911764—Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia, 1941.....	7,660.00
9911780—Emergency relief of residents, District of Columbia, 1941.....	900,000.00
9911705—Home care for dependent children, District of Columbia, 1941.....	163,000.00
9911850—Assistance against old-age want, District of Columbia, 1941.....	582,500.00
9911851—Aid for needy blind persons, District of Columbia, 1941.....	50,000.00
9911860—Sponsors' contributions to Work Projects Administration, non-construction projects, District of Columbia, 1941.....	177,500.00
9911852—Education of handicapped children, District of Columbia, 1941.....	15,000.00
9911781—Temporary home for former soldiers and sailors, District of Columbia, 1941.....	17,370.00
9911713—Florence Crittenton Home and Saint Anns Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941.....	8,000.00
9911716—Southern Relief Society, District of Columbia, 1941.....	10,000.00
9911718—National Library for the Blind, District of Columbia, 1941.....	5,000.00
9911719—Columbia Polytechnic Institute, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,000.00
9911855—St. Elizabeths Hospital, support of insane, District of Columbia, 1941.....	2,792,250.00
9911856—Deportation of nonresident insane, District of Columbia, 1941.....	12,000.00
9911787—Burial of indigent soldiers, District of Columbia, 1941.....	270.00
9911789—Transportation of nonresident and indigent persons, District of Columbia, 1941.....	20,000.00
9911792—Vocational rehabilitation, District of Columbia, 1941.....	25,000.00
9912260—Militia, District of Columbia, 1941.....	48,940.00
99X2261—Militia, armory, District of Columbia.....	1,100,000.00
9912240—Reclamation of Anacostia River flats, District of Columbia, 1941.....	65,000.00
99X2205—Improvement of Washington Channel, District of Columbia.....	64,000.00
9912001—Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	350,990.00
9912003—Public parks, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	384,822.00
9912006—Park police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	176,230.00
9912005—Park police, uniforms and equipment, District of Columbia, 1941.....	13,400.00
9912011—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	41,230.00
9912030—National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1941.....	239,910.00
9912010—National Capital Park and Planning Commission, reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia, 1941.....	300,000.00
	<hr/> \$41,276,920.00



# 18 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## STATEMENT C.—*Showing appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued*

### APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CON.

Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved May 24, 1941:

9910281—Recorder of Deeds, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	\$3,000.00	
99120608—Sewers, assessment and permit work, District of Columbia, 1941 and 1942.....	100,000.00	
9910705—Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	15,000.00	
99X1150—Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	190,000.00	
9911210—Policemen and firemen's relief, District of Columbia, 1941.....	30,000.00	
9911434—Tuberculosis Sanatoria, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	4,000.00	
9911451—Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	52,600.00	
99X2215—Settlement of claims and suits, District of Columbia.....	450.00	
		\$395,050.00

Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940:

9910238—Department of Inspections, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	15,000.00	
9912223—Refund of erroneous collections, District of Columbia, 1941.....	170,000.00	
9911225—To maintain public order, inaugural ceremonies, District of Columbia, 1941.....	25,000.00	
		210,000.00
99X2225—Judgments, District of Columbia (interest).....		15.17

First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved Apr. 1, 1941:

99X0220—Employees' Compensation fund, District of Columbia.....	15,000.00	
9910230—Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,970.00	
9910231—Recorder of Deeds, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	2,750.00	
99X2231—Payment to Joseph Sharfsin, District of Columbia.....	1,500.00	
9910608—Sewers, assessment and permit work, District of Columbia, 1941.....	160,000.00	
99X1150—Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	180,000.00	
99X1160—School building and playground sites, District of Columbia.....	65,000.00	
9911821—District Training School, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941.....	7,000.00	
99X2225—Judgments, District of Columbia.....	10,297.75	

Audited claims:

99c2002—General expenses, public parks, District of Columbia (certified claims).....	14.15	
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445,531.90  
12.29

99X2225—Judgments, District of Columbia (interest).....

First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved Oct. 9, 1940:

9912277—Potomac River pollution control, District of Columbia, 1941.....	3,600.00	
9911520—Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....	945.00	
99X2215—Settlement of claims and suits, District of Columbia.....	500.00	
99X2225—Judgments, District of Columbia.....	4,275.99	

9,320.99

District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 12, 1940:

9910235—Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1941.....		1,800.00
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Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940:

9940404—Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia, 1934.....	6.24	
9950404—Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia, 1935.....	69.60	

75.84

Private Act, No. 606, approved Oct. 9, 1940:

99X2230—Relief of Estelle M. Corbett.....		1,850.00
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Private Act No. 617, approved Oct. 9, 1940:

99X2230—Relief of Anthony Borsellino.....		3,500.00
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Interior Department Act, approved June 18, 1940:

9911815—Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1941—amount charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		285,962.50
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Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 29, 1939:

9902276—District of Columbia share of expenses of United States District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, 1940.....		536,650.00
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Appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941.....

43,166,688.66



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 19

## STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

### I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
<b>Executive office:</b>			
Commissioners:			
Salaries.....	\$20,625.00		
Contingent expenses.....	555.69		
		\$21,180.69	
Secretary's office:			
Salaries.....	29,585.52		
Contingent expenses.....	719.97		
		30,305.49	
			\$51,486.18
<b>Finance offices:</b>			
Auditor's office:			
Salaries.....	155,796.12		
Contingent expenses.....	3,105.06		
Disbursing office, contingent expenses.....	309.03		
		159,210.21	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries.....	288,848.47		
Expenses.....	1,082.50		
Contingent expenses.....	5,694.69		
Bookkeeping machines.....	1,345.00		
		296,970.66	
Collector of Taxes:			
Salaries.....	53,279.56		
Contingent expenses.....	1,821.99		
Advertising delinquent taxes.....	2,030.50		
Dog tags.....	37.00		
		57,169.05	
Purchasing office:			
Salaries.....	56,333.90		
Contingent expenses.....	1,539.27		
		57,873.17	
			571,223.09
<b>Law offices, Corporation Counsel:</b>			
Salaries.....		121,424.48	
Contingent expenses.....		1,369.95	
Judicial expenses.....		2,604.50	
Lawbooks and books of reference.....		422.10	
			125,821.03
<b>Miscellaneous executive offices:</b>			
Municipal garage:			
Salaries.....	5,080.00		
Contingent expenses.....	45.26		
Motor vehicles, maintenance and repair.....	53,158.78		
Motor vehicles, purchase and exchange.....	9,999.50		
		68,283.54	
Plumbing board, salaries.....		300.00	
Permit division, contingent expenses.....		3.40	
Board of Examiners, steam engineers, salaries.....		295.00	
Municipal Architect's office:			
Salaries.....	63,443.06		
Construction services.....	50,408.62		
Contingent expenses.....	546.34		
		114,398.02	
Chief clerk's office and record division of Engineer Department:			
Salaries.....	32,020.02		
Contingent expenses.....	448.03		
		32,468.05	
Public Utilities Commission:			
Salaries.....	62,434.29		
Expenses.....	1,379.93		
		63,814.22	
Public Employment Service:			
Salaries.....	1,312.50		
Expenses.....	3,085.74		
		4,398.24	
Department of Insurance:			
Salaries.....	26,663.79		
Contingent expenses.....	858.25		
		27,522.04	
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board:			
Services and expenses.....	35,504.95		
Samples.....	607.71		
Witness fees.....	45.00		
Beverage tax stamps.....	8,614.04		
		44,771.70	



## 20 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Miscellaneous executive offices—Continued			
Board of Tax Appeals:			
Salaries.....	\$13,863.76		
Contingent expenses.....	43.09	\$13,906.85	
Minimum Wage Board:			
Salaries.....	15,098.59		
Contingent expenses.....	499.37	15,597.96	\$385,759.02
District Building:			
Services.....		185,521.66	
Miscellaneous supplies.....		75,704.06	
Contingent expenses.....		255.67	261,481.39
Courts:			
District of Columbia share of expenses:			
United States Court of Appeals.....	54,183.00		
District Court of the United States.....	482,467.00	536,650.00	
Fees of jurors and witnesses, District Court of the United States.....		755.60	
Probation system:			
Salaries.....	17,352.91		
Expenses.....	801.28	18,154.19	
Register of Wills:			
Salaries.....	77,797.67		
Expenses.....	13,120.78	90,918.45	
Recorder of Deeds:			
Salaries.....	116,890.00		
Expenses.....	18,104.79		
Rent.....	15,000.00	149,994.79	
Police court:			
Salaries.....	107,504.03		
Expenses.....	3,407.86		
Witnesses and jurors.....	21,416.25	132,328.14	
Building, police court.....		164.90	
Juvenile court:			
Salaries.....	101,333.69		
Expenses.....	3,086.14		
Jurors.....	1,644.00	106,063.83	
Municipal court:			
Salaries.....	91,263.97		
Expenses.....	1,547.29		
Jurors.....	9,376.00	102,187.26	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries.....	13,577.75		
Expenses.....	4,585.10	18,162.85	
Employees compensation fund.....		61,631.76	1,155,380.01
Civil-service retirement and disability fund, liability of the District of Columbia.....		805,110.00	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.....		250.00	
National Safety Council.....		294.71	
Zoning Commission, salaries and expenses.....		10,765.66	
Improvement of Washington Channel.....		64,000.00	
Reimbursement to United States of loan from Public Works Administration:			
Principal.....	700,668.67		
Interest.....	99,331.33	800,000.00	
Total, general government.....			1,742,052.13
			4,293,202.85



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 21

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Metropolitan Police:			
Salaries:			
Officers and members.....	\$3,064,243.48		
Civilian employees.....	154,257.62		
		\$3,218,501.10	
Contingent expenses.....		69,823.78	
Fuel.....		4,316.10	
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....		8,388.77	
House of Detention:			
Salaries.....	9,603.50		
Maintenance.....	9,032.19		
		18,635.69	
Motor vehicles.....		61,091.62	
Uniforms.....		46,752.23	
Alterations, Women's Bureau building.....		7,332.81	
Cell block, No. 13 precinct.....		3,880.69	
			\$3,438,722.79
Buildings, Metropolitan Police:			
Station house, square south of 482.....			63,899.87
Militia.....		45,308.50	
Armory building:			
Plans and specifications.....	18,164.35		
Construction.....	1,206,103.41		
		1,224,267.76	
Policemen and firemen's relief:			1,269,576.26
Policemen.....		743,058.38	
Firemen.....		452,468.66	
			1,195,527.04
Fire Department:			
Salaries:			
Officers and members.....	2,247,167.07		
Civilian employees.....	5,571.75		
		2,252,738.82	
Contingent expenses.....		20,671.55	
Fuel.....		20,113.01	
Hose.....		23,524.19	
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....		33,085.79	
Repairs to apparatus.....		35,362.17	
Uniforms and equipment.....		21,816.32	
Fire fighting apparatus.....		48,452.60	
Three passenger automobiles.....		1,582.89	
Three chief's automobiles.....		2,716.16	
			2,460,063.50
Miscellaneous inspection:			
Department of Inspections:			
Salaries.....	250,180.57		
Expenses.....	7,540.45		
Contingent expenses.....	1,986.93		
		259,707.95	
Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets:			
Salaries.....	56,513.39		
Purchase of commodities.....	902.28		
Maintenance and repair of markets.....	7,912.02		
Purchase and exchange of one motor vehicle.....	615.50		
Contingent expenses.....	500.94		
Electrical work, Municipal Fish Wharf.....	6,545.74		
		72,989.87	
Office of Poundmaster:			
Salaries.....	9,639.84		
Expenses.....	2,382.23		
		12,022.07	
			344,719.89
Miscellaneous:			
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries.....	78,892.57		
Contingent expenses.....	911.69		
Rebinding and repairing records.....	100.00		
		79,904.26	
Electrical Department:			
Salaries.....	95,773.08		
General supplies.....	36,730.74		
Police patrol and fire alarm systems.....	49,707.54		
		182,211.36	
Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries—repay- ment in excess of expenditures.....		-3.40	
Reunion of United Confederate Veterans.....		11,633.94	
Maintaining public order, inaugural ceremonies.....		23,751.01	
Wharves, contingent expenses.....		478.25	
			297,975.42
Total, protection of life and property.....			9,070,484.77

# 22 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## III. HEALTH AND SANITATION

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Health Department:			
General administration:			
Personal services.....	\$75,083.79		
Contract investigational services.....	955.32		
Contingent expenses.....	1,501.24	\$77,540.35	
Medical services.....		421,657.84	
Maintenance of laboratories.....		43,268.62	
Inspections:			
Services and expenses.....	121,288.16		
Services, Food and Drug Act.....	185.00	121,473.16	
Purchase of ambulance.....		1,930.17	
Health Center Building:			
Construction.....	21,889.13		
Furnishing and equipping.....	20,906.20	42,795.33	
			\$708,665.47
Sewers and sewage disposal:			
Salaries.....		177,914.05	
Contingent expenses.....		373.54	
Cleaning and repairing.....		238,204.43	
Construction.....		329,458.56	
Assessment and permit work.....		366,176.37	
Rights-of-way.....		13.80	
Sewage treatment plant, maintenance.....		195,937.85	
Shop building, construction.....		9,407.07	
			1,317,485.67
Street cleaning and city refuse:			
Salaries.....		135,573.57	
Contingent expenses.....		298.83	
Cleaning streets.....		408,419.96	
Street cleaning equipment.....		39,048.56	
Collection and disposal of refuse.....		866,447.87	
Motor vehicle equipment.....		65,290.06	
			1,515,676.85
Public convenience stations, maintenance.....			13,393.35
Mosquito control.....			10,272.50
Total, health and sanitation.....			3,565,493.84

## IV. HIGHWAYS

Extension, etc., streets and avenues:			
Widening Ordway Street.....		\$61.05	
Widening Huidekopper Place.....		8.55	
Extension of alley, square 1046.....		6.24	
			\$75.84
Street lighting.....			757,386.98
Total, highways.....			757,462.82

## V. PUBLIC WELFARE

General supervision:			
Salaries.....		\$150,061.22	
Contract investigational services.....		5,226.71	
Contingent expenses.....		701.67	
			\$155,989.60
Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm:			
Salaries.....	\$79,813.29		
Temporary labor.....	2,056.07		
Maintenance.....	78,543.36		
Repairs to buildings.....	12,442.91		
Purchase of station wagon.....	697.50		
		173,553.13	
Buildings, Home for the Aged and Infirm:			
Addition to infirmary building.....		1,246.20	
Municipal Lodging House:			
Salaries.....	3,660.00		
Maintenance.....	3,406.88		
		7,066.88	
Washington Home for Incurables.....		14,942.93	
Southern Relief Society.....		9,998.96	



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 23

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
<b>Poor in institutions—Continued</b>			
District Training School:			
Salaries.....	\$141,778.45		
Temporary labor.....	2,421.70		
Maintenance.....	110,108.79		
Repairs to buildings.....	6,260.15		
Books and periodicals.....	128.98		
Consulting physicians.....	435.00		
Repairs to bridge.....	45.00		
Dormitory building.....	135,163.28		
Milk house and barn.....	5,964.50		
Purchase of truck.....	677.01		
		\$402,982.84	\$609,790.94
<b>Care of children:</b>			
Division of Child Welfare:			
Contingent expenses.....	4,142.06		
Board and care.....	283,524.77		
Books and periodicals.....	8.00		
Two foster homes.....	518.00		
Burial expenses.....	100.00		
		288,292.83	
Florence Crittenton Home and St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....		7,986.80	
Reception and detention of children:			
Services.....	21,280.29		
Maintenance.....	16,117.57		
		37,397.86	
<b>Industrial Home School:</b>			
Salaries.....	34,454.49		
Temporary labor.....	1,119.57		
Maintenance.....	25,048.63		
Repairs to buildings.....	5,967.66		
		66,589.75	
<b>Industrial Home School for Colored Children:</b>			
Salaries.....	38,814.08		
Temporary labor.....	510.88		
Maintenance.....	27,456.95		
Repairs to buildings.....	3,896.60		
Manual training equipment.....	1,003.40		
Vocational building.....	15,250.92		
		86,932.83	
National Training School for Boys (contract).....		83,912.85	
National Training School for Girls:			
Salaries.....	22,489.68		
Maintenance.....	17,813.30		
Medical care.....	798.00		
Dental care.....	368.00		
Repairs to building damaged by fire.....	717.95		
		42,186.93	
<b>Home care for dependent children:</b>			
Salaries.....	10,116.50		
Home care.....	145,622.53		
Burial of children.....	400.00		
		156,139.03	769,438.88
<b>Miscellaneous charities:</b>			
Transportation of indigent and nonresident persons:			
Salaries.....	6,915.92		
Expenses.....	10,959.13		
		17,875.05	
<b>Temporary Home for former Soldiers and Sailors:</b>			
Salaries.....	4,574.00		
Maintenance.....	12,183.64		
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	958.56		
		17,746.20	
<b>Aid for needy blind persons.....</b>		36,393.75	
<b>Assistance against old-age want:</b>			
Services and supplies.....	56,634.01		
Old-age assistance.....	523,686.50		
		580,320.51	
<b>Emergency relief of residents:</b>			
Administrative services and expenses.....	102,854.66		
Relief.....	686,746.29		
Surplus commodities:			
Services.....	5,140.26		
Expenses.....	25,077.95		
Work relief.....	49,960.00		
		869,779.16	

# 24 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Miscellaneous charities—Continued.			
Sponsors contribution to Works Progress Administration nonconstruction projects:			
Sewing rooms	\$39,955.33		
Household services	10,419.11		
Housekeeping aides	6,904.89		
Adult education	12,552.17		
Recreation	5,508.19		
School lunches	82,346.80		
Historical records	2,393.97		
Woodyard project	9,117.44		
		\$169,197.90	
Burial of indigent soldiers		225.00	
Vocational rehabilitation		25,000.00	
Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees		65,900.00	
			\$1,782,437.57
Hospitals:			
Providence Hospital, repairs and improvements		27,719.32	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital		47,243.40	
Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, repairs		3,078.32	
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital		89,177.85	
Freedmen's Hospital		558,789.42	
Children's Hospital:			
Dispensary cases	11,094.00		
Ward cases	69,328.10		
		80,422.10	
Emergency—George Washington Clinic:			
Services	18,275.04		
Miscellaneous expenses	4,998.60		
		23,273.64	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital:			
Personal services	683,934.38		
Temporary labor	2,028.23		
Maintenance	318,586.02		
Books and periodicals	110.94		
Expenses, training school for nurses	646.50		
Out-patient relief	26,968.87		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	5,618.53		
Equipment	1,113.05		
Elevator, crippled children's building	6,177.31		
		1,045,183.83	
Tuberculosis Sanatoria:			
Salaries	430,464.55		
Consulting physicians	2,985.00		
Chief visiting consultant	3,250.00		
Maintenance	214,738.61		
Books and periodicals	143.01		
Repairs to buildings and grounds	6,480.94		
		658,062.11	
Care of insane:			2,534,949.99
Commission on Mental Health:			
Salaries and expenses	19,055.97		
Contingent expenses	676.35		
		19,732.32	
Hospital for the Insane:			
Support	2,845,578.60		
Deportation	10,630.82		
		2,856,209.42	
Prisons and reformatories:			2,875,941.74
Jail:			
Salaries	103,219.79		
Maintenance	70,685.85		
Uniforms	519.60		
Newspapers, etc.	83.93		
Construction of addition	154,802.16		
		329,311.33	
Workhouse and Reformatory:			
Salaries	539,586.98		
Maintenance	473,270.83		
Repairs to buildings	29,306.05		
Moving-picture machine	1,496.00		
Replacing dredge	7,835.75		



## STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## V. PUBLIC WELFARE—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Prisons and reformatories—Continued.			
Workhouse and reformatory—Continued.			
Permanent construction:			
Building for women.....	\$43,482.77		
Walled enclosure, furniture and equipment.....	16,628.66		
Warehouse and service building, construction.....	121.97		
Equipment and utilities.....	23,157.71		
Enclosed reservoir.....	9,378.88		
Bakery and equipment.....	8,160.71		
		\$1,152,426.31	
Working capital fund, workhouse and reformatory repayment in excess of expenditure.....		—189.21	
Support of convicts.....		107,463.29	
			\$1,589,011.72
Total, public welfare.....			10,317,560.44

## VI. EDUCATION

Public schools:			
Salaries:			
Officers.....	\$750,827.94		
Clerks.....	199,852.00		
School attendance.....	40,836.13		
Teachers and librarians.....	7,301,942.79		
Vacation schools.....	30,391.50		
Night schools.....	100,080.24		
Americanization work.....	8,699.20		
Janitors.....	1,008,651.44		
Health and physical education, central area.....	12,368.66		
Vocational education.....	20,952.22		
Lectures on narcotics.....	370.00		
Community centers.....	286,910.13		
Education, children of soldiers, sailors, and marines.....	327.78		
Maintenance of kindergartens.....	2,916.32		
Purchase and repair of furniture and machinery.....	64,639.06		
Textbooks and supplies:			
Services.....	6,838.00		
Expenses.....	188,195.11		
Fuel, gas and electricity.....	288,793.86		
School gardens.....	3,394.79		
Equipment and maintenance of laboratories.....	20,994.97		
Contingent expenses:			
Reference books and periodicals.....	7,285.33		
Night schools.....	3,869.89		
Americanization work.....	527.75		
Labor.....	6,995.52		
Replacement of pianos.....	1,415.24		
Miscellaneous.....	139,327.06		
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
Replacement of boilers.....	18,497.19		
Replace heating plant, Garfield School.....	1.62		
Replace drinking fountains.....	2,999.72		
Replace toilet facilities.....	7,114.84		
Improvement of Health School.....	9,730.50		
Miscellaneous.....	377,812.58		
Replacement of trucks.....	941.90		
Replace heating plant, Gage School.....	8,104.33		
School for tubercular and crippled children:			
Maintenance.....	4,050.06		
Transportation of pupils.....	16,091.04		
Equipment for school yards.....	2,752.50		
Tabulating school census cards.....	1,762.82		
Office practice room, Eastern High School.....	6,483.06		
Purchase of furniture and equipment.....	277,947.17		
Replace worn-out furniture and equipment.....	7,670.00		
Replace furniture and equipment, Central High.....	105.00		
Replace furniture and equipment, Armstrong High.....	386.10		
Equipment, Margaret Murray Washington School.....	15,865.24		
		11,255,818.60	
Construction of buildings:			
Thomas Jefferson Memorial.....	199,655.04		
Addition, Randall Junior High.....	101,558.59		
Cuno H. Rudolph School.....	16,903.45		
8-room addition Ketcham and remodeling Van Buren.....	207,706.33		
Addition, Montgomery School.....	187,150.76		
Senior High, 5th and Sheridan.....	86,750.83		

## 26 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## VI. EDUCATION—Continued

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
<b>Public Schools—Continued</b>			
<b>Salaries—Continued</b>			
8-room addition, Syphax School.....	\$1,404.45		
Junior High, 17th and Q St. SE.....	555.87		
8-room building vicinity Minnesota Ave. and Ely Pl. SE.....	45.62		
Junior High, Banneker playground site.....	51.34	\$801,782.28	
<b>School building and playground sites:</b>			
Vicinity Pennsylvania and Alabama Aves. SE.....	33,330.00		
Vicinity Minnesota Ave. and Ely Pl. SE.....	20,636.00		
Land, Syphax School.....	23,665.15		
Vicinity Massachusetts Ave. and Macomb St.....	75,031.60		
Elementary school vicinity Brent School.....	34,818.60		
Elementary school, 11th and G Sts. SE.....	28,187.40		
Vicinity 13th and Van Buren NW.....	21,544.10		
Land west of Rose Lees Hardy School.....	6,107.00	243,319.85	
			\$12,300,920.73
<b>Special education:</b>			
Columbia Institution for the Deaf.....		36,500.00	
Instruction of blind children.....		7,750.00	
Education of colored deaf mutes.....		9,250.00	
National Library for the Blind.....		5,000.00	
Columbia Polytechnic Institute.....		3,000.00	
Education of handicapped children.....		14,953.39	76,453.39
<b>Free Public Library:</b>			
Salaries.....	431,562.19		
Contingent expenses.....	53,946.12		
Books and periodicals.....	68,710.59		
Binding.....	19,609.91		
Rent of branches.....	6,060.00	579,888.81	
<b>New main building:</b>			
Plans.....	50,125.65		
Construction.....	7,569.22	57,694.87	637,583.68
<b>Teachers' retirement appropriated fund:</b>			
Annuities.....		197,230.57	
Government contribution.....		231,178.58	
Investments.....		183,624.65	612,033.80
<b>Total, education.....</b>			13,626,991.60

## VII. RECREATION

<b>Parks:</b>			
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats.....		\$65,000.00	
National Zoological Park.....		239,084.44	
<b>National Capital Park and Planning Commission:</b>			
Salaries and expenses.....	\$40,661.64		
Reimbursement to United States by District of Columbia.....	300,000.00	340,661.64	
<b>Public parks:</b>			
Salaries.....	337,885.22		
Expenses.....	377,430.52	715,315.74	
<b>Park police:</b>			
Salaries.....	171,396.30		
Uniforms and equipment.....	13,386.68	184,782.98	\$1,544,844.80
<b>Public playgrounds:</b>			
Playgrounds and recreation centers.....		29,056.45	
Summer expenses, playgrounds.....		156.21	
Playgrounds improvements.....		130.11	
Playgrounds salaries—repayment in excess of expenditure.....		—1.42	
Architectural and landscaping plans.....		1,000.00	30,341.35
<b>Total, recreation.....</b>			1,575,186.15



## STATEMENT D.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

	Detail	Total	Grand Total
Miscellaneous offices:			
Repair division, contingent expenses.....	\$572.99		
Postage.....	23,904.98		
General advertising.....	7,053.51		
Traveling expenses.....	2,438.84		
Printing and binding.....	52,366.20		
Stock.....	7.93		
		\$86,434.45	
Settlement of claims and suits.....		3,865.49	
Judgments.....		27,173.38	
Refund of erroneous collections.....		265,132.12	
Purchase of construction material—repayment in excess of expenditure.....		-11,420.50	
Refund of assessments.....		963.65	
Emergency fund.....		2,158.56	
Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles.....		10,352.42	
Relief of Anthony Borsellino.....		3,500.00	
Relief of Estelle M. Corbett.....		1,850.00	
Payment to Joseph Sharfstein.....		1,500.00	
Total, miscellaneous.....			\$391,509.48

## SUMMARY, APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES

I. General government.....	\$4,293,202.85
II. Protection of life and property.....	9,070,484.77
III. Health and sanitation.....	3,565,493.84
IV. Highways.....	757,462.82
V. Public welfare.....	10,317,560.44
VI. Education.....	13,626,991.60
VII. Recreation.....	1,575,186.15
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	391,509.48
Total.....	43,597,891.95

## STATEMENT E.—Showing appropriations and advances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

Balance of District of Columbia appropriations, subject to requisition, fiscal year 1940.....	\$4,274,041.37
Appropriations for the fiscal year 1941.....	43,452,651.16
	47,726,692.53
Total amount of requisition advances and other charges, less repayments, against various District of Columbia appropriations, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.....	43,697,396.23
Balances account of lapsed appropriations for the fiscal year 1941.....	520,184.72
Balance of appropriations, subject to requisition, June 30, 1941.....	3,509,111.58
	47,726,692.53

STATEMENT F.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

	Balances, July 1, 1940	Collections made during the fiscal year	Total avail- able for expenditure	Net expendi- tures during the fiscal year	Balances			
					In the U. S. Treasury	Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the U. S. Treasury until the following fiscal year	To the credit of the disbursing officer, of District of Columbia	Total balances
9924—Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	\$592,900.12	\$834,246.18	\$1,427,146.30	\$911,363.90	\$476,826.37	\$10,326.70	\$28,629.33	\$515,782.40
9920—Teachers retirement fund, deductions.....	160,718.28	503,585.99	654,304.27	418,430.66	218,651.64	1,965.36	15,256.61	235,873.61
9923—Teachers retirement fund, Government reserves.....	17,423.94	274,250.07	291,674.01	250,769.20	40,904.81			40,904.81
9730—Water fund.....	277,234.32	12,570,807.32	2,848,041.64	2,246,586.87	334,084.70	43,351.75	224,018.32	601,454.77
9928—Washington redemption fund.....	53,866.10	417,647.07	471,513.17	409,301.35	26,783.73	4,272.79	31,155.30	62,211.82
9908—Permit fund.....	2,276.79	1,080.00	3,356.79	1,480.00	1,896.79			1,896.79
9701—Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor vehicle fees.....	1,134,096.61	5,382,184.01	6,516,280.62	4,881,611.51	1,059,342.94	88,645.64	486,680.63	1,634,669.11
9903—Inmates funds.....	21,611.51	63,792.65	85,404.16	66,000.00	19,404.16			19,404.16
9930—Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act.....	2,852.91	8,274.76	11,127.67	7,000.00	4,127.67			4,127.67
9902—Unclaimed condemnation awards.....	294.00		294.00		294.00			294.00
9933—Fees and other collections, United States marshal, municipal court.....	29,913.58	63,699.95	93,613.53	69,316.34	24,297.19			24,297.19
9913—Surplus fund realty tax sales.....	53,723.05	180,758.00	234,481.05	125,053.00	38,773.80		70,654.25	109,428.05
	2,336,911.21	10,300,326.00	12,637,237.21	9,388,892.83	2,245,387.80	148,562.14	856,394.44	3,250,344.38
9925—Emergency relief, grants to the District of Columbia by F. E. R. A.....	4,707.61		4,707.61	3-11.13	4,718.74			4,718.74
9950—Public Works, District of Columbia, loans by F. E. R. A., sewage disposal.....	66,315.01		66,315.01		66,315.01			66,315.01
9948—Public Works, District of Columbia, loans by F. E. R. A., Adult Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	23,692.42		23,692.42	2,620.67	21,071.75			21,071.75
9934—Aid to dependent children, grants by Social Security Board.....	3,109.66	222,210.21	225,319.87	221,633.33	768.18		2,918.36	3,686.54
9935—Aid to blind, grants by Social Security Board.....		38,818.75	38,818.75	38,513.22	305.53			305.53
9930—Old-age assistance, grants by Social Security Board.....	57.50	543,827.11	543,884.61	540,659.66	3,224.95			3,224.95
9937—Administrative expenses, District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board.....	179.95	313,000.18	313,180.13	312,514.56	665.57			665.57
9938—Public health work, Social Security Board, grants by Public Health Service.....	18,632.02	76,815.21	95,447.23	74,986.84	17,690.80		2,769.59	20,460.39
9939—Maternal and Child Health Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau.....	29,973.71	81,973.97	111,947.68	76,300.72	32,195.22		3,451.74	35,646.96



9941—Services for crippled children, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau  
9942—Cooperative education, trade and industry  
9943—Cooperative education, home economics  
9944—Cooperative education, teacher training  
9947—Cooperative education, distributive occupations  
9945—Venereal disease control, grants by Public Health Service  
9940—Child Welfare Service, Social Security Act, grants by Children's Bureau  
9970—Vocational education, defense workers

42,056.25	41,252.50	83,308.75	53,265.99	25,301.13	4,741.63	30,042.76
1,180.97	19,803.67	20,984.64	19,219.97	863.56	901.11	1,764.67
1,593.34	18,708.33	20,361.67	20,111.85		249.82	249.82
3,904.27	6,549.87	10,454.14	7,937.84	328.87	2,187.43	2,516.30
6,019.39	4,129.28	10,148.67	5,822.35	1,915.64	2,410.68	4,326.32
16,336.45	48,500.00	64,836.45	51,247.49	5,084.22	8,504.74	13,588.96
4,310.67	8,805.64	13,116.31	5,437.59	4,739.79	2,938.93	7,678.72
	328,734.68	328,734.68	182,381.81	70,074.95	76,277.92	146,352.87
222,069.22	1,753,189.40	1,975,258.62	1,612,642.76	255,263.91	107,351.95	362,615.86

Water fund:

Water rents	\$2,290,126.69
Water main assessments	\$153,077.48
Water main assessments, interest	6,353.41
Damage to District of Columbia property	159,430.89
Received from Arlington County	86.58
Profit on investments	65,224.70
Miscellaneous items	46,007.50
8-hour law violation	920.96
	10.00
	2,570,807.32

INVESTMENTS, WATER FUND

1938	\$730,000 2 1/4 percent Treasury bonds of 1958-63 at 101 1/32 net	\$749,110.01
1939	\$461,000 2 3/4 percent Treasury bonds 1960-65 at 107 1/32 net	493,990.31
1940	\$100,000 2 3/4 percent Treasury bonds 1960-65 at 103 1/32 net	103,656.26
1940	\$376,000 2 1/4 percent Treasury bonds 1960-65 at 103 1/32 net	389,865.00
1941	\$100,000 2 1/2 percent Treasury bonds, 1952-54	100,000.00
		1,836,621.57

NOTE.—These investments were authorized in the annual appropriation acts for the District of Columbia for the various fiscal years during which the above indicated bonds were purchased.

Highway funds, gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees:

Tax	\$3,198,454.66
Assessments	272,346.12
Assessments, interest	11,301.68
Licenses, importers, etc	125.00
Motor vehicles:	
Operator's permits	94,410.00
Operator's permits, duplicates	3,654.50
Operator's permits, reissue of	147,953.50
Registration and weight taxes, 1940	146,529.71
Registration and weight taxes, 1941	1,295,510.50
Registration and weight taxes, duplicate cards, 1940	1,591.00
Registration and weight taxes, duplicate cards, 1941	716.50
Tags, duplicates, 1940	1,976.50
Tags, duplicates, 1941	955.00
Titles	103,061.50
Inspection, 1940	16,450.50
Inspection, 1941	82,025.00
Direct deposits	5,122.34
	5,382,184.01

Repayment in excess of expenditure.

STATEMENT F.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to the credit of the same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

	Balances, July 1, 1940	Collections made during the fiscal year	Total avail- able for expenditure	Net expendi- tures during the fiscal year	In the U. S. Treasury	Balances		
						Collections made by the District of Columbia but not taken up by the U. S. Treasury until the following fiscal year	To the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia	Total balances
<i>Loans and grants by Public Works Administration, act of June 24, 1938, 52 Stat. 1203</i>								
99x0060—Municipal improvements, P. W. A. (master account)	700, 485. 51	5, 293, 231. 20	5, 993, 716. 71		133, 116. 51			133, 116. 51
<i>Disbursements from the above account of the following projects</i>								
99x0051—District Training School, hospital and adminis- tration building				1, 455, 630. 82	300. 00		277, 942. 19	300. 00
99x0052—Divorcement and repair of sewers and garage				54, 624. 46	1, 472. 18			279, 414. 37
99x0053—Fire alarm system				636, 162. 67	69. 84			69. 84
99x0054—Gallinger Hospital and jail facilities				64, 279. 49	1, 006. 65		44, 179. 70	45, 276. 35
99x0055—Juvenile Court Building				2, 552, 651. 15			5, 482. 99	5, 482. 99
99x0056—Municipal Center Building				142, 900. 88	1, 862. 52		538, 501. 99	540, 364. 51
99x0057—Municipal Court Building				24, 345. 67			906. 44	906. 44
99x0058—Penal institutions, water and sewer facilities				51, 212. 93	235. 41		2, 920. 81	2, 920. 81
99x0059—Public schools, construction							3, 821. 41	4, 056. 82
<i>Act of July 11, 1940</i>								
99x0061—Recorder of Deeds building		\$135, 000. 00	135, 000. 00	26, 976. 22	4, 976. 63		103, 047. 15	108, 023. 78
	700, 485. 51	5, 428, 231. 20	6, 128, 716. 71	5, 008, 794. 29	143, 129. 74		976, 802. 68	1, 119, 932. 42



## STATEMENT G.—Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941

## DEBITS

To amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1940:	
Realty taxes	\$2,386,490.73
Tangible personal taxes	3,050,517.76
Intangible personal taxes	971,692.91
Franchise taxes	127,264.60
General fund assessments	100,268.59
Water fund assessments	94,904.18
Highway fund assessments	252,989.91
Accounts receivable	219,864.39
Special reimbursable	6,359.29
Income taxes:	
Individual	328,972.08
Corporations	514,296.99
Inheritance tax	40,425.57
Business privilege tax:	
1938	69,203.91
1939	227,559.59
Estate taxes	17,283.65
	\$8,408,103.15
To amount of levies based on new assessments:	
Realty taxes	21,664,137.99
Tangible personal taxes	1,623,408.44
Franchise taxes	2,204,967.78
General fund assessments	188,355.86
Highway fund assessments	206,884.25
Water fund assessments	168,199.94
Income taxes:	
Individual, 1941	1,819,501.68
Individual, 1942	1,068.85
Corporation 1941	2,044,574.31
Corporation 1942	14,767.72
Inheritance taxes, 1941	710,802.29
Estate taxes	162,945.30
	30,809,014.41
To amount of increases in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:	
Realty taxes	413,887.33
Tangible personal taxes	114,064.19
Intangible personal taxes	28,780.39
Franchise taxes	25,277.04
Accounts receivable	402,125.85
Income taxes:	
Individual, 1940	29,225.42
Corporation, 1940	140,483.14
Business privilege tax, 1938	3,436.29
Business privilege tax, 1939	2,775.70
Estate taxes	15.18
	1,160,070.53
To amount of various adjustments made during the fiscal year:	
Intangible personal taxes	46,174.35
General fund assessments	.01
Income taxes:	
Individual, 1940	7,458.69
Individual, 1941	92.12
Corporation, 1940	5,551.81
Corporation, 1941	3,731.61
Business privilege, 1939	16,660.02
	79,668.61
To amount of miscellaneous collections:	
Insurance taxes	869,107.21
Beer tax	194,197.77
Interest, etc.	279,788.13
Miscellaneous items	3,563,114.13
Miscellaneous items 60 percent	106.62
Interest 60 percent	4.47
Miscellaneous items 50 percent	661.82
Interest 50 percent	10.59
Motor vehicles	1,247,896.01
Beverage tax	1,585,546.87
Miscellaneous percentage assessments	40,765.01
Miscellaneous percentage assessments, interest	688.11
	7,781,886.74
To amount of collections account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:	
Gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees, highway fund, District of Columbia	5,109,460.31
Water fund	2,291,691.55
Permit fund	1,080.00
Surplus fund, realty tax sales	180,758.00
Teachers retirement fund, deductions	313,541.18
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	834,246.18
Washington redemption fund	417,647.07
	9,148,424.29

# 32 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## STATEMENT G.—Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

To United States share of miscellaneous deposits .....	\$142,987.73
To repayments made to various District of Columbia appropriations. ....	141,532.25
	<u>57,672,287.71</u>

### CREDITS

By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer on account of:		
Realty taxes .....	\$21,901,820.03	
Tangible personal taxes .....	1,660,603.35	
Intangible personal taxes .....	28,129.72	
Franchise taxes .....	2,230,044.82	25,820,597.92
Special assessments:		
General fund .....	172,107.72	
Special reimbursable taxes .....	2,471.87	
Accounts receivable .....	56,063.39	230,642.98
Income taxes:		
Individual, 1940 .....	347,292.71	
Individual, 1941 .....	1,442,076.70	
Individual, 1942 .....	778.07	1,790,147.48
Corporations, 1940 .....	651,147.33	
Corporations, 1941 .....	1,416,317.35	
Corporations, 1942 .....	14,620.09	2,082,084.77
Business privilege taxes, 1938 .....	6,498.88	
Business privilege taxes, 1939 .....	19,676.14	26,173.02
Inheritance taxes, 1939 .....	659.25	
Inheritance taxes, 1940 .....	33,940.65	
Inheritance taxes, 1941 .....	607,405.01	642,005.51
Estate taxes, 1941 .....		175,770.82
Collections account of miscellaneous items .....		7,781,886.74
Collections account of various trust and special funds:		
Trust and special funds .....	\$9,148,421.29	
Special assessments:		
Highway fund .....	267,601.36	
Water fund .....	166,962.61	9,582,988.26
Collections account of United States share of deposits .....		142,987.73
Collections account of various repayments made to various District of Columbia appropriations .....		141,532.25
By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:		
Realty taxes .....	77,705.08	
Tangible personal taxes .....	1,516.98	
Intangible personal taxes .....	188.21	
General fund assessments .....	8,087.60	
Highway fund assessments .....	5,726.85	
Water fund .....	5,658.58	
Income taxes, individual, 1940 .....	171.23	
Business privilege taxes, 1938 .....	1,368.62	
Business privilege taxes, 1939 .....	5,597.59	
Inheritance tax, 1940 .....	1,877.48	
Inheritance tax, 1941 .....	329.36	
Estate taxes, 1941 .....	1,530.24	109,757.82
By amount of adjustments account of various levies:		
Real estate levies .....	334.75	
Tangible personal property .....	50,264.09	
Income taxes:		
Individual, 1940 .....	37.28	
Corporations, 1940 .....	4,455.51	
Business privilege taxes, 1938 .....	219.15	
Inheritance tax, 1940 .....	1,494.03	
Estate taxes, 1941 .....	248.59	57,053.40
By amount of balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1941, as follows:		
Realty taxes .....	2,494,665.19	
Tangible personal taxes .....	3,075,605.97	
Intangible personal taxes .....	1,018,329.72	
Franchise taxes .....	127,464.60	
Special reimbursable taxes .....	3,887.42	
Accounts receivable .....	565,926.85	
Income taxes, individual, 1942 .....	290.78	
Income taxes, individual, 1941 .....	377,517.10	
Income taxes, individual, 1940 .....	18,154.97	
Income taxes, corporations, 1942 .....	147.63	
Income taxes, corporations, 1941 .....	631,985.57	
Income taxes, corporations, 1940 .....	4,729.10	
Business privilege tax, 1939 .....	221,721.58	



## STATEMENT G.—Account of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941—Continued

## By amount of balances due District of Columbia, etc.—Continued

Business privilege tax, 1938.....	\$64,555.55	
Inheritance taxes, 1941.....	103,067.32	
Inheritance taxes, 1940.....	2,159.22	
Inheritance taxes, 1939.....	221.31	
Inheritance taxes, 1938.....	73.63	
Estate taxes, 1941.....	2,694.48	
Special assessments, control account.....	385,458.02	
		\$9,088,659.01
		57,672,287.71

## DETAIL OF BALANCES DUE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON ACCOUNT OF UNCOLLECTED TAXES

Realty taxes:		Intangible personal taxes:	
1941.....	\$1,656,134.49	1939.....	\$19,439.84
1940.....	146,410.59	1938.....	15,268.80
1939.....	134,660.09	1937.....	17,700.33
1938.....	132,449.55	1936.....	1,307.80
1937.....	38,141.53	1935 and prior.....	964,612.95
1936.....	34,688.15		
1935 and prior.....	342,180.79		1,018,329.72
	2,484,665.19		
Tangible personal taxes:		Franchise taxes:	
1941.....	103,817.02	1941.....	200.00
1940.....	70,387.76	1938.....	438.82
1939.....	40,966.81	1934.....	55,643.51
1938.....	21,207.11	1933.....	69,576.67
1937.....	19,735.47	1932.....	1,605.60
1936.....	46,356.29		127,464.60
1935 and prior.....	2,773,135.51		
	3,075,605.97		

NOTE.—All balances for the fiscal years 1877 to 1924, inclusive, and 1925 to 1934, inclusive, have been consolidated under act of June 25, 1938, and carried in one lump sum, pursuant to the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated Oct. 20, 1939, No. 376061, and June 28, 1940, No. 384151.

The District of Columbia 1938 Revenue Act, approved May 16, 1938, amending sec. 8, title 1, of the 1937 Revenue Act approved Aug. 17, 1937, provides in part:

"Taxes on property reported in any return filed by a taxpayer shall be assessed within 2 years after the filing of such return; and such taxes may be collected by distraint or by proceeding in court within 3 years after the date of the assessment of such taxes."

## Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1941

Balances July 1, 1940:		
Treasury, United States.....	\$75,000.00	
Government Reserves, District of Columbia.....	17,423.94	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia.....	8,775.07	
Total balances.....		\$101,199.01
Receipts:		
Amount made available by appropriation act.....	\$609,000.00	
Interest on investments.....	91,725.82	
Bonds sold at premiums.....	2,050.94	
Total receipts.....		702,776.76
Grand total.....		803,975.77
Disbursements:		
Investments made during year.....	\$252,900.00	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	1,020.54	
Annuities paid.....	396,695.11	
Total disbursements during year.....		650,615.65
Balance June 30, 1941:		
Treasury, United States, 1941.....	\$104,000.00	
Treasury, United States, 1939.....	26.73	
Government reserve.....	40,904.81	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia.....	8,428.58	
Total balances June 30, 1941.....		153,360.12
Grand total.....		803,975.77
Balances July 1, 1940:		
Treasury, United States.....	\$133,820.07	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia.....	8,822.59	
Total balances.....		\$142,642.66

# 34 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Receipts:		
Deductions from salaries of teachers	\$313,541.18	
Bonds sold at premium	43,810.94	
Interest on investments	190,987.66	
		\$548,339.78
Total receipts		
Grand total		\$690,982.44
Disbursements:		
Refunds to teachers	\$100,374.46	
Annuities paid	103,126.19	
		\$203,500.65
Total refunds and annuities		250,600.00
Investments made during year		942.85
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		
		455,043.50
Total disbursements during year		
Balances June 30, 1941:		\$220,617.00
Treasury, United States		15,321.94
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia		
		235,938.94
Total balances		
Grand total		690,982.44

## Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, and teachers retirement fund, deductions, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1941

Balances July 1, 1940—Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Treasury, United States	\$92,423.94	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	8,775.07	
		\$101,199.01
Total balances		
Balances July 1, 1940—deductions account:		
Treasury, United States	\$133,820.07	
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	8,822.59	
		142,642.66
Total balances		
Investments as of July 1, 1940:		
Government reserves, District of Columbia	\$2,831,300.00	
Teachers' deductions	5,729,950.00	
		8,561,250.00
Total investments as of July 1, 1940		
Total value of both funds July 1, 1940		\$8,805,091.67
Receipts—Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Amount made available by appropriation act	\$609,000.00	
Interest on investments	91,725.82	
Receipts from sale of bonds	2,050.94	
		\$702,776.76
Receipts during year		
Receipts—deduction account:		
Deductions from teachers' salaries	\$313,541.18	
Receipts from sale of bonds	43,810.94	
Interest on investments	190,987.66	
		548,339.78
Receipts during year		
Total receipts during year		1,251,116.54
Grand total receipts and balances		10,056,208.21
Disbursements—Government reserves, District of Columbia:		
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	\$1,020.54	
Annuities paid	396,695.11	
		397,715.65
Total disbursements—Government reserves		
Disbursements—deductions account:		
Refunds to teachers	\$100,374.46	
Annuities paid	103,126.19	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	942.85	
		204,443.50
Total disbursements—deduction account		
Total disbursements of both funds		602,159.15



*Statement of teachers retirement fund, Government reserves, District of Columbia, and teachers retirement fund, deductions, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1941—Continued*

Cash balances as of June 30, 1941—Government reserves, District of Columbia:

Treasury, United States	\$144,931.54
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	8,428.58

Total balances—Government reserves	\$153,360.12
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Cash balances as of June 30, 1941—deduction account:

Treasury, United States	\$220,617.00
Disbursing officer, District of Columbia	15,321.94

Total balance—deduction account	235,938.94
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Total balance both funds	\$389,299.06
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Investments:

Government reserve, District of Columbia	\$3,084,200.00
Deduction account	5,980,550.00

Total investment as of June 30, 1941	9,064,750.00
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Total value of both funds	9,454,049.06
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Grand total of disbursements, balances, and investments	10,056,208.21
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*Statement showing investments of teachers' retirement fund, District of Columbia, as of June 30, 1941*

Government reserves, District of Columbia:

Treasury bonds—2 percent	\$25,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	154,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent	237,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent	691,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{7}{8}$ percent	1,085,000
Treasury bonds—3 $\frac{1}{8}$ percent	199,000
Treasury bonds—3 $\frac{3}{8}$ percent	31,000
Treasury bonds—4 percent	12,000
Treasury bonds—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	282,000

Total investments in Treasury bonds	\$2,716,000
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Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds—3 percent	290,200
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Puerto Rican coupon bonds—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent	55,000
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Federal farm mortgage bonds—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	23,000
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Total investments—Government reserves, District of Columbia	3,084,200
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Deduction account:

Treasury bonds—2 percent	\$40,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	502,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent	276,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent	933,000
Treasury bonds—2 $\frac{7}{8}$ percent	1,896,850
Treasury bonds—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	232,000
Treasury bonds—3 $\frac{3}{8}$ percent	48,000
Treasury bonds—3 $\frac{5}{8}$ percent	87,000
Treasury bonds—4 percent	122,000
Treasury bonds—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	860,200

Total investment in Treasury bonds	4,997,050
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Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds—3 percent	713,500
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Philippine Island bonds—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent	182,000
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Puerto Rican bonds—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent	16,000
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Federal farm mortgage bonds—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent	72,000
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Total investments—deduction account	5,980,550
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# FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

	<i>Term expires</i>
FRANK W. BALLOU.....	1942
GEORGE C. HAVENNER.....	1942
FRANK J. COLEMAN.....	1942
MRS. EUGENE MEYER.....	1944
MRS. PHILIP SIDNEY SMITH.....	1944
MRS. LYMAN B. SWORMSTEDT.....	1944
ALBERT W. ATWOOD.....	1946
THEODORE W. NOYES.....	1946
WENDELL P. STAFFORD.....	1946

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President.*

WENDELL P. STAFFORD, *Vice President.*

CLARA W. HERRERT, *Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*The Commissioners of the District of Columbia:*

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I have the honor to submit the report of the Free Public Library for 1941, including the report of the librarian to the Board of Library Trustees covering in some detail the accomplishments of the year and the condition of the library at the present time.

The statistics of the public use of the library show the number of borrowers registered during the year as 61,972, an increase of 14,981 over the preceding year, bringing the number of cards in force during the registration period of 3 years to 166,654.

A loss in home use of books amounted to 0.06 percent, the number of volumes being 3,190,583 as against 3,383,927 of the previous year. Since similar losses are being experienced in libraries throughout the country they are thought to be due in large measure to the increase in employment and in the unrest brought about by national conditions. In Washington the loss has been offset by a marked increase in reference and advisory service and heavy demands for material in all subjects dealing with national defense. It is evident that people are turning to the library in ever increasing numbers and with more and more serious purpose.

The trustees recognize the serious and special obligations placed upon the library to meet the requirements of national defense. It is at such times of national crisis that the library may render its most essential service, diffusing necessary knowledge, supplementing with printed material the training of workers in new types of work, assisting in the maintenance of morale. A special opportunity for constructive work was afforded by the arrival in Washington of thousands of new Government employees who come to the library in

ever increasing numbers for required information and helpful reading.

A major obligation resting upon the trustees is to cooperate vigorously with other forces in the pushing to completion of the new central library. It was a matter of great satisfaction, therefore, that the year saw the contract let for the first unit of the new building on July 11, 1941, with a completion date of November 8, 1942.

Both the building committee and the trustees as a body spent time and thought in considering and approving the librarian's expert recommendations for planning of the first unit and for arrangements looking toward its maximum use.

The library's building program was further advanced by the opening of the new Southwestern Branch on January 6, 1941. The good response of the community to the opportunities afforded by the new branch has been noted with much satisfaction.

The trustees have been mindful of their responsibility to sustain the librarian in interpreting the library and its needs to committees of Congress, the Commissioners, citizens' associations, and interested groups and individuals.

The sympathetic interest and helpfulness of Representative Mahon and Senator Overton, chairmen, and of Members of the House and Senate subcommittees of the Committees on Appropriations are keenly appreciated by the trustees. Especially are they gratified by the continued interest in the development of the library service of Representative Ross A. Collins and of other members of our national legislature who have recognized and met their obligation of guardianship of the unrepresented residents of the seat of government.

The library system has been greatly strengthened by forwarding the building of the new central library, increasing the operating funds for books and binding and for securing the appropriation for the site of the much needed Anacostia Branch.

The trustees feel a landmark has been reached in the construction now under way of the first unit of the new central library building. They are deeply gratified by the notable assistance of Col. Frederic A. Delano and other library-conscious Washingtonians, the Board of Trade and its library committee, the Federation of Citizens Associations, its officials and the many sectional citizens organizations in its membership, the Central Labor Union, the American Federation of Labor and all labor groups, our notably active women's organizations, etc.—all of whom have recognized the value of library service and have given the new building effective backing during the past several years.

In deep satisfaction for all that has already been accomplished, the trustees hope for the continued support of all groups in pushing on to completion the construction of the entire building and in developing the service of the library to its maximum usefulness.

The trustees note with hearty appreciation the intelligent, faithful, and efficient labors of the librarian and her able staff in maintaining the high standards established by the former librarian, Dr. George F. Bowerman, and in increasing the scope and practical value of the library's community use in a time of great disturbance of public thought and of chaotic conditions in all the world.



## EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

## THE LIBRARY, 1941

It is doubtful whether any library was ever turned over in a sounder state to a successor than was the Public Library of the District of Columbia by Dr. George F. Bowerman when he retired in October 1940. During his administration of over 30 years he had established principles and policies and set up standards that made the library one of the foremost in the country. He had worked with the United States Civil Service Commission so that classification of library positions enabled him to attract and to hold a personnel of exceptional ability; his tolerant, broad-minded attitude toward reading trends and tastes, coupled with his wide knowledge of books and book markets, resulted in an excellent collection of printed material. He had vision in the development of the library services and in its extension through branches, and had secured the necessary legislation to achieve it.

Moreover, the new librarian was heir to a fine instrument. She started with a well-established children's department, a newly organized but thriving service to young people, an excellent advisory and reference service to adults, a central library and six (within the year to be seven) major branches located in well-populated districts, and five minor branches in less populous areas in which to carry on these services. The constituency to be served also is exceptional. Perhaps nowhere else is the clientele so generally intelligent, so well able to use the library resources advantageously, and so appreciative.

A new administrator is immediately faced with a fundamental question; namely, what is the real function of the institution which he is to direct. In this case, what is the function of the Public Library of the District of Columbia? Out of this question grow two supplementary questions: How is the primary function affected by today's world conditions; and how is it affected by the presence in the same city of the Library of Congress and the fine departmental and university libraries?

A public library is a power house for living. It has the materials with which man can prepare himself for greater economic security and for cultural and spiritual advancement. Each individual must have some knowledge of the past out of which the present was born, much knowledge of the present into which he must fit his life, and a horizon of truth and beauty toward which to grow.

When one looks back on the last 10 years, which included a major depression and a world war, one realizes what enormous social upheavals are taking place. It is the library's peculiar function at this time to help people to adjust themselves to these changes, to furnish the basis for sounder public opinion, and to engender, through reading of the great literature of the past, stability and high morale. The library must, therefore, so build up its collections and services as to relate them vitally to community needs. In so doing, it renders a service essential to the maintenance of democracy.

In comparison with the other libraries of Washington, the Public Library is primarily a center for the circulation of books for home

reading and for personal help to readers less advanced than those whose wants are better met by the scholarly resources of the great national libraries.

#### DEVELOPMENTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR

During the past year, the library has endeavored to strengthen its service, to understand more exactly what readers are seeking (often they are quite indefinite or inarticulate as to their real wants), to furnish the best material for each case, to keep in touch with group interests and community developments; to establish in the children a love of good reading; to aid youth on the problems they face in coming into maturity in the present chaotic state of the world; and to encourage self-education among adults.

The year witnessed the substantial increase in registration of 14,981. The total number of cards in force June 30, 1941, was 166,654. The increase was due to the growth of Washington's population resulting from government expansion. At the same time, the circulation for the year totaling 3,190,583 decreased by 193,344 from that of the previous year. Similar drops in circulation are reported in the cities generally throughout the country and are thought to result from increase in employment and the unsettled state of world affairs which makes it difficult for people to concentrate on the usual kinds of reading and which sends them to papers, periodicals, and the radio for up-to-the-minute news. Added to these conditions, Washington faced a shortage of standard popular books, due to a cut in the book appropriation and to serious arrearages in binding. Nevertheless, the demand on the central and branch libraries for reference and advisory help has more than offset in usefulness the loss in numbers of books borrowed for home reading.

The library has made every effort to make its service as far reaching as possible by giving competent aid to inquirers at the library, by reaching more and more persons by public addresses to groups, by loans of collections to Parent-Teacher Associations and other meetings, by booklists for individual or for general use. More and more the library's influence is penetrating the community, as shown by the numbers of groups turning to it for specific information, for book reviews, for help in planning club programs, and for bibliographic aid. The Government departments, too, are making heavy demands on the library to meet their urgent needs of material in connection with national defense. Individuals in increasing numbers come to the library for books on technical subjects, for aid in preparing for civil service examinations, and for practical books on home management. Many newcomers to Washington find in the library solace against the loneliness and strangeness of their new environment.

Nor are cultural interests neglected. The art reading room was thronged with readers interested in the history of art and in the various schools represented at the National Gallery and by students and lecturers throughout the school year. Over 205,000 pictures were circulated to teachers in the elementary and other schools, and approximately 4,000 prints in color were loaned for lectures on art. Eleven exhibitions were shown in the central library, among which,



American Indian Art, loaned by Mr. Renee d'Harnoncourt, proved exceedingly popular. In the music division over 15,000 volumes of books about music and bound volumes of music and over 47,000 pieces of sheet music were loaned; 20 evenings with the victrola were held, with an average attendance of 50. In all, over 1,800 persons listened to records.

### SERVING THE CHILDREN OF WASHINGTON

The future of a library's service depends in large measure upon its work with children. The purpose of the children's department is to supplement and amplify the class work of the schools, to develop the habit of using books, and, above all, to create and foster the love of reading as a life-long possession. During the year 1,394,931 volumes were circulated among children—728,119 through the central and branch children's rooms, 653,620 through loans to 1,372 classrooms in 193 schools and 13,192 through loans to child-serving agencies. Over 16,000 boys and girls in 553 classes visited children's rooms and 4,000 attended story hours.

A good children's room is compounded of things of the spirit, of the mind, and of the character. There are knowledge and patience, faithfulness and enthusiasm, personality and neatness, love of the beautiful and industry. The flower of these qualities is the happiness and profit of children.

The greatest need of the children of Washington is for branches in populous neighborhoods. The next greatest need is for work in the many pocket neighborhoods where branches could scarcely be afforded. These needs are greatly accentuated in the summer when children have leisure time and no service from the schools division. The third need is to make books available to handicapped children. One has a better realization of what this third development would mean in seeing the benefit the library has been to the crippled children at Gallinger Hospital. Books should be available to deaf and blind boys and girls and to those confined to bed with cardiac troubles. A well-organized service also to delinquent children would undoubtedly result in the reduction of crime in later years, so influential may the right book at the right time be.

### WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The special problems and needs of youth recognized by all educational and social workers are given careful consideration in the library. A committee of 11 staff members, made a special study of the needs and tastes of these young people, to evaluate appropriate titles and to stimulate the reading of worth while books. The second year's work of the committee included the following accomplishments: Revision of last year's list of basic books; compilation of an annotated list entitled "All Americans," and its distribution to the graduating classes of the senior high schools; the reading of 523 books and composing annotations for them (most of this done on the personal time of members); preparation of a number of subject lists; book talks to young people both inside and outside the library; representation at the Reading Forum of the Annual Convention of the Boy Scouts of America; and attendance at 12 meet-

ings with representatives from the English departments of senior high schools to compile a list of books for students intending to go to college.

### THE LIBRARY AND THE COMMUNITY

The consultant in adult education, has worked with 61 groups both within and without the library. Book talks or talks about the various functions of the library were made to 25 organizations with an attendance of over 1,000 persons. Members of these groups, previously non-users, who come to the library as a result, make these talks rewarding.

The number of individuals interviewed by the consultant, in the library, numbered 420. They came with requests as to the availability of certain courses, particularly in the vocational field, advice on what to do in their leisure time, and requests for reading suggestions; 114 lists were prepared in response. The greatest number of inquiries were for reading in the field of economics, political science, and sociology; next for those which would develop appreciation of good literature; books on history, improvement of vocabulary and speech; followed closely by those in the fields of philosophy, psychology, and religion. History, science and biography were runners up.

A new undertaking of the consultant this year has been a weekly radio broadcast on station WINX entitled "Your Library" in which a subject of current interest is discussed with reference to interesting, pertinent books.

Besides the work carried on personally, the consultant has been responsible for scheduling speakers in response to invitations throughout the system, and for supervision of the library articles appearing in each issue of the Sunday Star. The number of local associations served by the entire staff was 427, including art and musical, educational, religious, and sociological groups, recreational clubs, business, the press and labor; District of Columbia Government offices to the number of 61, and United States Government agencies to 87, and 3 foreign offices have called upon the library for assistance. Twenty members of the staff gave 76 talks to audiences totaling approximately 3,500 persons.

Branch auditoriums have been in constant use for classes and meetings of general public interest, and the staff lunch room at the central library and the conference room of the Southwestern Branch have been used for concerts of recorded music.

### CENTRAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The librarian in charge of the central library, calls attention to a 28 percent rise in registration, a 27 percent cut in book fund and a 6 percent drop in the circulation. Natural science, technology, political science, and military science had the greatest gains in circulation; fiction, history, and art the greatest losses. Civil service books were asked for most frequently at the information desk and material on the war was most in demand at the reference desk. American biography was popular. National defense has been in evidence in all subjects and divisions from cooperative lists published by the American Library Association to songs for the Navy; from



camouflage technique to a play for the Harvard Medical Unit in England.

Through the adult extension service, 9,475 books were loaned to senior high schools, and 1,618 to 14 other adult agencies, and 14,761 to the branches of the library. Demands upon the division grow, but hindered by its physical boundaries, book stock, and staff, it reached capacity of output more than a year ago.

### SERVICES THROUGH BRANCHES

During the fiscal year 1,552,538 books were borrowed from the 7 major and 288,503 from the 5 minor branches. The latter are open to the public only 32 hours a week as against 72 hours maintained at the larger ones. It is important that Chevy Chase with its population of over 18,000 and Woodridge with its population of over 35,000 each circulating around 100,000 volumes a year should each have additions to its staff sufficient to keep open the 72 hours weekly. The subbranch at Tenleytown, housed in an abandoned police station has entirely outgrown its building and sorely needs another to serve this rapidly growing neighborhood. Conduit Road will require a new branch in the near future, since Fort Drive, approaching completion, will run directly through the site of the present building, a former one room school house over 60 years old. The Eastern High School, in spite of its need of space for classrooms, generously continues to house a library subbranch, which serves the pocketed community in addition to the school. Takoma Park, the oldest of all the branches, requires a substantial addition in order to accommodate the increase in the population and serve satisfactorily the students of the Calvin Coolidge High School.

The other main branches, Mt. Pleasant, Northeastern, Southeastern, Georgetown, and Petworth report losses in circulation but gains in registration and heavy demands upon the reference and advisory service. All, but especially Southeastern, in the immediate neighborhood of the navy yard, record phenomenal demand for material bearing on defense subjects. The following questions reported from the Northeastern Branch are typical and indicate the range of subjects on which readers seek information from the library.

Congressional districts. Numerous requests by voters from States.

Presidential election returns for 1932 by State.

On what date did election day fall in 1903?

Living conditions in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad Island, and Panama for men going on defense jobs.

Use of aluminum and other industrial products in the national defense program.

Air raid shelters.

Life in Greece today. Reader's interest aroused by the war.

How to tell personal signatures apart. For a bank employee checking cheque signatures.

Negro boy asked often for information on growing orchids.

Where is air-conditioning taught in the District of Columbia?

How to make water gas, requested by employee of Washington Gas Co.

Chronometers, the history and development, for a Swiss man with a chance to work at the Naval Observatory. He had worked on them as a boy.

What has happened to Countess Sapieha since the close of her "Polish Profile"?

How to sell poetry and what magazines buy poetry.

What does "mall" mean or come from?

Does a foreign-born woman automatically become a United States citizen when she marries a naturalized citizen?

To which court should one go for adoption papers for a child?

To which bureau should one go for a birth certificate when there are no local records?

Poems for the Jewish feast of Purim.

Tradition of the Easter lily.

Does a terrapin want to live in water or not? For someone who has a pet and conflicting advice.

Wood carving for a boy confined to a hospital bed.

Furniture made from boxes.

Cost of trailer travel, for a Government employee.

How to eradicate crab grass.

Among the chief events of the year was the opening January 6 of the Southwestern Branch situated at H and Seventh Streets SW. Attached as a wing to the Jefferson Junior High School, it functions entirely independently; with its separate entrance, heating plant, and janitor service.

The neighborhood needed a library and appreciates it. This branch is filling a real and vital need in the community. This opinion is shared not only by the branch staff and the community leaders but by the many persons who are obviously surprised and delighted to find so good a library within walking distance from their homes. There is a constant demand now for more books, and technical books on radio, electricity, steam engineering, boilers, foundry work. Books on religion are popular. Cookery, home making, and first aid are well used by those women deeply interested in local community classes given in these subjects. From night school students comes the most earnest high school demand. The Negro students have proved to be the most serious. The latest innovation has been the inauguration of an evening with the victrola held every other Monday in the branch auditorium from 7:30 to 9 p. m. It has been a worthwhile experiment and one which fills a need in the neighborhood. Library and community react mutually on one another, not always on expected lines. Teachers from several schools have assured us that certain serious behavior problems have become of minor concern since those pupils had many books made easily available to them.

Among the other major events of the year were the completion of the working plans for the first unit of the new central library and the letting of the contract for its construction; the appropriation for 1942 of \$30,000 for a site for a branch library in Anacostia; the turning over by the Commissioners of an abandoned fire house on Maryland Avenue NE., for storage purposes; and an increase of the appropriations for 1942 over the previous year of \$2,500 for books and periodicals and of \$12,500 for binding.

The library was the grateful recipient of several gifts which, supplementing appropriated funds, provided much needed services and added valuable material to the collections.

The trustees of the Miner fund gave \$3,000, a portion of which was used to have compiled the biographies of the persons for whom the Negro schools of Washington were named, a subject of perennial interest to the student and teaching bodies of these schools. The sketches were mimeographed and circulated as separates and had large use during the school year. Books and music relating to the Negro were also purchased. A substantial sum remains for later acquisitions.

As formerly, the Women's Board of the George Washington University Hospital contributed \$366 enabling the library to make semi-



weekly distribution of books throughout the hospital. This service means much to patients and staff alike.

The Twentieth Century Club again gave funds for the children's library at Gallinger Hospital.

The library is deeply appreciative of the gifts of over 600 review copies of books from the Evening Star and over 300 from the Washington Post.

The Washingtoniana Division received many valuable gifts, among them 19 bound volumes of programs of the Belasco Theater from Mr. L. Stoddard Taylor and, from Mr. Edmund Plohn, 45 bound volumes of programs of the National Theater. All of the daily newspapers of Washington presented photographs of films of local interest. The Biological Society of Washington, through its secretary, Mr. Joseph S. Wade, presented 30 volumes of proceedings of the society and will continue to send the proceedings currently hereafter.

The Music Division received from an anonymous donor the complete revised album of records for giving the Seashore Musical Talent Tests with necessary directions and forms. Mr. Frank Rizzo presented some sheet music, including some valuable Riccordi editions which would be impossible to obtain during the present war. The music division of the Library of Congress transferred over 1,600 pieces of music from its duplicate collection.

The Chevy Chase Women's Club and the Georgetown Garden Club presented gifts of money for purchase of desired books at their respective branches. The chairman of the Young People's Committee received an anonymous check for \$50 for the printing of the list "All Americans." The Petworth Branch received from Miss Mary Anderson of Madison, Wis., \$15 for garden supplies and the Petworth Citizens Association sent a load of wood so that the open fireplaces might burn brightly on stormy and wintry days.

Happily, the list could be extended were space available. Such gifts are extremely helpful. It is hoped that more and more citizens of Washington will interest themselves in the library to the extent of turning over to the Washingtoniana Division for the benefit of later historians material on the District of Columbia or of giving small or large amounts, perhaps as memorials, to enable the library to buy important books too expensive for purchase with present funds or to carry on such appealing activities as service to handicapped children or to provide books to persons living far from any library agency.

#### SERVICES THAT LIE BACK OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The library's public service is coordinated throughout the system by a director of work with children; a reader's adviser to young people, a consultant in adult education and a coordinator of adult work. Also, the librarian in charge of the central building endeavors to assist as needed the branch librarians from the larger resources of the central library, and the librarian in charge of the central circulation desk revises and unifies, with the heads of the branch desks, the procedure connected with the registration of readers and the loans of books.

Some idea of the work involved in making the service run smoothly may be gathered from the report of the coordinator of adult work.

She records 121 visits to branches and many conferences and meetings of staff for the purpose of unifying the service, eliminating duplications and improving book collections, including especially reference books, pamphlets, Government documents and maps. The coordinator acts as executive secretary for the meetings of branch librarians and prepares the minutes. Discussion of bindery problems, circulation procedure, functions of the central library and branches and their relation to each other and book selection problems of branches were the outstanding subjects treated during the year.

The time of the coordinator and of the director of work with children was heavily drawn upon in preparation for the opening of the new Southwestern Branch; for planning technical furniture; original stocking of books and material, selection and training of staff, and general standing by to help during the first weeks of opening.

Book selection is a major activity of reader's advisers and branch librarians. Hours of overtime have been given by reader's advisers to books on approval and the reevaluation of present holdings; for example, the chairman of the Young People's Committee reports 2,500 hours of personal time given by members of this group alone to critical reading of books to be purchased for use with youth and in the annotating of titles on lists.

The central library not only has its own clientele to select for but a city-wide demand which comes through the branches. Branch reserves on recent books add to the problem. The adviser in any subject is faced with the decision of buying duplicates of important new titles or of the older back-log books. New books which the adviser in sociology or art, for instance, is embarrassed not to have, must be passed up in the attempt to strike the balance between the new and the standard. It is the consideration that goes into these daily decisions in a score of divisional subjects which, in part, makes book selection the essential, difficult, and absorbing job it is.

The acquisitions department had the responsibility of placing orders most advantageously for all books and periodicals bought last year from the congressional appropriation of \$72,500, a total of over 63,000 books. This involves checking of book-bills, accessioning of material, including gifts, the countless records, and multitudinous correspondence necessary to buy advantageously and to maintain accurate accounting. The work grows with each new branch, aside from the completion of the expenditure of the fund for the basic stock of the new branch, a new agency adds in many ways to the routine of the department; two additional book funds to be kept; two additional copies of each mimeo to be prepared and forwarded, together with additional work when they are returned, letters to be written for gifts, etc. During the year, arrangement was made for certain new books to be set aside in the department for examination on Wednesdays by branch librarians, which has proved most successful and seems to be a better plan than the formal book meetings held in so many libraries.

The average cost per volume for the books purchased during the year was \$1.17 as against \$1.31 in 1939-40. Although this enabled the library to acquire more books, it is doubtful if it represents any real economy since the saving was largely due to buying fewer books in reconstructed publishers' binding and in prebound buckram. What is saved in the book fund is lost in the greater drain on the bindery



money, since the number of books requiring repairs and binding is increased.

Books purchased should be cataloged promptly so as to reach the shelves as quickly as possible. However, the catalog department is so understaffed that work as hard as ever the members could they were unable to close the year without recording 3,000 books remaining to be processed.

The catalog, which is the index to the whole library's resources, is not a static thing. Not only are new titles handled, but transfers of books from one agency to another must be effected in order to secure their greatest usefulness, obsolete books and those beyond binding must be withdrawn. All records include enormous numbers of necessary minutiae that must be kept accurately and should be up to date, since a catalog in serious arrears is most misleading. It does not indicate books already received and it records books worn out and no longer available. Statistically, 65,936 books were added to the system, 138,297 catalog or shelflist cards were prepared, and, despite the fact that the branches did their own filing, 219,739 cards were filed by department members. In comparison with the output of other cities, Washington's record shows the terrific strain on the staff and the impossibility, without a substantial increase in its numbers, of ever keeping the work up to date. Washington's catalog department adds annually per staff member 6,239 volumes as against 3,152 volumes, the average of 10 comparable cities.

Another serious arrearage which has grown gradually worse from year to year is in the binding division. Here the books worn from much public use pour in from all the agencies, requiring examination, repair, to be sent out for contract binding or to be rebound in the library's own shop. The library is equipped to handle with an appropriation of \$20,000 about 40,000 volumes. At present, the superintendent of binding reports that about 55,000 volumes need treatment each year. Fortunately, the Commissioners turned over to the library an abandoned fire house where over 30,000 volumes are now stored, and the binding fund was increased to \$30,000 which will permit during the coming year the salvaging of 16,000 important and much needed books from this collection. Unfortunately, even this help will not keep down the arrearages, as other books will rapidly fill up the vacancies. Since rebound books outlive the usefulness of those in publishers' bindings, it is important to get them rebound as soon as needed before pages are lost or other damage is done which would prevent rebinding.

One other time consuming and often disheartening work is the retrieval of books kept overtime. The majority of readers are punctilious in the use of library property, but the minority require the sending of thousands of overdue postcards, letters, bills, telephone messages, and personal calls at homes. It sometimes takes months of repeated efforts to recover one valuable book.

The library carries its service on in seven major branch buildings which combine administrative efficiency with beauty and homelikeness. But, as every householder knows, wear and tear require constant care, repairs, and frequent painting. This is especially true of buildings which the public frequent in numbers of 1,000 to 3,000 daily. The library is fortunate in its Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

A larger maintenance fund, however, is required if the buildings are to be kept in good condition and repairs made at the moment at which they can be effected most economically. Shabby buildings are not good civic examples and do not do credit to the Capital City.

But of all the factors in library administration the most important is that of personnel. Here the standards of recruitment are kept high, with consideration of potentialities for the future, as well as competency for the immediate position. Continuity of service is advantageous and the turnover of the professional and subprofessional staffs is kept to the minimum. The pages, however, come and go with extreme rapidity, partly to take advantage of better positions, partly because, having finished school and college during their employment, they must seek work holding out promise of greater advancement. This year the situation became most critical because of the Selective Service Act which took away the older and more experienced boys.

All subprofessional and professional workers are college graduates. Of these staffs 89, or more than 51 percent, have already acquired degrees from accredited library schools, the remainder plan for attendance within a year or two after appointment. National Youth Administration students to the number of 10 were assigned to the various agencies of the library where they have rendered good service.

The personnel officer conducted last year an orientation course for new members of the staff, at which heads of departments gave brief description of their services. It is proposed to give such instruction whenever the opening of a new agency brings in a sufficient number of new workers to require it.

The senior members of the staff have been called upon to contribute time and thought to local and national undertakings. The librarian participated in a panel discussion and conducted a section meeting at the American Library Association Conference in Boston. The assistant librarian made addresses at the Conferences of the American Association for Adult Education and at the American Library Association; he is also the co-author of the "Literature of Adult Education," published during the year by the American Association for Adult Education. The consultant in adult education represents the library on the research committee of the District of Columbia Guidance and Personnel Association and was a delegate to represent the American Library Association at the 3-day National Nutrition Conference for Defense called by the President of the United States. She has continued work on the subcommittee on readable books of the American Library Association, and both she and the assistant director of work with children have been on the book selection for Braille committee of the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress. The librarian of the Mt. Pleasant Branch planned and conducted the Community Center program on reading for recreational workers. The central children's librarian served as a member of the American Library Association publicity committee of the section for library work with children, and, also, as a member of the section's professional training committee.

The following articles were contributed to professional journals: By Dr. Bowerman, "Washington's central library," *Library Journal*, August 1940; by Miss Latimer, "Surveyitis," *Library Journal*, October 1940; by Miss Swift, "A. L. A. conference," *D. C. Libraries*, July



1940; by *Mrs. Steinbarger*, "The democratic way—an educational process," *D. C. Libraries*, July 1940; by *Mr. Moreland*, "What young people want to read about," *Library Quarterly*, October 1940.

### PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The most important work that lies ahead is the further strengthening of the service by more complete understanding of the requirements of individual readers, with more expert knowledge of available material, and more adequate response to community needs and those that come out of the national crisis.

Coupled with these demands on the present establishment is the necessity for careful study of plans for the first unit of the new central building. This is the more complicated problem since for at least 5 years the service of the central library will function in two buildings a mile apart; in the new and in the present one on Mt. Vernon Square. The studies throw an additional heavy burden on the administrative heads of departments and on the readers' advisers whose reading rooms will be transferred to the new building. However, the prospect of being able to accommodate readers comfortably, and of carrying on at least the transferred services and the new ones to be undertaken in a way more nearly adequate to these critical times puts zest and enthusiasm into every additional hour spent on the planning.

### LIBRARY STATISTICS—AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FORM

City or town: Washington, D. C.

Name of library: Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Date of founding: 1896.

### REPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941

Name of librarian: Clara W. Herbert; date appointed October 1, 1940.

Population served; 663,091 (census July 1, 1941).

Term of use: Free for lending and reference.

Number of staff: 321 (29 are half time, 11 are hour persons); library service, 190 (7 are half time); messengers and pages 82 (20 are half time, 5 are hour persons); janitor service, 43 (2 are half time, 6 are hour persons) bookbinders, 6.

Total number of agencies, 278; consisting of: Central library, 1; branches, 7 (in their own buildings); subbranches, 5 (2 in their own buildings, 1 in a school building, and 2 in rented quarters); colleges, 6; schools, 231 (3,594 collections sent to 1,372 classrooms in 193 schools); stations, 9; summer camps, 16; miscellaneous, 3.

Number of days open during the year (central library): 339 (closed Saturday 4 p. m. June 1 through September 28, 1940; Sundays, June 2 through September 29, 1940, and June 1941; open Sundays 2 to 6 p. m. October 1, 1940 through May 1941; closed all holidays).

Hours open each week (central library): for lending, 72; for reading and study, 76.

Hours of service per week required of staff: 39 of library staff; 44 of building force.

## BOOK STOCK

BOOK STOCK			
	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....	377, 701	236, 055	613, 756
Number of volumes added during year.....	30, 430	35, 497	65, 936
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year.....	8, 223	12, 909	21, 132
Total number at end of year.....	399, 917	258, 643	658, 560
Total number of reference volumes (included in above).....	26, 478	9, 556	36, 034

Number of volumes per capita.....		0.993
Number of volumes per registered borrower.....		3.95
Miscellaneous stock:		(1)
Number of pamphlets.....		114,882
Number of photographs, pictures, and prints.....		8,085
Number of sheet music {..... compositions.....		30,000
{..... parts.....		10
{..... titles.....		14
Number of newspapers currently received {..... copies.....		712
{..... titles.....		2,052
Number of periodicals (exclusive of newspapers) currently received {..... copies.....		

**USF**

Number of volumes of adult nonfiction lent for home use (26.8 percent of total)	857, 524
Number of volumes of adult fiction lent for home use (29.4 percent of total)	938, 128
Number of books for children lent for home use (43.7 percent of total)	1, 394, 93
Total number of volumes lent for home use	3, 190, 583
Circulation of volumes lent through school deposit collections (included above)	653, 620
Circulation per capita	4 81
Circulation per registered borrower	19. 14
Circulation per library employee	10, 128
Turnover of book stock	4. 84
Period of loan for majority of books	weeks 2
Additional circulation:	
Pictures, photographs and prints	205, 141
Sheet music	47, 786
Clippings	(1)
Number of persons using the library for reading and study	(2)

## REGISTRATION

Number of borrowers registered during the year (adult, 44,411; juvenile, 17,561) .....	61,972
Total number of registered borrowers (adult, 119, 872; juvenile, 46,782) .....	166, 654
Registration period .....	3 years
Percent of population registered as borrowers .....	25.1

## STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION

Gross registration June 30, 1941	1,008,708
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1941	166,654
Average registration per day	182.80
Teachers' cards in force June 30, 1941	2,114
Grand total registration	61,972
Expired during year	46,991
Gross registration June 30, 1940	946,736
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1940	151,673

<sup>1</sup> Not recorded.

<sup>2</sup> Large but not recorded.



# BOARD OF EDUCATION

## SCHOOL CALENDAR

- 1941—Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 19.  
 Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 22.  
 Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11.  
 Thanksgiving vacation, Thursday, November 20, and Friday, November 21.  
 Christmas vacation, Wednesday, December 24, to Wednesday, December 31, inclusive.
- 1942—New Year Holiday, Thursday, January 1, and Friday, January 2.  
 Closing day of school, first semester, Friday, January 30.  
 Opening day of school, second semester, Monday, February 2.  
 Washington's Birthday observance, Monday, February 23.  
 Easter vacation, Friday, April 3, to Friday, April 10, inclusive.  
 Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30.  
 Closing day of school for pupils, Wednesday, June 17.  
 Closing day of school for teachers, Friday, June 19.  
 Opening day of school for teachers, Friday, September 18.  
 Opening day of school for pupils, Monday, September 21.

## DIRECTORY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1940-41

Mrs. HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE, *President.*  
 Mr. ROBERT A. MAUSER, *Vice President.*  
 Mrs. ELISE Z. WATKINS, *Secretary.*  
 Dr. FRANK W. BALLOU,  
*Superintendent of Schools.*

Name	Expira- tion of term June 30—	Address
Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle.....	1943	5500 33d St. NW.
Mr. Robert A. Maurer.....	1941	2029 Park Rd. NW.
Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith.....	1942	3249 Newark St. NW.
Mr. John H. Wilson.....	1942	503 D St. NW.
Mr. Gratz E. Dunkum.....	1941	5322 Colorado Ave. NW.
Mr. Charles D. Drayton.....	1943	Suite 60, 1001 15th St. NW.
Col. West A. Hamilton.....	1943	1353 U St. NW.
Mr. C. Melvin Sharpe.....	1942	Potomac Electric Power Co., 10th and E Sts. NW.
Mrs. James W. Williams.....	1941	2700 Georgia Ave. NW.
Dr. James A. Gannon (succeeded Mr. Gratz E. Dunkum, deceased July 24, 1940).	1941	1915 Biltmore St. NW.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

The Board of Education, in accordance with the Organic Act of 1906, is composed of nine members, who shall have been for 5 years preceding their appointments bona fide residents of the District of Columbia. Three of them shall be women. They are appointed in rotation for a 3-year term, three each year, by the justices of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. It has been the practice to appoint three of the colored race.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

The Board of Education organizes each year at the first meeting in the month of July.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 3:30 p. m., in the Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and K Streets NW.

## I. PERSONNEL

The following tables cover a 5-year period and show the number of officers, clerks, custodians, teachers, and librarians, school attendance officers, and community center employees for each year of the period specified. A table showing the teacher turn-over also is included.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>OFFICERS</b>					
1. Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1
2. First assistant superintendent	3	3	3	3	3
3. Teachers college president	2	2	2	2	2
4. Assistant superintendent	5	5	5	5	5
5. Chief examiner	1	1	1	1	1
6. Supervising principal, class 12	8	8	8	8	8
7. Head of department, class 11	15	22	24	24	27
8. Assistant principal, class 11	15	15	15	15	26
9. Director of special subject, class 10	14	7	7	7	6
10. Senior high school principal, class 9	10	10	10	10	11
11. Junior high school principal, class 8	17	17	17	18	18
12. Vocational school principal, class 8	5	5	5	5	5
13. Administrative principal, 16 or more rooms, class 7	71	72	74	77	80
14. Americanization school principal, class 7	1	1	1	1	1
15. Teaching principal, 8 to 15 rooms, class 6	21	21	19	16	13
16. Teaching principal, 4 to 7 rooms, class 5	6	5	5	5	5
Total	195	195	197	198	212
<b>CLERKS</b>					
1. Statistician (associate economic analyst), P-3	1	1	1	1	1
2. Secretary to the Board of Education (junior administrative officer), CAF-10	1	1	1	1	1
3. Accountant and auditor, CAF-9	1	1	1	1	1
4. Director of procurement of supplies and equipment, CAF-9	1	1	1	1	1
5. Property clerk, CAF-6	1	1	1	1	1
6. Senior clerk-stenographer, CAF-5	3	3	3	3	3
7. Senior accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-5	2	2	2	2	2
8. Senior clerk, CAF-5	1	1	1	1	1
9. Clerk-stenographer, CAF-4	3	3	4	4	4
10. Clerk, CAF-4	1	1	1	1	1
11. Accounting and auditing assistant, CAF-4	1	1	1	1	1
12. Assistant clerk-stenographer, CAF-3	12	13	22	32	33
13. Assistant clerk, CAF-3	4	5	5	5	5
14. Senior stenographer, CAF-3	1	1	1	1	1
15. Clerk-typist, CAF-3	0	0	3	3	3
16. Junior clerk-stenographer, CAF-2	58	60	50	45	46
17. Junior clerk, CAF-2	4	3	3	3	3
18. Telephone operator (junior clerk), CAF-2	1	1	1	1	1
19. Clerk-typist, CAF-2	1	1	0	0	0
20. Junior typist, CAF-1	1	1	1	1	0
21. Under clerk-typist, CAF-1	7	7	5	5	5
22. Under operator, CAF-1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Cabinetmaker (mechanic), custodian 7	1	1	1	1	1
24. Messenger, custodian 3	1	1	1	1	2
25. Messenger, custodian 2	1	1	1	1	0
Total	109	112	112	117	118



Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>CUSTODIANS</b>					
1. Superintendent of custodians (administrative assistant), CAF-9	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assistant gardener, SP-3	8	8	8	8	8
3. Assistant superintendent of custodians (principal mechanic), custodian 8	2	2	2	2	2
4. Engineer (principal mechanic), custodian 8	2	2	2	2	3
5. Engineer (senior mechanic), custodian 7	6	6	6	6	6
6. Engineer; engineer-custodian, electrician (mechanic), custodian 6	65	65	65	66	71
7. Custodian (general foreman of laborers), custodian 6	29	29	29	30	32
8. Assistant custodian; assistant engineer; engineer-custodian (junior mechanic), custodian 5	53	55	57	56	53
9. Storehouse foreman (foreman of laborers), custodian 5	1	1	1	1	1
10. Engineer-custodian; fireman (under mechanic), custodian 4	129	131	130	133	127
11. Custodian (assistant foreman of laborers), custodian 4	2	2	2	3	7
12. Custodian, assistant custodian (senior laborer), custodian 3	36	36	37	36	33
13. Engineer-custodian; fireman (minor mechanic), custodian 3	10	10	8	9	15
14. Night watchman (guard), custodian 3	15	15	15	15	32
15. Matron (junior domestic attendant), custodian 3	34	35	35	36	37
16. Junior laborer, custodian 2	320	323	329	336	342
17. Coal passer (subordinate mechanic), custodian 2	8	8	8	8	8
Total	721	729	735	748	778
18. Caretakers	6	6	6	6	6
Grand total	727	735	741	754	784
<b>TEACHERS AND LIBRARIANS</b>					
1. Professor, teachers college, class 12	8	8	8	8	8
2. Assistant professor, class 11	6	6	6	6	6
3. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3B	133	148	157	174	172
4. Teacher, teachers college and senior high school, class 3A	556	558	555	542	581
5. Teacher, junior high school, class 2D	3	13	19	23	27
6. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	253	0	0	0	0
7. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2C	0	239	236	242	238
8. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2B	18	18	21	23	24
9. Teacher, junior high and vocational school, class 2A	470	495	497	531	572
10. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1B	65	76	82	82	84
11. Teacher, elementary and vocational school, class 1A	1,474	1,478	1,482	1,466	1,448
12. Librarian, class 4A	15	16	16	16	17
Annual substitutes:					
13. Teacher, senior high school, class 3A	8	8	8	8	8
14. Teacher, junior high school, class 2C	2	2	2	2	2
15. Teacher, elementary school, class 1A	14	14	14	14	14
Total	3,025	3,079	3,103	3,137	3,201

*Teacher turn-over table*

[This table does not include teaching principals or annual substitutes]

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Entering the service:					
Probationary appointments.....	142	178	125	143	134
Reinstatements.....	35	39	63	57	66
Suspension lifted.....	0	0	0	0	1
Total entering the service.....	177	217	188	200	201
Percent entering.....	5.93	7.16	6.15	6.47	6.38
Leaving the service:					
Leave of absence (not including extensions):					
Educational purposes.....	16	14	14	6	11
Educational purposes with part pay.....	0	0	0	0	12
Ill health.....	11	13	17	11	11
Maternity.....	31	53	67	47	63
Military service.....	0	0	0	0	15
Summer employment.....	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	58	80	98	64	113
Resignation:					
Permanent employees.....	39	54	30	27	41
Temporary employees.....	3	4	2	2	0
Retirement.....	31	34	32	32	28
Death:					
Permanent employees.....	11	7	9	11	9
Temporary employees.....		1			1
Suspension.....		1			1
Termination of permanent employee (alien)					
Leave of absence to serve Louisiana State Department of Education.....		1			
Total.....	84	102	73	72	80
Total leaving the service.....	142	182	171	136	193
Temporary employees leaving the service.....	3	5	2	2	0
Total permanent employees leaving the service.....	139	177	169	134	193
Percent leaving.....	4.66	5.84	5.52	4.34	6.12
Net difference.....	1.27	1.32	.63	2.13	.26

## DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERMITS

Children from 7 to 16 years of age must attend school unless they are regularly employed, have finished the eighth grade, and have reached the age of 14. Administering the provisions of the compulsory school attendance law, the taking and maintaining of a complete census of children between the ages of 3 and 18 years, the enforcement of the act regulating the employment of minors, the issuance of all necessary work or vacation permits, and the inspection of all places of employment in the District of Columbia in which minors are employed are the responsibilities of this office.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1. Director.....	1	1	1	1	1
2. Attendance officer.....	15	15	15	15	15
3. Census enumerator.....	5	5	5	5	5
Total.....	21	21	21	21	21



## COMMUNITY CENTER DEPARTMENT

The Community Center Department was established under the Board of Education in 1915, and is a very vital part of the school system. It provided for the ever-increasing demands for community-center activities in school buildings to meet the civic, educational, social, and recreational needs of the citizens of the neighborhood. This department plans pageants and celebrations in connection with notable civic events. By act of Congress the department is charged with responsibility for the use of school buildings outside of school hours.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>Full-time employees:</b>					
Director.....	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant directors.....	0	0	0	3	3
General secretaries.....	2	2	2	2	2
Community secretaries.....	7	10	10	10	10
Quarterly editor.....	0	0	0	1	1
Clerks and stenographers.....	3	4	5	6	7
Supervisory recreation director.....	0	0	0	2	2
Recreation directors.....	0	0	0	44	44
Assistants.....	0	0	0	21	20
Electrician.....	0	1	0	0	0
Mechanic.....	1	0	1	0	0
Supervisor.....	0	1	7	0	0
Assistants.....	0	4	0	0	0
Superintendent of grounds.....	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Part-time employees:</b>					
Community secretary.....	1	0	0	0	0
Assistant secretaries.....	7	2	2	1	0
Supervisors.....	0	2	0	0	0
Telephone operator.....	0	0	0	0	1
Ticket takers and ticket sellers.....	0	0	0	0	4
Clerks.....	0	0	0	3	2
Swimming instructors (summer) and attendants.....	0	0	0	53	55
Woodwork shop instructors (summer).....	0	0	0	5	0
Assistants (summer).....	0	0	0	97	0
Assistants.....	134	174	198	62	155
Specialists, dance, etc.....	0	0	0	11	7
Custodian.....	234	252	253	410	220
Photographer (summer).....	0	0	0	1	0
Maintenance.....	0	0	0	0	33
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>477</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>568</b>

NOTE.—Some of these employees are paid on a per diem basis and from funds other than regular appropriations. The Community Center Department and the Playground Department were combined by Congressional action on July 15, 1939.

## II. ENROLLMENTS

### PUPIL ENROLLMENTS

#### DAY SCHOOLS

The following represent the maximum number of different public school pupils enrolled in day schools during the year.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Teachers college:					
White.....	463	450	535	540	509
Colored.....	636	655	637	643	622
Total.....	1,099	1,105	1,172	1,183	1,131
Senior high:					
White.....	12,803	12,725	13,069	13,087	12,874
Colored.....	4,436	4,412	4,614	4,573	4,712
Total.....	17,239	17,137	17,683	17,660	17,586
Junior-Senior high:					
Senior: White.....	6	484	644	780	793
Junior: White.....	828	905	924	892	965
Total.....	834	1,389	1,568	1,672	1,758
Junior high, graded:					
White.....	12,815	12,883	12,783	12,864	13,012
Colored.....	6,688	6,905	7,090	7,429	7,765
Total.....	19,503	19,788	19,873	20,293	20,777
Junior high, ungraded:					
White.....	17	97	62	50	36
Colored.....	60	63	39	50	44
Total.....	77	160	101	100	80
Total junior high:					
White.....	12,832	12,980	12,845	12,914	13,048
Colored.....	6,748	6,968	7,129	7,479	7,809
Total.....	19,580	19,948	19,974	20,393	20,857
Vocational:					
White.....	977	887	873	978	1,182
Colored.....	954	995	865	903	834
Total.....	1,931	1,882	1,738	1,881	2,016
Elementary:					
Kindergarten:					
White.....	4,940	4,962	4,842	4,625	4,893
Colored.....	2,229	2,423	2,500	2,453	2,506
Total.....	7,169	7,385	7,342	7,076	7,399
Grades 1-8:					
White.....	30,434	29,393	28,003	27,230	26,959
Colored.....	21,130	20,938	20,695	21,433	21,526
Total.....	51,564	50,331	48,698	48,663	48,485
Ungraded:					
Americanization:					
White.....	754	842	776	874	777
Atypical:					
White.....	627	620	630	643	604
Colored.....	148	170	162	200	226
Total.....	775	790	792	843	830
Crippled:					
White.....	52	52	50	52	58
Colored.....	38	35	36	35	40
Total.....	90	87	86	87	98



	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Elementary—Continued.					
Ungraded:					
Incorrigible:					
White.....	123	114	122	97	26
Colored.....	126	144	122	95	100
Total.....	249	258	244	192	126
Opportunity:					
Colored.....	376	433	571	(1)	(1)
Tuberculosis:					
White.....	43	52	60	34	—
Colored.....	39	72	59	46	—
Total.....	82	124	119	80	—
Sight conservation:					
White.....	36	40	44	44	45
Colored.....	22	26	27	30	29
Total.....	58	66	71	74	74
Occupational:					
White.....	0	0	108	204	293
Colored.....	0	0	0	51	74
Total.....	0	0	108	255	367
Total ungraded:					
White.....	1,635	1,720	1,790	1,948	1,803
Colored.....	749	880	977	457	469
Total.....	2,384	2,600	2,767	2,405	2,272
Total elementary:					
White.....	37,009	36,075	34,635	33,801	33,655
Colored.....	24,108	24,241	24,172	24,343	24,501
Total.....	61,117	60,316	58,807	58,144	58,156
Grand total:					
White.....	64,918	64,506	63,525	62,992	63,026
Colored.....	36,882	37,271	37,417	37,941	38,478
Total.....	101,800	101,777	100,942	100,933	101,504

<sup>1</sup> Now included in "grades 1-8."

<sup>2</sup> First semester only, transferred to regular classes in February, 1940.

### AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS

The objectives of the Americanization School are the teaching of the English language to foreigners, the development of American ideals, the preparation for naturalization, and the supplementing of a neglected school education.

Personnel	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Winter:					
Teachers and principal: <sup>1</sup>					
Day.....	7	7	8	8	8
Night.....	<sup>2</sup> 13	<sup>2</sup> 13	<sup>2</sup> 13	<sup>2</sup> 14	<sup>2</sup> 14
Total.....	20	20	21	22	22
Teaching centers <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils:					
Day.....	754	842	776	874	777
Night.....	1,037	716	926	865	767
Total.....	1,791	1,558	1,702	1,739	1,544

Footnotes at end of table.

Personnel	Summer of—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Summer:					
Teachers and principal: <sup>1</sup>					
Day.....	3	3	3	3	8
Night.....	5	7	7	7	8
Total.....	8	10	10	10	16
Teaching centers <sup>2</sup> .....	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils:					
Day.....	88	168	156	85	118
Night.....	157	237	231	208	186
Total.....	245	405	387	293	304

<sup>1</sup> Americanization principal serves both day and night, in winter and in summer.

<sup>2</sup> Includes assistant to principal, who serves day and night, winter and summer.

<sup>3</sup> Day and night classes are held in the same building.

### DEAF AND BLIND PUPILS

Provision is made by the Board of Education for the maintenance and tuition of deaf, dumb, and blind children in the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington, D. C., the Maryland School for the Blind, Overlea, Md., and the Royer-Greaves School for the Blind, King of Prussia, Pa. The Royer-Greaves School, however, was not used since 1937.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Deaf pupils:					
White.....	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	72.75
Colored.....	10.0	14.5	16.0	19.0	18.25
Total.....	81.0	85.5	87.0	90.0	91.00
Blind pupils:					
White.....	13.50	12.5	14.0	12.00	8.00
Colored.....	6.25	10.0	9.0	5.25	6.00
Total.....	19.75	22.5	23.0	17.25	14.00

NOTE.—Decimals denote pupils who received instruction for a part of the year.

### TUBERCULAR PUPILS

The Health Schools were started during the school year of 1916-17. On recommendation of the Health Department undernourished pupils who reacted positively to the tuberculin test, but who showed no signs of active tuberculosis, were enrolled in special classes providing a regimen for such pupils. Bus transportation was provided for children to these schools which were especially equipped to meet their physical needs. These classes were discontinued on February 2, 1940.



	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of pupils:					
White.....	43	52	60	34	.....
Colored.....	39	72	59	46	.....
Total.....	82	124	119	80	.....

<sup>1</sup> First semester only.

### CRIPPLED PUPILS

Classes for crippled pupils were started during the school year 1929-30. Bus transportation is provided for these pupils to buildings especially equipped to meet their physical needs.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of pupils:					
White.....	52	52	50	52	58
Colored.....	38	35	36	35	40
Total.....	90	87	86	87	98

### SIGHT CONSERVATION

Classes in sight conservation were started for elementary pupils on February 1, 1934, and for junior high school pupils on March 14, 1938. Children are admitted to these classes on the recommendation of the Health Department of the District of Columbia after examination. Rooms are specially lighted and equipped with furniture, books, and other educational materials especially adapted to the needs of these pupils. Primer-print typewriters are used and all books are printed in clear type. Teachers employed have been specially trained for this work.

	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of pupils:					
White:					
Elementary.....	36	40	44	44	45
Junior high.....	0	2	16	15	16
Colored:					
Elementary.....	22	26	27	30	29
Total.....	58	68	87	89	90

### VACATION SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The summer or vacation schools grew out of the school playgrounds movement which the schools took up during the school year 1905-06. During the periods for play the pupils received some informal instruc-

tion. It was not until 1915, however, that these school playgrounds developed into coaching classes and then summer or vacation schools.

Personnel <sup>1</sup>	Summer of—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Teachers and principals:					
White.....	114	114	114	117	117
Colored.....	102	102	100	<sup>2</sup> 104	100
Total.....	216	216	214	221	217
Teaching centers:					
White.....	15	15	15	15	16
Colored.....	11	11	12	<sup>2</sup> 13	11
Total.....	26	26	27	28	27
Pupils:					
White.....	4,728	4,996	4,883	4,871	4,754
Colored.....	4,106	4,272	3,978	<sup>2</sup> 4,202	3,596
Total.....	8,834	9,268	8,861	9,073	8,350

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Americanization day and night.  
<sup>2</sup> George-Deen night classes, which were housed in 2 buildings, had a faculty of 4, and an enrollment of 134, are included in this table.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Under the act of October 15, 1860, night schools were made a permanent portion of the public-school system. They have been in continuous operation since 1886, constantly growing in number and power, and gradually developing in scope until, in 1932, a reorganization established a standardization of the program to enable students to earn a standard accredited diploma in 5½ years. The night schools are open 3 nights a week, operating concurrently with day schools from September to June.

Personnel <sup>1</sup>	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939 <sup>2</sup>	1940 <sup>2</sup>	1941 <sup>1</sup>
Teachers and principals:					
White.....	121	140	155	167	169
Colored.....	84	90	114	111	119
Total.....	205	230	269	278	288
Teaching centers:					
White.....	5	6	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 7	<sup>2</sup> 7
Colored.....	7	7	8	8	8
Total.....	12	13	14	15	15
Pupils:					
White.....	10,119	10,713	10,081	12,992	13,759
Colored.....	4,473	4,176	5,282	5,793	5,601
Total.....	14,592	14,889	15,363	18,785	19,360
Average number of nights open:					
White.....	96.5	100.9	100.4	98.7	89.9
Colored.....	96.3	96.4	95.3	102.3	99.2
Total.....	96.4	99.0	97.5	100.2	99.8

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Americanization.  
<sup>2</sup> The number of teachers includes the George-Deen salaries.  
<sup>3</sup> Miscellaneous George-Deen classes were held irregularly in various centers which are not tabulated here.



## NONRESIDENT PUPILS

Nonresident pupils may be admitted to and taught in the public schools of the District of Columbia on payment of such tuition rates, fixed by the Board of Education with the approval of the Commissioners, as will cover the expense of the tuition and cost of textbooks and school supplies used by such pupils.

All nonresidents whose parents are employed officially or otherwise in the District of Columbia may be admitted and shall be taught free of charge as well as children of officers and men of the United States Army and Navy and children of other employees of the United States stationed outside of the District of Columbia.

The number and percent of nonresident pupils in day schools for the years ending June 30 are shown in the following table:

Year	Number of pupils	Percent	Year	Number of pupils	Percent
1937.....	2,189	2.15	1940.....	2,793	2.77
1938.....	2,246	2.21	1941.....	2,642	2.60
1939.....	2,482	2.46			

## III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

	Year ended June 30—				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Teachers college:					
Buildings.....	2	2	2	2	2
Units.....	2	2	2	2	2
Senior high:					
Buildings.....	9	9	9	9	10
Units.....	9	9	9	9	10
Junior-senior high:					
Buildings.....	1	1	1	1	1
Units.....	1	1	1	1	1
Junior high:					
Buildings.....	19	19	18	19	19
Units.....	17	17	17	18	18
Vocational:					
Buildings.....	6	6	5	5	5
Units.....	5	5	5	5	5
Elementary:					
Buildings.....	138	138	138	136	136
Units.....	103	99	100	99	97
Total:					
Buildings.....	175	175	173	172	173
Units.....	137	133	134	134	133

NOTE.—A unit is one or more buildings under the direction of the same principal.

## IV. COSTS

*Cost of operation by fiscal years—current expense*

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Administration (general control):					
Salaries.....	\$198,947.02	\$207,705.85	\$202,413.17	\$203,696.37	\$203,352.05
Supplies.....	4,567.25	3,989.40	5,535.32	5,183.94	7,502.93
Other objects.....	10,197.90	10,265.35	6,531.16	9,675.63	8,620.29
Total.....	213,712.17	221,960.60	214,480.65	218,555.94	219,475.27
Percentage.....	2.02	2.07	1.95	1.92	1.91

## 62 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>Instruction (general supervision):</b>					
Salaries of supervisors.....	282,667.90	104,496.12	105,624.82	108,333.12	110,800.87
Supervisory clerical service.....	12,360.00	1219.80	1219.80	219.80	219.80
Other expenses of supervision.....	2,960.52	3,540.47	3,539.28	3,538.69	4,090.00
Total.....	297,988.42	108,256.39	109,383.90	112,089.52	115,110.67
Percentage.....	2.82	1.01	1.00	.98	1.00
<b>Instruction proper:</b>					
Administration.....	345,860.57	406,349.50	473,380.04	489,023.13	504,366.95
Clerical service.....	91,393.66	105,333.19	106,617.36	115,013.82	121,827.92
Teachers' salaries.....	7,012,992.03	7,193,237.05	7,254,413.96	7,354,421.03	7,445,294.06
Educational supplies.....	157,917.93	152,611.72	159,017.98	161,378.63	157,208.91
Books.....	95,708.28	102,914.18	101,703.97	107,804.62	109,903.71
Other expenses.....	60,086.00	71,020.94	67,632.95	63,884.00	61,491.00
Total.....	7,763,958.47	8,091,466.58	8,162,766.26	8,281,555.23	8,400,093.45
Percentage.....	73.37	75.34	74.33	72.74	72.97
<b>Coordinate activities:<sup>2</sup> Compulsory education.....</b>	35,422.56	35,529.73	35,910.18	35,174.57	35,719.53
Percentage.....	.33	.33	.33	.31	.31
<b>Auxiliary agencies:</b>					
Education of World War orphans.....	1,711.00	2,603.36	1,800.00	559.00	278.00
Transportation of children (physically defective).....	21,566.00	22,479.00	19,981.00	19,129.00	15,991.00
Community centers.....	75,263.00	102,275.00	101,999.00	254,924.06	280,584.39
Playgrounds.....	10,217.60	6,997.00	31,997.10	55,668.92	23,391.67
School gardens.....	2,396.00	2,409.00	2,353.30	2,384.00	3,474.00
Lectures on narcotics.....					415.00
Total.....	111,153.60	136,763.36	158,130.40	332,664.98	324,134.06
Percentage.....	1.05	1.27	1.44	2.92	2.82
<b>Operation of school plant:</b>					
Salaries, custodians and engineers.....	914,678.61	919,835.29	928,105.04	946,177.81	956,865.43
Supplies, custodians and engineers.....	35,956.15	30,896.69	30,263.00	32,437.00	32,002.00
Gas and electricity.....	140,254.17	146,279.00	109,384.00	123,265.00	139,304.00
Fuel.....	183,231.10	180,683.00	184,116.00	185,966.00	167,036.00
Other expenses of operation.....	9,000.00	9,300.00	8,569.00	9,390.00	9,500.00
Total.....	1,283,120.03	1,286,993.98	1,260,437.04	1,297,235.81	1,304,707.43
Percentage.....	12.13	11.98	11.48	11.39	11.33
<b>Fixed charges:</b>					
Pensions.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	510,000.00	550,000.00	609,000.00
Compensation law.....	7,826.76	8,053.30	3,462.76	1,115.80	1,127.09
Total.....	407,826.76	408,053.30	513,462.76	551,115.80	610,127.09
Percentage.....	3.85	3.80	4.67	4.84	5.30
<b>Maintenance:</b>					
Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds.....	442,975.00	396,975.00	485,000.00	490,525.00	466,585.00
Repair and replacement of educational equipment and furniture.....	25,669.69	53,818.95	42,768.90	66,697.65	34,942.24
Total.....	468,644.69	450,793.95	527,768.90	557,222.65	501,527.24
Percentage.....	4.43	4.20	4.80	4.90	4.36
<b>Grand total.....</b>	10,581,826.70	10,739,817.89	10,982,340.09	11,385,614.59	11,510,894.74
<b>Total percent.....</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> Reduction in this item is due to the revision of the classification of expenditures as recommended by the U. S. Office of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Medical inspection, dental inspection, and nurse service are furnished by the District of Columbia.



## CAPITAL OUTLAY

The table below shows capital outlay for the past 5 years:

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Purchase of land.....	\$43,355.15	\$33,202.17	\$355,543.08	\$98,460.24	\$278,557.05
New buildings.....	1,149,761.94	1,437,371.22	1,186,974.13	1,613,356.06	599,278.91
Equipment of new buildings.....	126,356.30	101,450.00	82,415.00	66,762.00	323,905.00
Equipment for old buildings.....	135,435.04	39,649.35	76,431.01	84,872.70	111,196.92
Total.....	1,454,908.43	1,611,672.74	1,701,363.22	1,863,460.00	1,312,937.88





## CORPORATION COUNSEL

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

During the fiscal year, four petitions were filed in the Supreme Court of the United States requesting that writs of certiorari be issued, two being filed by the District of Columbia. In the two cases filed by the District of Columbia which involved tax matters the petitions were granted, and it is expected that arguments in these cases will be heard by the Supreme Court in the early part of the October term, 1941. In the other cases, in which the District of Columbia was named as respondent, this office filed briefs in opposition to the issuance of said writs, and the same are still pending before the court.

### UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rendered decisions in 16 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party; 12 such decisions were favorable, and four decisions were adverse to the District of Columbia.

### DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, 59 civil actions were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant, and 4 civil actions were filed in which the District of Columbia was named as party plaintiff, making a total of 63 cases. The cases in which the District of Columbia was named as a party defendant embraced the following: 19 personal injury suits; 9 injunction proceedings; 4 tax matters; 2 zoning matters; 3 contract actions; 6 declaratory judgment proceedings; 3 attachment proceedings; 1 proceeding involving the construction of a will; 4 proceedings for the appointment of a sequestrator; 1 appeal from an order of the Public Utilities Commission, and 7 other miscellaneous matters.

In this court, 60 cases in which the District of Columbia was a party defendant were disposed of during the fiscal year. Nineteen such cases resulted in judgments in favor of the District of Columbia; 4 cases resulted adversely to the District of Columbia, in one of which an appeal was noted. Ten cases were dismissed before trial; the District of Columbia consented to the judgments in 7 cases; 15 cases were settled and dismissed; 4 cases were settled by codefendants without cost to the District, and in 1 case the plaintiff took a nonsuit.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, holding a District court, six proceedings in condemnation. During the fiscal year, 14 additional condemnation cases were filed. During the fiscal

year, 7 verdicts in condemnation cases were finally ratified and confirmed in whole; 1 verdict was ratified and confirmed in part; 1 case was discontinued, and 12 cases are now pending.

In addition to the above cases, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year, there were 8 administration cases, in several of which there was possibility of escheat to the District of Columbia under section 388 of the Code; 2 habeas corpus cases, both of which were successfully defended by this office, and 1 guardianship case. Twenty-five cases were also handled involving claims against estates of lunatics for care and maintenance at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Lunacy proceedings to the number of 1,276 were filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year. There were 31 demands for jury trials, of which number, 26 were found to be of unsound mind and actually committed and 5 were discharged. In all of these cases a representative of this office appeared and represented the petitioners.

#### MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, 100 detinue proceedings were filed against officials of the Metropolitan Police Department and the defendants represented by this office. In all of these cases, satisfactory proof of ownership of the property involved was established by the plaintiffs and the property was restored to them. Thirteen other proceedings were instituted against the District of Columbia in the municipal court during the fiscal year. Twenty-one proceedings in which the District of Columbia was a party plaintiff were filed, 19 of which were for the collection of damages to District property and 2 for the collection of vault rent.

In the general calendar, 7 cases were dismissed prior to trial; 11 cases were decided in favor of the District of Columbia; 2 cases were decided adversely to the District of Columbia; 1 case was settled by the codefendant without cost to the District; the District of Columbia consented to judgments in 5 cases, and in 1 case the plaintiff took a nonsuit.

#### POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, informations to the number of 51,775 were filed in the District branches of the police court and during that period fines and forfeitures aggregating \$657,993.13 were collected. The increase in the number of informations filed in this court over the last fiscal year numbered 965. Of the total 51,775 informations filed, 31,811 were for violations of the traffic regulations and 19,964 were for violations of the police regulations and acts of Congress in the nature of police regulations, including 112 informations filed for violations of the alcoholic beverage control law.

The increase in traffic court informations filed over the last fiscal year numbered 2,389.

The amount of fines in traffic offenses at police court for the fiscal year of 1940-41 was \$495,206.42 as compared with \$383,830.32 for the fiscal year of 1939-40, or an increase of \$111,376.10.



Fines and forfeitures collected in this court for the fiscal year 1940-41 as compared with 1939-40 are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1940-41	Increase
Traffic cases.....	\$383,830.32	\$405,206.42	\$111,376.10
District of Columbia cases.....	121,973.20	102,786.71	40,813.51
Summary.....	505,803.52	657,993.13	152,189.61

The total increase in fines and collaterals as compared with the last fiscal year was \$152,189.61.

A detailed statement, by offenses, of number of cases filed in police and traffic court for the fiscal years 1939-40 and 1940-41 is as follows:

*Police court cases*

	Fiscal year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1940-41	Increase	Decrease
Intoxication.....	15,551	14,857		694
Disorderly conduct.....	3,108	2,769		339
Vagrancy.....	440	334		106
Soliciting alms.....	600	368		232
Indecent exposure.....	78	95	17	
Alcoholic beverage control violations.....	115	112		3
Police regulations.....	588	681	73	
Drinking in public.....	227	169		58
Act of congress.....	36	30		6
False alarm.....	23	28	5	
False police call.....	0	0	0	0
Health ordinances.....	123	144	21	
Building regulations.....	12	21	9	
Sign regulations.....	5	0		5
Plumbing regulations.....	33	20		13
Electrical regulations.....	4	0		4
Weights and measures.....	79	14		65
Zoning regulations.....	2	0		2
Steam and smoke regulations.....	7	3		4
Female 8-hour law.....	16	12		4
Unlicensed vendor.....	126	102		24
Unlicensed restaurant.....	0	3	3	
Unlicensed pharmacist.....	35	13		22
Unlicensed fortune teller.....	8	3		5
Unlicensed electrician.....	0	0	0	0
Unlicensed second-hand dealer.....	6	1		5
Unlicensed solicitor.....	12	15	3	
Unlicensed masseuse.....	3	5	2	
Unlicensed barber.....	1	3	2	
Unlicensed food dealer.....	0	0	0	0
Unlicensed parking lot.....	12	3		9
Unlicensed plumber.....	0	0	0	0
Venereal disease.....	0	0	0	0
Driving while drunk (horse and wagon).....	0	0	0	0
Trespassing on railroad.....	5	0		5
Dog cases.....	131	178	47	
Speeding (horseback).....	0	1	1	
Total.....	21,388	19,964	183	1,605

It will be noted that there was a decrease of 694 in the number of intoxication charges; also a decrease of 339 in prosecutions for disorderly conduct; 232 in prosecutions for soliciting alms; 106 in vagrancy violations; 65 in weights and measures violations; 58 in violations for drinking in public; 24 in unlicensed vendor violations; 22 in unlicensed pharmacist violations, and 13 in violations of plumbing

regulations. There was, however, an increase in the number of cases involving violations of the police regulations; dog cases; health ordinances, and indecent exposure charges.

*Traffic court cases*

	Fiscal Year 1939-40	Fiscal year 1940-41	Increase	Decrease
Minor offenses.....	16,184	15,352		832
Speeding.....	7,513	9,913	2,400	
Speeding, second offense.....	378	361		17
Speeding, third offense.....	24	19		5
False statement.....	1	11	10	
No permit.....	1,281	1,569	288	
Loaning permit.....	17	24	7	
Suspended permit.....	21	18		3
Revoked permit.....	35	54	19	
Obtaining permit by misrepresentation.....	34	35	1	
Tags.....	413	417	4	
Tags by misrepresentation.....	5	3		2
Title by misrepresentation.....	1	0		1
Certificate of title.....	2	0		2
Certificate by misrepresentation.....	3	4	1	
Loaning car to unlicensed driver.....	135	128		7
Right-of-way.....	329	597	268	
Stop sign.....	602	684	82	
Passing streetcar.....	0	45	45	
Red light.....	1,069	1,126	57	
Bad brakes.....	295	328	33	
Reckless driving.....	281	209		72
Driving while drunk.....	337	418	81	
Driving while drunk (second offense).....	4	8	4	
Colliding.....	215	208		7
Leaving after colliding.....	166	218	52	
Tampering.....	43	48	5	
Section 48.....	13	4		9
Expired permit.....	0	0	0	0
Insurance sticker.....	1	0		1
Driving under influence of narcotics.....	0	0	0	0
Jay walking.....	20	5		15
Altering permit.....	0	5	5	
Total.....	29,422	31,811	3,362	973

Fiscal year 1940-41:

D. C. cases.....	19,964
Traffic cases.....	31,811
Total.....	51,775

It will be noted that the number of cases charging violations for minor offenses shows a decrease of 832; also a reduction of 72 in the number of reckless driving charges, as well as a reduction of 17 in speeding, second-offense charges. There was also a reduction of 15 in jay walking charges. There was, however, an increase of 2,400 in the number of cases charging violations for speeding; also an increase of 288 in no permit charges, as well as an increase of 268 in the number of right-of-way charges.

There were 791 jury trials demanded during the fiscal year 1940-41, as compared with 727 jury trials demanded during the preceding fiscal year—an increase of 64. The number of jury cases pending July 1, 1941, was 241. The number of convictions obtained in jury trials was 506.

Under the weights and measures law, prosecutions resulted in 80 convictions and fines amounting to \$5,282 were assessed during the fiscal year just ended.



## JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the fiscal year, proceedings in the number of 1,943 were filed in the juvenile court resulting in approximately 3,500 court hearings. Of these, 1,113 related to delinquent children, also 7 contributing to delinquency cases; 261 bastardy cases were tried, resulting in 239 verdicts of guilty and 22 verdicts of not guilty; 307 nonsupport cases were presented, in 219 of which verdicts of guilty were reported. Child labor cases numbered 2; compulsory education law cases numbered 6, and destitute and dependent cases resulted in 241 commitments.

*Recapitulation*

	<i>Number of cases</i>
Supreme Court of the United States-----	4
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia-----	16
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia-----	114
Lunacy proceedings-----	1,296
Municipal Court of the District of Columbia-----	134
Police Court of the District of Columbia-----	51,775
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia-----	1,943
Total-----	55,282

## GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Corporation Counsel as general counsel for the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, or the Special Assistant Corporation Counsel for public utility matters as counsel, participated in all formal hearings before the Commission and prosecuted all litigation involving the Public Utilities Commission.

During the fiscal year, the general counsel or counsel conducted numerous conferences with representatives of the various utilities, and attended conferences with members of the Commission and with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia regarding public utility and related municipal matters.

In addition to the formal written opinions addressed to the Commissioners, hereinafter referred to in this report, 23 written opinions were rendered by the general counsel or counsel to the Public Utilities Commission, as well as many informal opinions. Frequent advice as to administrative and minor matters was requested by the Commission, particularly during the latter half of the fiscal year, when it lacked full membership.

One of the most important accomplishments during the fiscal year was the formulation of a plan for settlement of existing claims against the Capital Transit Co. for the cost of repaving abandoned track areas, including a method for future determination of the street railway's liability for repaving abandoned areas. This plan was authorized by Congress in a provision of the appropriation act of July 1, 1941 (Public, No. 148, 77th Cong.).

During the fiscal year, the special assistant sat, on a number of occasions, as a member of joint boards established under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935.

A detailed account of the activities of the Corporation Counsel as general counsel to the Public Utilities Commission for the fiscal year may be found in the annual reports of the Commission for the calendar years 1940 and 1941.

## TAXATION ACTIVITIES

During the past fiscal year the tax division of this office represented the District in hearings before the Board of Tax Appeals, District of Columbia, in cases involving claims for refund of taxes in the approximate amount of \$95,000. It also successfully defended or prosecuted 6 cases in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia involving total taxes and penalties in an amount exceeding \$55,000. In one of such cases the taxpayer has petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. Two cases, namely, *District of Columbia v. Paul M. DeHart*, and *District of Columbia v. Henry C. Murphy*, were decided adversely to the District by the Court of Appeals. These two latter cases involve the domicile of individuals employed by the Federal Government, for purposes of taxation under the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, and while the amounts involved in the individual cases are small, the decisions probably affect between 15,000 and 25,000 local taxpayers. The District's petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases have been granted by the United States Supreme Court and it is expected that arguments will be heard by the Supreme Court in the early part of the October 1941 term.

Six cases are now pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Tax Division has received many requests for interpretation of the various sections of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, and has rendered opinions and advice on questions arising under that act as well as the inheritance and estate tax laws, the personal property tax law, and other tax laws in force in the District of Columbia.

## LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Corporation Counsel, personally and through his assistants, devotes a great deal of time and effort to legislation affecting the District of Columbia. When Congress is in session the Corporation Counsel attends meetings of the Senate and House District Committees, and he, or a representative of his office, is present at each of the frequent hearings on District legislation. The Corporation Counsel's report, rendered through the Commissioners, is usually a prerequisite to final action by the District Committees on any bill; and he endeavors to cooperate in every possible way to insure prompt enactment of necessary legislation, even drafting committee reports at the request of the chairman. During the period of adjournment the Corporation Counsel prepares new legislation, rewrites antiquated statutes, and gives consideration to legislation proposed by the various departments of the District Government and the public.

As the fiscal year 1940-41 includes the last half of the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress and the first half of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress,<sup>1</sup> this report deals with the fiscal year's legislative activities in two parts.

During the last portion of the Seventy-sixth Congress, a total of 11 public acts, 3 private acts, and 3 public resolutions relating to the District of Columbia were enacted into law. Among the im-

<sup>1</sup> 76th Cong., 3d sess., January 3, 1940, to January 3, 1941. 77th Cong., 1st sess., began January 3, 1941.



portant enactments were laws regulating the practice of dentistry and fire and casualty insurance companies doing business in the District, provision for accreditation by the Board of Education of junior colleges in the District of Columbia, establishment of an office for recording of automobile liens, authorization of a new Recorder of Deeds building, strengthening of the statute relating to pandering, clarification of the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, reduction of interest on loans by the Public Works Administration to the District for construction of public works, and establishment of an interstate Potomac Conservancy District to abate pollution of the Potomac River. Four of the bills enacted were drafted by the Corporation Counsel. In addition to drafting of bills which originated in this office, the Corporation Counsel prepared for the Commissioners' signature 11 reports to various congressional committees, in which the Commissioners urged or opposed enactment of, or suggested amendments to, Seventy-sixth Congress bills relating to or affecting the District of Columbia. In some instances this office collaborated with Members of the Congress in preparation of drafts suggested by the latter.

During the first part of the Seventy-seventh Congress, seven public acts relating to the District were passed and approved, providing, among other things, for amendment of the Financial Responsibility Act to include reckless driving, furnishing of steam from the Central Heating Plant to certain District buildings, authorization of construction of an underpass across New York Avenue NE., by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., amendment of the Union Station Act in relation to grade crossings on switching or side tracks, and enlargement of the powers of the property clerk of the Police Department to dispose of property coming into his possession. Four of the bills enacted were drafted by the Corporation Counsel.

Thirty-five different drafts of bills were prepared for submission to the Seventy-seventh Congress, 7 of which were disapproved by the Budget Bureau or held by that agency for further study. Twenty-six of the bills presented to the Congress were introduced in the House, and 16 in the Senate. On many occasions during this session the Corporation Counsel's office has prepared additional drafts of bills at the request of Members of Congress and collaborated with the District committees in preparing amendments to proposed legislation. A total of 56 reports to congressional committees on Seventy-seventh Congress bills were prepared during the fiscal year by this office for the Commissioners' signature. Of these, 54 were submitted to Congress and 2 were held because of disapproval by the Budget Bureau.

In addition to handling all bills relating solely to the District of Columbia, the Corporation Counsel's office endeavors to keep advised on any legislation of interest to the District, in order to be prepared to answer inquiries regarding such legislation. Approximately 450 current bills were included in the legislation files during the fiscal year.

#### GENERAL WORK OF THE OFFICE

The general work of the office consisted in the examination and approval as to form of 475 bonds, 490 contracts, 233 tax deeds, 30

leases, 18 right-of-way deeds, 4 deeds, and 15 special agreements, making a grand total of 1,265.

### OPINIONS

During the fiscal year, 849 written opinions were rendered to the Commissioners by this office. A large number of consultations and conferences were held, the number of which is not recorded.

In addition to the opinions above, 23 written opinions were rendered to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia by this office in its capacity as general counsel for the Commission.

Likewise, many other opinions were rendered to such boards as the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Minimum Wage Board, Real Estate Commission, Cosmetology Board, etc., the number of which is not recorded.

### COLLECTIONS

During the year just closed, this office, in conjunction with the Board of Public Welfare, secured from the estates of persons adjudged to be of unsound mind and committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital reimbursement to the District of Columbia in the sum of \$186,965.45, which amount represented payments on account of the cost of care and treatment of such persons in that institution. This sum is larger than any sum heretofore collected. For the prior fiscal year, \$162,948.49 was collected. It will thus be noted that the amount collected during the fiscal year 1940-41 exceeds the amount collected during the prior fiscal year in the sum of \$24,016.96.

#### *Summary of collections made by this office*

Reimbursements from estates of lunatics.....	\$186, 965. 45
Damage to lamp posts and other District of Columbia property---	5, 237. 80
Total.....	192, 203. 25

### DAMAGE CLAIMS

During the fiscal year, this office received 157 claims for damages in which the District of Columbia might have been involved; the inspector of claims of this office investigated each of these claims and made reports to the Corporation Counsel, which were filed for future reference.

During the fiscal year, 1,447 complaints and reports of accidents were received by this office, through the Police Department and various other departments of the District government, and investigated by the inspector of claims of this office.

In addition to the above, 21 damage suits were filed in court, which were also investigated and reported upon by the inspector of claims of this office. In this connection, the inspector of claims, in addition to investigating and reporting upon these cases, appears in court at the trial of these suits and assists the Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to defend the municipality.



ADMINISTRATION OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION LAW WITH RESPECT TO  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

During the fiscal year, 889 reports of injuries to municipal employees were received by this office. A record of each report was made by the inspector of claims of this office and filed for future reference, and the original reports were forwarded to the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

During the fiscal year, for medical attention, hospitals, etc., there was expended the sum of \$29,161.75; and for compensation in behalf of widows and minor children of municipal employees injured in line of duty there was expended the sum of \$33,497.76, making a grand total of \$62,659.51 expended under the Employees Compensation Commission Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

## COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS

An Assistant Corporation Counsel is chairman of the Committee on Special Assessment Appeals. All protests on special assessments, except those levied by condemnation juries, and all requests for cancellation or waiver in whole or in part of interest, penalties, or unpaid taxes and special assessments, come to this committee.

The committee, composed of four members, holds meetings each week, takes evidence, makes findings, and submits reports of such findings to the Commissioners for their approval.

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL  
BOARD

Many questions have arisen with respect to the interpretation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and regulations, calling for careful preparation of written opinions to be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for consideration.

Further duties devolving upon the Board's legal advisor call upon him daily to appear as prosecutor in all revocation hearings before the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. He also represents the Board before the Commissioners in cases where appeal is taken by licensees to the Board of Commissioners.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The office of the Corporation Counsel provided the chairman for the Police and Fireman's Retiring and Relief Board. An Assistant Corporation Counsel acted as prosecutor at all hearings of the Police Trial Board and another acted as prosecutor for the Fire Department Trial Board, and others attended all inquests where fatalities occurred in which the District of Columbia may possibly have been involved. An Assistant Corporation Counsel acts as chairman of the Police Trial Board.

The Corporation Counsel, personally, sits as a member of the special board appointed by the Commissioners to acquire land for the District of Columbia. The Corporation Counsel acts as general counsel for the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia and, in

addition, under his supervision, there is a Special Assistant Corporation Counsel who specializes in public-utility matters.

Additionally, an Assistant Corporation Counsel acts as chairman of the Board of Revocation of Licenses relating to licensee issued under the license law of July 1, 1932; also chairman of the license committee which considers all matters arising under the same act. An Assistant Corporation Counsel also serves as a member of the sign committee, and also as a member of the coordinating committee relating to traffic and public utility matters. Also an Assistant Corporation Counsel sits as a member of the board of revocation and review of hackers' licenses, as well as another on the board of motor vehicle permit restorations and revocations.

During the fiscal year, an Assistant Corporation Counsel served as a member of a committee supervising the revision of all municipal regulations, also as a member of the Wage and Labor Relations Board of the District of Columbia.



# ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

## ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

<p>Engineer Commissioner, assisted by three officers assigned by War Department, Col. C. W. Kutz, Engineer Commissioner, Lt. Col. Beverly C. Snow, Assistant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.</p>	Department of Construction, Lt. Col. Beverly C. Snow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal Architect's Office.</li> <li>District of Columbia Repair Shop.</li> <li>Design and Construction of Buildings at Workhouse and Reformatory.</li> <li>Operation and Maintenance of District Buildings.</li> <li>Purchase of land for the District of Columbia.</li> <li>P. W. A. building projects.</li> <li>Buildings, Elevators, Fire Escapes, and Signs.</li> <li>Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Refrigeration.</li> <li>Electrical Inspection.</li> <li>Plumbing Board.</li> <li>Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection.</li> <li>Board, Examiners for Steam Engineers.</li> <li>Zoning Commission.</li> <li>Board of Zoning Adjustment.</li> <li>Street Division.</li> <li>Bridge Division.</li> <li>Electrical Division (exclusive of inspection).</li> <li>Trees and Parkings Division.</li> <li>District of Columbia Auto Repair Shop and Municipal Garage.</li> <li>Coordination of Surface and Underground Construction.</li> <li>Sewer Division.</li> <li>Underground Construction, Public Service Corporations.</li> <li>Sewage Treatment Plant.</li> <li>Water Division.</li> <li>City Refuse Division.</li> <li>Public Convenience Stations.</li> <li>P. W. A. sewer projects.</li> <li>Surveys.</li> <li>Land Subdivisions.</li> <li>City Planning.</li> <li>Land Condemnations.</li> <li>Land Records.</li> <li>Correspondence, Records and Office Procedure, Engineer Department.</li> <li>Construction Proposals, Contracts, Bonds, and Vouchers.</li> <li>Wharves Administration.</li> <li>Safety Section.</li> <li>Administration of Wage Scale, Per Diem Employees.</li> <li>Permit Office.</li> <li>Contact and Administrative Office. District government public works projects.</li> </ul>
	Department of Inspections (Office of the Building Inspector), Robert H. Davis, Building inspector and director of inspection.	
	Zoning Office, S. G. Lindholm, zoning engineer.	
	Department of Highways, Herbert C. Whitehurst, director.	
	Department of Sanitary Engineering, John B. Gordon, director.	
	Office of Surveyor, D. O., Francis F. Healy, surveyor.	
	Office of Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Porter M. Lumpkins, chief clerk.	
	P. W. A. Central Office, D. W. Auld, P. W. A. director, D.C.	

1 Two vacancies.

## DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION

*Construction of municipal buildings.*—The work of the Municipal Architect's Office consists of the preparation of plans and specifications, and the superintendence and inspection of the construction of all buildings erected by the District of Columbia, consisting chiefly of schools, fire enginehouses, police stations, hospitals, libraries, training schools, reformatories, etc., and also the preparation of preliminary drawings and estimates for construction work for the various departments of the District of Columbia government. Plans for all buildings are submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for approval

before work on contract plans is begun. Plans for certain of these buildings are also submitted to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for approval.

During the fiscal year work was completed on 7 building contracts entered into before the beginning of the fiscal year. The contract value of these buildings was \$1,244,312.05. Likewise work was completed on 11 miscellaneous contracts the contract value of which was \$67,034.76.

Contracts were entered into during the fiscal year for the constructions of 6 buildings at a total cost of \$1,163,257; also for 12 miscellaneous projects at a contract value of \$63,709.66.

Three of the contracts for construction of buildings entered into during the fiscal year were completed within the year at a contract cost of \$297,735. Likewise of the miscellaneous contracts entered into during the fiscal year nine were completed within the year, the contract cost of which was \$49,539.50.

*Public Works Administration docket.*—In addition to the foregoing and pursuant to act of Congress approved June 25, 1938, work to the extent of \$5,409,075.01 was completed during the fiscal year, bringing to a total of \$11,250,849.76 the work completed under the allotment of \$12,377,300. Furniture and equipment to the extent of \$237,289.30 was purchased and installed during the year, making a total of furniture and equipment of \$277,926.87. Likewise under an allotment of \$450,000, pursuant to act of Congress approved July 11, 1940, two contracts for the construction of a building to house the Recorder of Deeds have been entered into at a cost of \$402,343.

*Repairs to municipal buildings.*—It is the function of the District of Columbia Repair Shop to repair and maintain school buildings, police stations, fire houses, institutions of the Board of Public Welfare, markets, convenience stations and all other buildings operated by the District of Columbia. School building repairs amounted to approximately 82 percent of all the work performed by the Repair Shop during the fiscal year. The sum of \$466,585, including \$11,000 for converting the Health School at Thirteenth and Allison Streets NW. into a School for Crippled Children, was appropriated for this purpose. All of this amount was expended except \$1,718.65, which is to be used for the heating plant at the Garfield School.

There was also expended by the Repair Shop during the fiscal year the sum of \$27,600 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds of the Police and Fire Departments.

In addition to the above the Repair Shop also expended \$70,981.76 of funds allotted to it by various departments, and directed one W. P. A. project for improvement of school grounds and recreation centers, the expenditures on which amounted to \$53,554.80. Total expenditures of the Repair Shop during the year from regular appropriated funds for repairs and improvements were \$563,448.

*District of Columbia Reformatory and Workhouse—Construction division.*—The construction engineer at the D. C. Reformatory and Workhouse is responsible for general construction and maintenance of buildings at these institutions in cooperation with the Office of the Municipal Architect. The principal work performed during the fiscal year was as follows:



*Workhouse.*—Construction was continued of the mess hall and shop building at the Woman's Department, and was 85 percent complete on June 30, 1941. The 1,000,000-gallon filtered-water reservoir was completed and put in service August 13, 1940, and construction of a sand dredge was completed September 23, 1940.

*Reformatory.*—Construction was continued of the bakery, which was completed on January 16, 1941, and equipment for it was delivered June 30, 1941. Cell building No. 6 was partially constructed, but was suspended to permit other much-needed construction. Other work at the penitentiary division included completion of wall towers, roads, walks, completion of armory building and equipment therefor, and additional equipment for gates.

Several special projects for the industrial department were carried out, including completion of laundry extension, a heating system for machine shop, an addition to foundry building, and a complete new building for handling materials and supplies, made necessary by abandoning use of supply base at Ninth and Water Streets SW., Washington.

The cost of all construction work at the workhouse and the reformatory for the fiscal year 1941 was as follows:

Regular construction work-----	\$75, 589. 04
Special projects-----	16, 200. 00
Total -----	91, 789. 04

### MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS

During the past fiscal year this department was charged with the responsibilities of the maintenance, care, repair, and upkeep of the District Building, the Ford Building, the Police Building, the May Building, the New Police Court Building, the New Municipal Court Building, the New Juvenile Court Building, the New Fire Alarm Headquarters, the Southwest Health Center, and on May 5, 1941, the East Administration Building, New Municipal Center, was turned over to this department.

The activities of this department consist of offices, a steam and electric generating power plant; five separate air conditioning plants; a blueprint and photograph division; carpentry and paint division, cleaning, laboring, and guard forces, and a mail-meter and postage division.

There were consumed in this group of buildings, during the fiscal year, 3,060 short tons of coal. There were 56,000 gallons of fuel oil used in this period. For heating and hot water facilities in the Police Court, Municipal Court, and Juvenile Court, this department purchased 11,317,000 pounds of steam from the Central Heating Plant. The cost of air conditioning at the three court buildings, during the summer months, or a total of 2,515 hours in operation for the three plants, averaged \$5.50 per hour. The unit cost was 0.51 less than the cost of operating the Police Court Building only during the summer months of the fiscal year 1940.

There were generated for use in the District Building 690,410 kilowatt hours of electric current at a cost of \$0.019 per kilowatt. The

amount generated shows an increase of 945 kilowatt hours over the year 1940.

The mail division handled 1,134,639 pieces of outgoing mail dispatched during the past fiscal year, or 11,471 less than were sent out during the previous year.

The photograph and blueprint division completed blueprints, photographs, photostats, Van Dyke prints, black and white prints, mimeograph work, and mounted District government maps, for most branches of the government, with a total amount of business for the year amounting to \$20,604.

As previously stated this department took over the East Administration Building on May 5, 1941. The War Department moved some of its agencies into this building on May 10, 1941, and now occupies over one-half of the office space. The Police Department, Fire Department, and the City Refuse Division moved into their quarters in the East Administration Building on May 18, 1941.

## DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

### BUILDING DIVISION

There were 6,671 permits issued for privately owned construction for a value of \$54,700,770, and for 6 District of Columbia projects having a value of \$4,060,850, making a total number of permits issued 6,677 for the total value of \$58,761,620. The total private construction valuation of \$54,700,770 is divided between new buildings at \$48,616,445 and repairs at \$6,084,325. Four thousand, one hundred and nine buildings were erected during the year; 505 buildings were razed, either under permit or condemnation. The distribution of improvements by sections is as follows: Northeast \$9,351,525, Southeast \$9,820,755, Northwest \$28,579,315, Southwest \$64,850. Types of residential buildings erected were: 1,480 detached dwellings, 382 semi-detached dwellings, 519 community houses, 512 row houses, and 956 apartment houses.

#### *Comparative statement for past 6 years*

Year	Dwellings	Apartments	Business buildings	Garages, sheds, and miscellaneous buildings	Repairs	Number of building operations	Value
1936.....	1,892	558	136	1,242	4,412	8,240	\$29,522,856
1937.....	2,073	552	216	1,303	4,344	8,488	37,240,747
1938.....	1,588	234	190	1,514	3,156	6,673	26,220,925
1939.....	2,654	308	142	1,471	3,242	7,818	42,517,792
1940.....	2,327	439	130	1,450	3,144	7,361	41,496,085
1941.....	2,893	956	137	1,664	3,618	9,268	58,761,620

All permit applications and plans in connection with construction permits issued during the year were checked and approved for compliance with the building and zoning regulations by the Engineering Section. The value of building construction increased 41.68 per cent over 1940.



There were approximately 71,400 inspections made during the year of work on new buildings and repairs to existing buildings. Of this number 64,500 were made by field inspectors of general building operations, and 6,900 by steel and reinforced concrete inspectors of special construction operations on the larger buildings.

Permits issued and inspections made amounted to \$198,121, an increase of \$51,528 as compared with the total revenue for 1940.

*Elevator inspection.*—The elevator regulations require the inspection of all passenger and power freight elevators in the District of Columbia at least once every 4 months, and a safety test is to be provided at least once each year. All other freight elevators and dumbwaiters are to be inspected at least one every 6 months in order to insure safe operations.

Plans for 104 elevator installations in privately owned buildings were checked and permits for same issued during the year.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were under the supervision of the Elevator Bureau a total of 2,937 elevators, escalators, and dumbwaiters.

There were 176 safety tests made on passenger and freight elevators, taking about 4 hours each, which is equivalent to about 352 regular inspections.

During the fiscal year, 6,379 elevator maintenance inspections were made, and 3,012 reinspections involving examination of new equipment, examination for compliance with notices served, and examination following up complaints.

Elevator operators' licenses were issued for 1931 applicants after examination to demonstrate fitness to operate. Recent prosecutions in Police Court of a number of cases where elevators were allowed to be operated by unlicensed operators has brought the necessity of obtaining licenses to the attention of building owners, and there has been a marked increase in the number of applicants in recent months.

During the fiscal year, 4 elevators were condemned and 6 were sealed against operation. There were 5 elevator accidents, 1 fatal and 4 minor.

*Condemnation of building.*—Condemnation proceedings to secure the repair or demolition of approximately 1,500 dangerous and unsafe buildings under the act of March 1, 1899, as amended April 5, 1935, were instituted during the year resulting in the razing of 110 buildings (80 brick and 30 frame) and the repair of 900 buildings (400 brick and 500 frame). This work involved the serving of approximately 3,000 notices to property owners.

At the end of the fiscal year there were approximately 290 buildings against which condemnation proceedings had been initiated. The proceedings were in various stages of completion at the close of the fiscal year.

It is to be noted that this department obtained very favorable results during the past year. Activities as regards the condemnation of buildings during the past 4 or 5 years have educated the real estate man and the home owner to a point where they realize the advantage of repairing or razing a building upon receipt of notice from this office without the necessity of referring the matter to a board of survey.

*License and fire escape inspections.*—The License Act of July 1, 1932, requires an annual inspection of theaters, public halls, clubs,

hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, by the Building Inspection Division and a certificate of the Inspector of Buildings that the applicant for a license has complied with the laws and regulations for the protection of life and property.

During the fiscal year approximately 8,828 inspections were made of such buildings in connection with license applications and of other buildings in connection with the provisions of the Fire Escape Act, applications for occupancy permits, and references from the Fire Department, Health Department, Electrical and Plumbing Inspection Division. This total is approximately the same as that of the previous year.

Commissioners' Orders and letters to provide fire equipment required by the Fire Escape Act were served in 458 cases, resulting in 732 buildings being brought into compliance with the act. Approximately 4,027 buildings have been brought into compliance since enactment of the license law in July 1932. Included in the above total were 125 buildings occupied as schools, colleges, hospitals, dormitories, etc.

Approximately 6,600 buildings now require annual inspection, under the Fire Escape and License Acts, of which approximately 6,027 are now equipped with fire escapes and other appliances required by the regulations. It is to be noted that reference from the Fire Marshal's Office and other departments are constantly increasing and that it is necessary to give preference to orders already issued, in which work ordered has not been completed.

During the fiscal year, 810 plans showing fire escapes and other appliances required by the regulations were approved and over 210 new fire escapes were erected as a result of Commissioners' notices.

License and fire escape inspections also involved the writing of approximately 1,500 letters and 3,700 telephone calls.

*Signs.*—The administration of the act of March 3, 1931, regulating the use of advertising signs is an important function of this office. An inspection of the premises or building involved in a sign application must be made before the permit is issued and the area of existing signs determined to insure that the sign applied for will not exceed the sign area allowed. After the permit is issued, another inspection must be made to insure that the sign is erected in accordance with the terms of the permit and is structurally safe.

Permits were issued for 2,533 signs during the fiscal year. Of this total 30 were for signs over 100 square feet in area; 266 for signs between 50 and 100 square feet, and 2,237 for signs less than 50 square feet in area.

*Occupancy permits.*—In connection with the administration of the zoning act of March 1, 1920, which required that the use of buildings and premises must be one permitted by the zoning classification, applications were verified, approved, and 2,909 certifications of occupancy issued in respect to commercial businesses.

There were also investigated, approved, and authorized by letter 25 "home occupations" in respect to the use of residential property.

*Complaint service.*—Approximately 5,000 complaints, made by letter, telephone, or personal interview in reference to the condition of buildings or premises were investigated during the year. Notices



were prepared and served in cases where the inspection disclosed violations of the law or regulations, and reinspections were made to insure that corrective measures were taken. In but few cases was it necessary to resort to court action.

*Recommendation.*—With a view to controlling the activities of builders it is believed that some regulation should be adopted to provide that each and every builder obtain a license, and it is recommended that some immediate action looking thereto be taken by the Commissioners.

Under the present regulations the only redress in the event of code violations is against a property owner. During recent years there have been hundreds of cases where a builder has violated the terms of his permit, in one way or another, or has done work without a permit and the only recourse has been against the property owners. Had the builders in question been licensed, their licenses could have been suspended and further permits refused them until the illegal conditions had been rectified.

#### PLUMBING DIVISION

The Plumbing Inspection Division made a total of 54,273 inspections on new plumbing installations, and additions or alterations in existing systems, on refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery, in restaurants, barber shops, beauty parlors, and investigating complaints.

There were 45,473 inspections of plumbing in new buildings, and on extensions, remodelling, and repairs to existing plumbing systems; 4,464 complaints of defective plumbing were investigated and the defects corrected; 2,207 inspections made at restaurants and other establishments where food or beverages are prepared or sold for human consumption; 2,129 inspections of installations of refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery and equipment and 8 inspections on complaints, 125 inspections were made by the head of the office and his deputy, principally investigations of illegal plumbing work and cases on appeal; 5,864 plans for new and remodeling plumbing were approved.

It is estimated the cost of plumbing work done in the District of Columbia during the year totaled \$5,352,997.41. The estimated cost of refrigeration and air-conditioning apparatus and equipment was \$3,642,610.

The 2,207 inspections of plumbing in restaurants, and places where food and beverages are dispensed, are handled by one full-time inspector, who can make on an average of one inspection of each licensee annually.

There were 10 cases of compulsory drainage or abatement of nuisances enforced by this office. While several cases were pending, there was not sufficient funds in the Health Department appropriation for drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances to order this work done.

The refrigeration inspector and his assistant made 2,129 inspections on refrigeration or air conditioning in addition to computing plans and approving permits.

At the present time, there are no fees derived from plumbing permits and inspections. The proposed revised plumbing code will return approximately \$50,000 yearly.

Plumbing installation costs were slightly above that of the costs of refrigeration. There were 12 full-time assistant plumbing inspectors and 1 full-time assistant and 1 half-time inspector on refrigeration and air conditioning.

Investigations were made of 8 refrigeration machinery accidents involving release of toxic gases; there were no fatalities.

It is approximately 9 years since installation of air conditioning became a fact and as the installations have increased yearly, it was recognized that usage of large quantities of Potomac water over the normal domestic usage, will have a tendency to increase the flow in public sewers and have a serious affect on future water supply. Approximately 97,860 gallons of potable water are consumed hourly by the existing air-conditioning units now in service.

Twelve cases were prosecuted in police court for violations of the plumbing law. Ten for failure to have plumbing work done. The assessed fines amounted to \$85.

The plumbing examining board for licensing master plumbers and gas fitters examined 22 candidates, of whom 6 passed and 16 failed.

#### SMOKE REGULATIONS AND BOILER DIVISION

This is the fourth full year of operation of the Division of Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection, the work of smoke regulations having been started on October 15, 1936, and boiler inspection on January 16, 1937.

Smoke Inspection work is divided into two separate categories; (1) checking existing buildings for excessive emissions of smoke, odors, and flyash, and taking appropriate steps to correct them; as well as the investigation of complaints about alleged nuisances; and (2) examination of building plans and the issuance of permits for all installations of fuel-burning equipment, with inspection after completion to see that they are installed in conformity with the regulations, and thus can be operated without causing any violations of the law.

Field inspections show that there were 556 stack observations resulting in 345 violations, or 62 percent; 2,038 railroad locomotive observations with 59 violations, or 2.8 percent; 66 railroad roundhouse observations with 16 violations, or 24 percent. As before, apartments constitute the largest single class of violator with 40 percent of the total. Hand-fired boilers accounted for 52 percent of all violations, but stoker violations remain 30 percent which seems unduly high.

Forty-nine court summonses were issued for hearings, all of which resulted in obtaining compliance with the law; nine court cases were instituted. In most cases it has been possible to obtain compliance with the law by means of advice as to changes in equipment or improved operation, coupled with persistence in following up complaints and violations. More could be accomplished if more men were available. The installation of flyash collection equipment



at the Benning plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co. was completed and has greatly improved conditions in that vicinity.

Permits were issued for 723 installations to replace or install equipment in existing buildings. There were also 120 changes made to a nonsmoking fuel, 36 stack extensions made, 131 instructions to firemen given; 500 complaints were made to the office and each one was carefully investigated with a definite record of correction being obtained in 268 cases.

A total of 795 building plans were checked, 1,341 permits were issued covering 2,576 separate pieces of equipment. Each one of these installations was checked, which required 3,744 calls by smoke inspectors. This constituted 56 percent of the total of all calls, which were 6,662 not including railroad inspections.

Boiler inspectors made a total of 2,907 calls resulting in the inspection of 1,658 boilers and 706 unfired pressure vessels; of these 617 were District government objects. One boiler and one unfired pressure vessel were condemned; 242 orders were issued for repairs or changes to boilers and 75 to unfired pressure vessels, all of which were followed up for compliance. There were 2,946 certificates of inspection issued for approved objects.

Insurance companies filed reports on 1,141 objects, 310 being for unfired pressure vessels and 831 for boilers. Certificates of inspection were issued for these, a fee of \$1 being collected for each certificate issued.

Permit fees totaled \$7,945; boiler-inspections fees \$4,163; fees for certificates for insured objects \$165; welding-test fees \$80; engineer license fees and renewals, \$3,652; a total of \$17,141.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR STEAM ENGINEERS

The Board of Examiners for Steam Engineers, of which the Boiler Inspector is chairman, held 45 meetings and examined 974 applicants, of whom 631 were found competent and 343 incompetent. Of the 631 licenses issued, there were 13 first-class, 20 second-class, 68 third-class, 23 fourth-class, 198 fifth-class, 210 sixth-class, 99 seventh-class and 2 special. There were 1,066 renewals. All of the records and office work are handled by the Division of Smoke Regulation and Boiler Inspection.

#### ELECTRICAL INSPECTION DIVISION

The Electrical Inspection Division is charged with the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Issue permits for the installation of electric wiring and apparatus for light, heat, and power purposes. The inspection and re-inspection of electrical installations, fixtures and apparatus for light, heat, and power purposes, to require conformity with minimum standards for safety to life and property, and the enforcement of laws and regulations relating thereto in the District of Columbia.

2. Inspection of electric equipment and appliances purchased by the District of Columbia for conformity with electrical specifications and code requirements.

3. Render consultation and advisory service in electrical matters to Federal Government offices, other District of Columbia departments, public utility companies, and the public.

4. Representing the District of Columbia and inspection interests on the Procurement Division Federal Specifications Committee, Committee of Awards, Federal Fire Council, and other committees.

Electrical installations in Federally owned buildings and the electrical equipment, control, and signal wiring of elevators in any building are not inspected by this division.

The total number of inspections made was 68,433, as compared with 51,301, 43,426, and 44,259 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of approved installations was 15,281, as compared with 13,231, 13,833, and 12,212 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of permits issued was 27,415, as compared with 23,557, 21,817, and 16,731 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of defective-wiring notices served was 8,529 as compared with 4,281, 5,628, and 5,307 in the 3 preceding years.

The total number of licenses approved was 6,834 as compared with 974, 560, and 593 in the 3 preceding years.

The total amount of inspection fees collected at the time permits were issued was \$64,683, as compared with \$51,474, \$50,282, and \$43,076 in the 3 preceding years.

The pro rata share of license fees credited to this division for making license inspections was \$13,405 as compared with \$12,435, \$15,370, and \$15,650 in the 3 preceding years.

This division has passed on 2,496 applicants for motion-picture operators' licenses.

The increase in population together with the general accelerated use of electricity for light, heat, refrigeration, and other purposes and the program of the utility company in changing their distribution system to the alternating current 4-wire network system reflects on the resources of this division as installations are becoming more numerous, larger, and more complex. The changes in the distribution system of the utility company involve an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 per year.

The press of work to inspect installations to authorize the use of current has been given priority. It has been impossible to follow up many small installations where inspections have not been requested and comparatively few license reinspections have been made.

#### BOARD OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT

Rapidly increasing population in the District of Columbia and the growing demand for housing facilities for this new population reflected itself to the extent of a 13-percent increase in the amount of business before the Board during the fiscal year. That this increase was not more is in part due to an amendment to the zoning regulations approved on October 21, 1940, which permitted certain additions to single family dwellings to be made without reference to the Board, as had been the practice prior to that time.

During the past fiscal year the Board held 13 public hearings and heard 227 appeals. The Board also decided 10 appeals pending



on July 1, 1940, which had been heard during the preceding fiscal year. Of all appeals decided 106 were granted in full, 67 granted conditionally, and 49 denied. Four appeals were withdrawn and the decisions on 7 are pending. The Board sustained the decision of the Inspector of Buildings in 2 appeals from his administrative rulings and reversed his decision in 2 other appeals.

The following tables show the number of hearings, number of appeals heard, and the type of cases considered by the Board:

TABLE 1.—*Appeals heard July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941*

Month	Number of hearings	Appeals heard	Month	Number of hearings	Appeals heard
July 1940.....	1	22	February 1941.....	1	13
August 1940.....	1	14	March 1941.....	1	19
September 1940.....	1	36	April 1941.....	1	17
October 1940.....	1	15	May 1941.....	1	15
November 1940.....	2	32	June 1941.....	1	20
December 1940.....	1	6			
January 1941.....	1	18		13	127

1 1 appeal reheard:

- 1 Required 1 adjourned meeting.
- 2 Required 2 adjourned meetings.
- 4 Required 3 adjourned meetings.

TABLE 2.—*Summary of decisions on appeals considered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1941*

Type of case	Granted	Granted conditionally <sup>1</sup>	Denied	Inspector of buildings sustained	Inspector of buildings reversed	Withdrawn	Decision pending	Total
Appeals from decision of inspector of buildings.....				2	2			4
Exceptions and special questions.....	40	40	20			1	5	106
Variance from use district regulations.....	5	4	4			1	1	15
Variance from lot occupancy, yard, court or height regulations.....	41	9	19			2	1	72
Variance from miscellaneous regulations.....	0	2	1			0	0	3
Changes in nonconforming uses.....	20	11	4			0	0	35
Extension of nonconforming uses.....	0	1	1			0	0	2
Total.....	106	67	49	2	2	4	7	237

<sup>1</sup> Includes 4 appeals granted in part.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 appeal dismissed for improper filing.

<sup>3</sup> Includes decisions on 10 appeals which were pending July 1, 1940, and decision on 1 appeal heard during fiscal year 1940 and reheard during fiscal year 1941.

TABLE 3.—*Decisions on exceptions and special questions under part 2, section XXIII, zoning regulations*

Part 2, paragraphs	Granted	Granted conditionally	Denied	Withdrawn	Decision pending	Total
1. Educational institutions.....	5	4	2	0	0	11
2. Philanthropic or eleemosynary institutions.....	1	1	1	0	0	3
3. Public storage garages in apartment houses.....	0	1	0	0	0	1
4. Parking lots.....	0	11	3	0	0	14
5. Sand, gravel, or clay pits.....	0	3	0	0	0	3
6. Temporary buildings for commerce, said buildings incidental to residential development.....	0	3	2	0	0	5
7. Semidetached or community houses in "AR" area district.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
8. Public utilities in residential district.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
9. Specific first and second commercial use of alley lots in residential district.....	1	1	0	1	0	3
10. Gasoline service stations, auto-repair shops and public-service garages.....	7	9	7	0	4	27
11. Specific second commercial use of alley lots in first commercial district.....	5	1	1	0	0	7
12. Public utilities in first commercial district.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
13. Excess height for grain elevators and gas tanks.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. 25-foot extension for specific use.....	3	4	1	0	1	9
15. Private accessory garages in excess of 800 square feet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Private accessory garage erection of which would cause overoccupancy.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
17. Private stables accessory to dwellings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Porch enclosures and erections to nonconforming dwellings.....	11	0	1	0	0	12
19. Private accessory garages to dwellings nonconforming due to lot overoccupancy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Bowling alleys located less than 200 feet from a residential district.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Private garages located less than 20 feet from building line.....	4	0	1	0	0	5
Total.....	40	40	20	1	5	106

Table 2 indicates a decided increase in the granting of use variances which appears to be a radical departure from the policy of the Board in previous years. During the past year 9 out of 13 cases decided or 69 percent were granted conditionally or in full; while during the previous year only 1 out of 7 was granted. The departure, however, is not real. Of the 9 cases granted in full or conditionally only 2 were variances in a strict sense. One of these cases permitted the construction of an apartment house in the residential district adjacent to a railroad right-of-way under a precedent established by an opinion of the corporation counsel in a similar case granted in 1939. The other appeal permitted in a first commercial district an automobile-repair shop on alley property which was surrounded by similar uses, but prevented by a technicality from qualifying as a special exception under the regulations. The remaining 7 were either border-line cases between first and second commercial uses, or prevented by technicalities from being filed as exceptions and special questions which describe their real character.

There was a decided increase in the number of denials during the past year over 1940, in those variances involving waivers from lot occupancy, yard, court, and height requirements. Of the 69 cases of this type which were heard, 27 percent were denied as against only 16 percent for the preceding year. This larger percentage of denials was unquestionably brought about by the desire of many property owners to utilize more fully old residential structures for the purpose



of housing the new population brought to the District of Columbia by the defense effort. Although the Board was fully cognizant of the necessity for alleviating the housing shortage in the city, it could not in many instances, with due regard to the health, welfare, safety, and comfort of the public, permit these appeals.

A study of the tables in their entirety reveals a striking statistical similarity to the preceding year. Of all appeals granted, 39 percent were conditionally approved, as against 38 percent for the preceding year, and 22 percent of those decided were denied as against 23 percent for the preceding year.

In line with a previous recommendation of the Board, reducing the \$20 appeal fee in certain cases to \$5, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by amended order of July 16, 1940, reduced the fee for filing of appeals for permission to erect private garages less than 20 feet from street building lines. Under this class of exception, 5 appeals were filed during the past year. Altogether 54 appeals were accepted for fees of \$5 each.

In the second annual report the Board recommended that the Inspector of Buildings be authorized to issue permits without appeals to the Board for the enclosure of side and rear porches on nonconforming single family dwellings. The zoning commission acted upon this recommendation by revising section 7 of the zoning regulations on October 21, 1940. There is one amendment now pending before the zoning commission which the Board believes will be helpful in providing parking lots in the District of Columbia. As this regulation is more restrictive than the one in force and effect, the Board recommends its passage. The proposed amendment to paragraph 4, part 2, section XXIII, reads as follows:

4. Permit, in a residential district, except as hereinafter provided, the use of an unimproved lot for the temporary parking of motor vehicles, subject to such restrictions and safeguards as may, in the opinion of the Board, be necessary to protect the residential property in the vicinity, when such use is found to be reasonably necessary or convenient to the neighborhood, and not to interfere unreasonably with the most appropriate use of neighboring property under the zone plan. The use of an unimproved lot in an A Restricted, A Semirestricted, or B Restricted Area District, for the temporary parking of motor vehicles shall not be permitted unless such lot is located adjacent to or is separated only by an alley from property of a zoning classification other than residential.

There were no changes in the Board's personnel during the past year. The 2-year term of the chairman, Mr. Theodore I. Coe, which expired in September 1940, was extended by order of the Commissioners for a 3-year period. Mr. S. G. Lindholm, Zoning Engineer, whose appointment in January 1940 as alternate to serve on the Board during the illness of Capt. Hugh P. Oram, was extended on Captain Oram's retirement on July 1, 1940.

On January 22, 1941, Theodore I. Coe and S. G. Lindholm were unanimously reelected as chairman and vice chairman, respectively.

During the past fiscal year there was received into the revenues of the District of Columbia a total of \$3,650 in fees for the filing of appeals before the Board of Zoning Adjustment. Of the 227 appeals filed, 170 required filing of fees of \$20 each, while the remaining 54 appeals required fees of \$5.00 each. One appeal filed by a citizens' association was accepted without fee, while fees of \$40 were returned to appellants on reversal of administrative decisions of the

the Inspector of Buildings. Salaries to Board members during this period amounted to \$1,458.10.

## DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

### REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF STREETS

This office controls the planning and designing and prepares specifications for all types of highway work and supervises the execution of grading, construction, and maintenance of all public roadways, alleys, and sidewalks in the District of Columbia.

The total funds appropriated by Congress and deposited by private individuals and corporations for work done by the Street Division during the year amounted to \$4,641,741.09 of which \$455,901.09 was expended in repairing pavements disturbed by other branches of the District government and by various corporations and private parties, at the cost of these agencies.

#### *Summary of work done under appropriations from Congress for the fiscal year*

Combination cement concrete curbing and gutter-----	linear feet--	55,582.47
Asphaltic concrete pavement on various bases-----	square yards--	143,580.15
Low cost roadway-----	do-----	40,415.52
Standard asphalt pavement-----	do-----	161,169.13
Cement concrete pavements covered with asphalt-----	do-----	22,826.54
Vitrified block gutter-----	do-----	6,180.93
Cement concrete gutter-----	do-----	7,782.00
Cement concrete roadway pavement-----	do-----	246,175.20
Cement concrete roadway pavement laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision-----	do-----	11,206.00
Old cobble and block removed-----	do-----	12,901.57
Granite and bluestone curbing set-----	linear feet--	<sup>1</sup> 43,034.82
Granite and bluestone curbing reset-----	do-----	30,055.32
Cement concrete curbing constructed-----	do-----	<sup>2</sup> 141,006.38
Old granite, bluestone, and cement curb removed-----	do-----	28,310.63
Grading-----	cubic yards--	<sup>3</sup> 330,453.64
Cement sidewalk assessment and permit work-----	square yards--	25,365.89
Cement sidewalks laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision-----	do-----	70,601.00
Cement sidewalks around Government Reservations-----	do-----	2,138.25
Cement concrete alleys, assessment and permit work-----	do-----	37,751.05
Cement concrete alleys laid by private parties under District of Columbia supervision-----	do-----	13,949.00

<sup>1</sup> 8,518.00 linear feet granite curb set (whole cost work) included in total.

<sup>2</sup> 54,877.00 linear feet cement curb set (whole cost work) included in total.

<sup>3</sup> 205,559.34 cubic yards grading (paving streets); 124,894.30 cubic yards grading (regular grading work).

Detailed tables of the above work are on file in the office of the Engineer of Streets.

### DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

The following roadways were resurfaced under the replacement method:

Fourteenth Street NW., Florida Avenue to Monroe Street.

Maine Avenue SW., between M Street and P Street and P Street, Maine Avenue to Fourth Street.

Virginia Avenue SW. between Second Street and Third Street.

Fourth Street NW., 250 feet north of P Street to Florida Avenue.

Eye Street NW., from Thirteenth Street to Fifteenth Street.



Intersection of Twelfth Street and Florida Avenue NE.

Georgia Avenue, New Hampshire Avenue, and Rock Creek Church Road NW.

E Street NW., extended from Seventeenth Street to South Executive Avenue.

*Fourteenth Street NW. from Florida Avenue to Monroe Street*, mentioned above, carried car tracks and it was necessary to complete one side at a time so as to keep it open to travel during the entire construction period.

This project was approximately 1 mile long and required the laying of 12,600 square yards of standard asphalt pavement (asphalt topping and binder on 8-inch reinforced cement concrete base). The majority of the original pavement was 38 years old.

Another improvement accomplished during the year, consisted of the paving of Maine Avenue SW. from M Street to P Street and P Street SW. from Maine Avenue to Fourth Street.

Maine Avenue, originally known as Water Street, borders the wharves at this location. There were four sets of car tracks in this roadway, which, prior to the merger, were owned and operated by the two railroad companys, known at that time as the Capital Traction Co. and the Washington Railway & Electric Co. One set of car tracks was removed before highway construction was started.

This street is located in one of the oldest sections of the city and the roadway was among the first to be improved with what was once considered a permanent roadway, namely, granite block. The records of the office show that one section was laid in 1876, the other in 1884, 64 and 56 years old, respectively.

*P Street SW. from Maine Avenue to Fourth Street* leads to the entrance of the War College. Its recent paving replaces a granite block pavement. There is no record of its age but it was probably constructed by the railroad company when cable cars were first used.

The contractors were required to concentrate all equipment on the paving of these two projects, as well as on M Street from Maine Avenue SW. to Fourth Street SE. (hereinafter described) so as to complete the work within the shortest possible time.

These two projects together with the roadway of Maine Avenue SE. from Fourteenth Street to M Street, which was executed a short while ago, provide the most direct route from the Highway Bridge to the War College.

*Eye Street NW. from Thirteenth Street to Fifteenth Street* was widened to 56 feet. Prior to this work, the roadway between Thirteenth Street and Fourteenth Street was restricted to one-way traffic only, but this restriction was lifted and it is now a two-way roadway. The original roadway was laid in 1874 and consisted of a mixture of gravel, stone, and asphalt cement. In 1910, it was covered with a blanket of asphalt top and binder. The major portion of the old pavement was not removed until it was replaced in 1940.

#### FEDERAL AID

The following roadways were improved under the Federal Aid Highway Act, approved June 8, 1938:

Thirteenth Street NW., Euclid Street to Spring Road.

M Street NW., New Hampshire Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street.

Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue SW., First Street to Seventh Street.

Massachusetts Avenue NW., California Street to Wisconsin Avenue.

Minnesota Avenue, Benning Road NE. to Twenty-seventh Street SE.

M Street, Maine Avenue SW. to Fourth Street SE.

Twelfth Street SW., Maryland Avenue to Maine Avenue.

Concord Avenue NW., Ninth Street to Thirteenth Street.

North Capitol Street, Farragut Place to New Hampshire Avenue.

Naylor Road SE., Texas Avenue to Good Hope Road.

Forty-ninth Street NE., Central Avenue to Grant Street.

Eighteenth Street NE., Montana Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue.

North Capitol Street and Blair Road NW., New Hampshire Avenue to Peabody Street.

Utah Avenue NW., Nebraska Avenue to Van Hazen Street.

A portion of the roadway of Thirteenth Street NW. from Euclid Street to Park Road carried a very high crown. This pavement consisted of bituminous concrete on a broken stone base, laid in 1910. The entire project was approximately 1 mile long.

The portion of Thirteenth Street between Park Road and Spring Road was widened to a width of 38 feet.

*M Street NW. from New Hampshire Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street* was widened and paved to a 56-foot width. The original pavement was laid in 1882. In 1910 the old surface was removed and new asphalt surface and binder was laid on the old base, which was 58 years old, when replaced.

Another large project executed during the year was the paving and widening of Massachusetts Avenue NW. from California Street to Wisconsin Avenue. This project is approximately 1½ miles long, the original pavement consisted of bituminous surface course laid on old broken concrete base.

The portion of the roadway from just east of Thirtieth Street eastward to California Street (excluding the floor of the new bridge which was covered with asphalt top and binder) is paved with asphalt topping and binder laid on reinforced cement concrete base.

The remaining portion of the roadway from Thirtieth Street westward to Wisconsin Avenue is paved with darkened reinforced cement concrete pavement. The portion of the project which borders Observatory Circle carries two 25-foot roadways with 4-foot center strip.

*Eighteenth Street NE. from Montana Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue* constitutes a new project. Heretofore all traffic entering the city through Queens Chapel Road was required to turn one square to the west in order to reach New York Avenue via Seventeenth Street and Montana Avenue. The new project provides a direct route to Maryland.

*Forty-ninth Street NE. from Central Avenue to Grant Street* was also improved during the year. The original roadway was approximately 30 feet wide and consisted of macadam. The new roadway is 36 feet wide and forms an important arterial highway in the northeast section of the city. Its extension to Sheriff Road, in the future, will provide a route into Maryland through Sheriff Road.

*North Capitol Street and Blair Road from Farragut Place to Peabody Street* (executed under separate contracts) were paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement. The new roadways are 50 feet wide, replacing macadam roadway of narrow width. The completion of these projects provides arterial highways from Takoma Park through the northeast and southeast sections of the city to the Mary-



land State line at Queens Chapel Road, Bladensburg Road, Central Avenue, and Bowen Road.

*Naylor Road SE. from Texas Avenue to Good Hope Road* was paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement. This road was narrow with rather sharp curves. The new pavement is 36 feet wide and the curves have been eliminated. This project forms a link from Pennsylvania Avenue through Twenty-fifth Street to Good Hope Road and Alabama Avenue.

*M Street from Maine Avenue SW. to Fourth Street SE.* was paved with reinforced cement concrete pavement. It was widened from 35 feet to 50 feet and is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long. This roadway carries heavy traffic from the Highway Bridge through Maine Avenue to the navy yard in the southeast section of the city.

*Utah Avenue NW. from Nebraska Avenue to Van Hazen Street* was another worth-while project completed during the year. The old roadway was very narrow and it was paved with macadam.

This roadway is a feeder to residential streets in the Barnaby Woods section of the city.

#### CURB AND GUTTER

There were 32 curb-and-gutter projects executed during the year. This type of highway work consists, in general, of reclaiming old, narrow macadam roadways, in residential areas and such roadways which form links to arterial highways. Existing widths of approximately 22 feet are widened to 30 feet and cement concrete curbs and gutters or shoulders are placed on the sides and a blanket of bituminous concrete laid on the old macadam.

The paving of these roadways is initiated by heavy majority petitions from owners of abutting property.

The stability of the old roadways is thoroughly inspected prior to new construction for the purpose of determining if it is strong enough to carry the bituminous concrete surface.

Aside from the economy of this type of work it is also a factor in eliminating hazardous curves as well as the old-type deep-barrel cobblestone gutters.

#### DIVISION OF MATERIALS

The function of this Division is somewhat unique in that it serves practically all other departments of the District and also many Federal agencies. Its collaboration with other departments as consultant in specialized branches of engineering offers assistance in the improvement of construction procedure carried on by the District of Columbia government, from an economical as well as structural standpoint.

During the past fiscal year the Division has broadened its services and general materials inspection work, particularly for defense projects of the United States Engineers and Navy Department. In addition to the inspection of materials, services rendered included deep soil borings for determination of foundation conditions; shallow borings for analysis of subsoil and highway design work; restoring to proper grades concrete slabs which have settled by means of mudjacking; carrying on tests for controlling and determining the quality of concrete through core drilling and subsequent tests of cores taken from

various streets; and analysis of surface drainage problems in the District.

Soil investigation has become an increasingly important factor during the past few years. Modern equipment is maintained for handling all types of problems involving subsurface investigations. During the past year this Division cooperated with the United States Engineers in making important boring determinations in connection with structural designs. Another problem in soil foundation was that of borings made in connection with the proposed Fourteenth Street and Maine Avenue overpass. Of importance in the soil investigations is the study of a fill required on the South Capitol Street project. Grading plans require a considerable fill, a large part of which will be placed over a low marsh land. Investigation, inspection, and subsequent recommendations based on an extensive field survey of soil conditions have been approved. During the year, trained materials inspectors cooperated with the Construction Division in controlling the quality of material and the degree of compaction in miscellaneous highway projects throughout the District. This work is carried on in accordance with the practice endorsed by the Public Roads Administration and many of the States with a view to prolonging the useful life of pavements by insuring adequate foundations upon which they may be constructed.

The mudjack equipment, initiated by this Division a number of years ago, was extensively used during the past fiscal year for restoring pavement slabs and approach slabs to all bridges which showed settlement or change of grade. This high-pressure machine pumps a mixture of selected soil and portland cement to the under side of the slab to obtain restoration to grade, thus saving expense of replacement.

During the past year cooperation was continued with the Public Roads Administration in the study of the effects of the two types of internal tube vibrators which were used on an experimental section, the construction of which was reported last year. Results show that vibration increases the strength, density, and uniformity of pavement concrete and that the cement content of the standard nonvibrated mixture may be reduced if placed by vibration without a reduction in strength. Further study of the results of the use of these vibrators is currently being made to verify the value of these types of machines for improving the quality of concrete and reducing its cost.

A force of plant inspectors has been maintained to insure uniformity in quality of all concrete materials used by the District government. Inspection services were also rendered various Federal departments for a nominal fee. Total of materials inspected compare favorably with those of past years: Cement 461,000 barrels, sand 190,800 tons, gravel 286,800 tons and 278,900 cubic yards of concrete. There were 1,700 concrete test cylinders made on District projects and tested at the Bureau of Standards at the request of this Division. For highway construction work and research over 285 concrete cores were taken from various streets as a check on the quality and thickness of the pavement slabs. Over 90,000 tons of bituminous mixtures were inspected at various plants furnishing bituminous materials.

The personnel in this Division, in addition to its various routine duties, has studied concrete data and prepared engineering reports based on the inspection records and tests obtained during the year.



During the past year the physical data on sand and coarse aggregates used in concrete, have been exhaustively studied. It has been possible through analysis of the normal variation in gradation and moisture content of aggregates used in concrete construction to obtain an accurate picture of its uniformity, thereby affording a basis upon which to recommend improvements.

The Division acts as a liaison for the District departments in consultation with the Bureau of Standards on special problems and as to the properties of miscellaneous engineering materials.

#### HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY

All of the field work and the coding of interviews of the study of trans-Washington traffic was completed during this year and preliminary tabulations of the results have been made. It is anticipated that the final tabulations and report will be completed within the next few months.

The study of parking conditions within the city was started during this year with the distribution of questionnaires to motorists parked in downtown Washington to determine the reason for their trip, the length of time they wished to stop and the probable frequency of repetitions so that facilities may be planned to meet the demand.

Maps are now being prepared, which when completed will show the flow of vehicular traffic throughout the entire city. These will be kept current by means of factors derived from periodic machine and manual counts at strategic points, and will be very useful in planning highway and traffic-control work.

Results of preliminary tabulations of answers to the "Travel record" questionnaires turned in by employees were furnished to the Department of Vehicles and Traffic and to the Budget Bureau for use as a guide in staggering the hours of Government employees. Final tabulations of this material will also be completed this year.

During the year the survey supplied the department with much valuable data that was used in connection with the preparation of the recently published report entitled "A Preliminary Report on Highway, Parking, and Related Traffic Problems."

#### MAINTENANCE DIVISION

*Improved roadways.*—Repairs, under contract, to permanent types of pavements, were carried on during the year.

All of the downtown roadways are paved with standard asphalt pavement and all precautions are taken to prosecute the work with as little interference with traffic as possible.

In the repair of street openings or cuts in the business section, a quick setting element is added to the concrete base course, and its surface is laid to the subgrade of the asphaltic topping, the binder course being eliminated. Thus, the repair work is accelerated, not only by the rapid setting of the base course, but also because it is made in two operations, whereas, when the binder course was used, three operations were required.

In connection with the repair of street openings in first-class macadam roadways, it has been found that, from the standpoint of

economy, it is necessary to construct a concrete slab under the asphaltic material as an insurance against settlement.

*Macadam and unimproved roadways.*—There were several worthwhile projects completed by the Maintenance Division during the year. The work consisted of constructing second-class roadways on many streets.

The outstanding ones follow:

*Forty-ninth Street NW. from Fordham Road to Massachusetts Avenue.*—This street was recently acquired by the District and shortly thereafter was filled to grade and treated with roadway as described. The creation of this new roadway forms a direct route to Massachusetts Avenue and to Western Avenue. Prior to improvement of this roadway, through traffic was required to turn east at Van Ness Street, travel east to Massachusetts Avenue and west to Western Avenue or Forty-ninth Street. The new project is a link which forms a direct route from Massachusetts Avenue and Western Avenue to the Spring Valley area.

*Bunker Hill Road NE. between Twentieth Street and Twenty-first Place.*—This location had been a low area in line with Bunker Hill Road, and considerable efforts had been made in the past to correct a very bad drainage situation. The recent revamping and widening of this roadway corrected the bad drainage condition.

In addition to major work carried on by the Maintenance Department there were approximately 200 minor repairs made during the year which consisted of correcting drainage conditions, repairing alleys, oiling short areas, cutting of weeds, and road machining.

*Low-cost roadway.*—A new feature carried on under contract, consisted of improving roadways with "low-cost roadway treatment." This type of pavement consists of a bituminous concrete surface course laid on hot asphalt concrete base. This type of pavement is equal in strength to the general type of pavement heretofore used.

The development of new areas for houses and other buildings of a private and public nature has necessitated the opening up of many streets and roads which in some cases were inadequate to serve the abutting property and in other cases prevented access entirely. The construction of this type of low-cost roadway relieves the condition and is also an aid to the work of the Maintenance Department.

The following streets received low-cost roadway treatment during the year:

Chesapeake Street SW., Nichols Avenue 600 feet east.  
Mississippi Avenue SE., South Capitol Street to First Street.  
Halley Terrace SE., Mississippi Avenue to Halley Place.  
East Capitol Street, Anacostia Road to 650 feet east.  
Burns Place SE., C Street west to the end.  
C Street SE., Ridge Road to Burns Place.  
Fourth Street SE., Savannah Place to Military Reservation.  
Downing Street NE., Montana Avenue to Thirteenth Street.  
Thirteenth Place NE., Downing Street to Bryant Street.  
Patterson Place NW., Utah Avenue to Thirty-first Place.  
Quesada Street NW., Thirty-first Place to Utah Avenue.  
Thirty-first Place NW., Patterson Place to Quesada Street.  
A Street SE., Minnesota Avenue to Thirty-fifth Street.  
Thirty-fifth Street SE., A Street to East Capitol Street.  
Twenty-seventh Street SE., Pennsylvania Avenue south to alley.  
Forty-second Street NE., Benning Road to Blaine Street.  
Thirty-fourth Street NE., Benning Road to Clay Street.



*Mississippi Avenue from South Capitol Street to First Street SE.* is on a steep grade and it was impossible to keep it in repair with temporary material. The new low-cost roadway not only provides a good surface for travel but has also eliminated constant erosion.

*Burns Place SE. in the vicinity of Ridge Road and C Street* are new roadways which provide access to the occupants of the low-cost housing project at this location.

*Patterson Place NW. from Utah Avenue to Thirty-first Place and Quesada Street NW: from Thirty-first Place to Utah Avenue* serve residents in the Barnaby Woods area.

#### MECHANICAL DIVISION

This Division is now operating and maintaining 130 trucks and passenger cars, 8 road graders, 5 air compressors, 9 road rollers, 6 trailers, 1 mud jack, 1 core drill, and 1 one-half-yard shovel.

The following new equipment has been received during the year: one 5-ton derrick, four 11½-ton trucks, one heavy duty tractor truck, one 20-ton trailer, two air compressors, one ¾-ton truck, one station wagon, and have outstanding, ordered, but not delivered, two 5-ton trucks, one 10-ton bulldozer, two road graders, two coupes, two station wagons, and one sedan.

The additional equipment has helped to solve the many problems encountered during the year. One of the duties of this Division is the removal of large trees in public space in advance of highway improvement. In most all cases, the trees are located near privately improved property, and it is necessary to top the trees to prevent damage. After these large limbs have been lowered to the ground, it has been necessary to load them, as well as the trunks and large stumps, onto trailers by means of rope and block handled by laborers. This method required a lot of time and it was necessary to do the work with the utmost care in order to protect the laborers from harm.

The derrick is now used for this work and it has proved to be very beneficial and economical. It has also eliminated the possibility of accidents to the laborers.

The construction of permanent guard rails at possible hazardous locations, as well as the construction of walls and copings and the correction of drainage conditions has been carried out as in the past.

#### BRIDGE DIVISION

The function of this Division is the design, construction, and maintenance of bridges, retaining walls and municipal wharves, operation of movable bridges and inspection of privately owned wharves, and bridges over or under District highways.

The total funds directly appropriated by Congress for work done by the Bridge Division during the past year amounted to \$980,000. Work was continued under the allotments of \$342,031 granted to the District in 1939-40 by the Federal Government for elimination of grade crossings and work amounting to \$477,831.50 was begun with funds made available in equal part by the Federal Government under the Federal Aid Highway Act and the District.

*Design.*—Plans and specifications were completed for the Scott Circle underpass, retaining wall at Forty-second and Albermarle Streets NW., and for extension of the two bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Fourteenth and Maine Avenue SW. Plans were begun for the Tidal Basin Bridge at Fourteenth Street SW., and bridges in South Capitol Street over Oxon Run and at Southern Avenue.

*Construction.*—The Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge over the Anacostia River, the K Street overpass and bridge, widening of the Twelfth Street Bridge SW., over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the retaining wall at Forty-second and Albemarle Streets NW., were completed. Work was continued on the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek, it being 95 percent complete. Contract was let and work begun on the Scott Circle underpass, 43 percent complete. Contract was let but work not started on extending the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Fourteenth and Maine Avenue SW. Construction was begun by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the bridge in line of Ninth Street NE., over New York Avenue.

*Maintenance.*—Routine maintenance included painting, reflooring of the bridge in line of Twentieth Street NW., over Piney Branch and minor repairs to bridges, culverts, and wharves.

*Operation.*—Operation of bridges covers salaries of the custodial force and the necessary supplies, i. e., coal, ice, lubricants, and electric power required in the operation of two movable spans. Operation represented a fixed overhead charge amounting in the past fiscal year to \$21,808.60.

*Inspection.*—Routine inspection of District, railroad and railway bridges and District and private wharves was carried out.

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

*Functions.*—The work of this Department includes (a) the street lighting, designation lights and signs indicating location of fire-alarm boxes, etc.; and the supervision of installation of traffic-signal lights (the installation and functioning of the latter being under the jurisdiction of the Director of Vehicles and Traffic); (b) municipal fire-alarm, police-patrol and telephone system; (c) the regulation of poles and overhead wires in public space; (d) consultation and advisory service, in matters electrical, to other divisions and departments of the District government.

*Street lighting.*—The street lighting system at the beginning of the fiscal year consisted of 32,934 lamps, all incandescent. On June 30, 1941, there were in service 33,312 lamps, all incandescent. There was a total net increase of 378 compared with a net increase of 570 in 1940, a net increase of 582 in 1939, and a net increase of 475 in 1938.

*Street-name signs.*—The installation of street-name signs has progressed, as in past years, with the opening and improvement of streets. Particular effort has been made to keep street-name signs in a legible condition throughout the entire District of Columbia. Hundreds of glass street-name signs are broken each year by missiles and rifle bullets.

*Traffic signal lights.*—The Electrical Department has continued its supervision over the installation of traffic-signal lights as in the past.



*Signals system.*—The signals system comprises (a) the municipal fire-alarm-telegraph system, (b) the police-patrol signal (telephone) system, and (c) the municipal telephone system. It has been maintained and has functioned in a satisfactory manner.

The fire-alarm boxes in service June 30, 1941, were 1,233 (1,077 connected underground, 156 connected overhead), compared with 1,213 (1,058 and 155) of 1940, or an increase of 20 over the fiscal year 1940. Maintenance, repair, and inspection service of apparatus and conductors has been continued as in the past. Each fire-alarm box has been periodically tested, mechanism inspected and generally found to be in good order.

The number of fire alarms received and transmitted was 7,967, compared with 6,790, 5,437, and 5,412 in the three next preceding years. The 7,967 alarms comprises 2,593 regular box alarms, 20 telephone station alarms, 7 alarms from the Mutual District Co., 4,581 "local" (by telephone, etc.) alarms, 31 second alarms, 7 third alarms, 4 fourth alarms, 1 fifth alarm, 8 special alarms, and 715 rescue-squad local alarms. There were 852 false alarms, 631 box and 221 telephone, etc.

The police-patrol boxes, serving 13 precincts, were increased by one. The total number in service being 570, of which number 480 are connected underground and 90 overhead.

The number of telephones connected to the municipal system at the end of the fiscal year was 2,407. Nineteen telephones were added to the system during the year.

16.10 miles of cable aggregating 2,114.23 miles of conductors were added to the signals system. The total length of cable in service at the end of the fiscal year was 313.594 miles aggregating 13,444.889 miles of conductors.

*Poles and overhead wires.*—The regulation of the erection of poles, the stringing of overhead wires, and the maintenance of same in safe condition in the streets and other public spaces, has been carried on in accordance with law and regulation applying thereto. The several wire-using companies have, during the year, increased their plants by 1,549 line and guy poles.

#### TREES AND PARKINGS DIVISION

The Trees and Parkings Division propagates young trees in the nurseries, plants trees along the streets, performs tree surgery, cultivates, trims, sprays, mows weeds on the public parking, and removes dead, decayed, and dangerous trees that stand on public space in the District of Columbia, exclusive of those in the parks.

This Division is also responsible for the care and regulation of the public parking, which involves the uniform planning of the height and grade of the parking in all residential zones, and the height of retaining walls.

Two nurseries are maintained in connection with the propagation of trees, wherein are raised from seed practically all of the trees which are planted on the city streets.

Shops are maintained for the purpose of housing rolling stock, equipment, and performing minor repair work. Tree box lumber is stored and tree boxes are constructed in these shops. There is a

storeroom in conjunction with the shops from which supplies, tools, and other equipment used in the shops, in the nurseries, and on street work are issued.

The Fort Dupont and Poplar Point Nurseries produced a sufficient number of trees to take care of our street planting for the year. There were 331 seedlings transplanted from the seed beds to the nursery rows and in several years these seedlings will be available for street planting.

The sum of \$8,917.26 was expended for labor, teams, fertilizer, etc., for nursery work.

There were 2,690 young trees planted in their permanent positions on the streets during the fiscal year. The extension of the tree system along streets improved with curb resulted in 1,864 being planted along many improved thoroughfares. A total of 586 trees were planted in vacant spaces in the established lines, 209 were planted along streets that had been widened, and 31 were planted to replace those trees removed in connection with the construction of driveways.

The cost of digging 2,563 tree holes and planting 2,659 trees was paid from the appropriation for the Trees and Parkings Division, while the cost of planting 31 trees was paid from miscellaneous trust fund deposits, and other appropriations.

The sum of \$21,851.39 was expended from the appropriation for this Division for the fiscal year for labor and materials for tree planting along the streets.

During the fiscal year an effort was made to trim systematically throughout the city, and marked progress was made in trimming the city's trees in this manner. This work greatly decreased the hazard of decayed limbs, improved the appearance of the trees, and forestalled many requests from private individuals.

A total of 12,413 trees were trimmed during the year at a cost of \$14,392.64. The sum of \$857.51 was expended in collecting broken limbs, removing trees, etc., caused by storms.

A total of 1,961 trees were removed during the fiscal year for various reasons, namely: Inferior specimens, decayed and dangerous condition, destruction by automobiles, mutilated by unknown persons, storm damage, interference with driveway construction, building operations, sidewalk improvements, proper development of curb trees, illuminating gas, transplanting, abnormal moisture conditions, drought, girdled, filled around, root mutilations, sewer gas, oil, and poor soil conditions.

The cost of removing 1,318 trees was paid from the appropriation for this Division, and 36 from whole cost deposits. Permission to remove 607 was granted other departments and private parties. Of the total trees removed, 1,957 stood at the curb line.

The cost of removing trees paid from the Trees and Parkings Division's appropriation amounted to \$9,596.47.

The sum of \$238.23 was expended from the 1941 appropriation in connection with spraying 1,236 trees for the extermination of leaf-eating insects.

Tree surgery work was performed on the following trees standing on public space: 61 American elms, 104 lindens, 25 Norway maples, 7 sycamores, 16 sugar maples, 12 pin oaks, 1 horse chestnut, 11



gingkos, 11 red oaks, 1 tulip poplar, 5 silver maples, 1 red maple, 1 willow oak, and 1 overcup oak.

The treatment of these trees was undertaken at a total cost of \$2,843.10.

This Division cultivated 41,760 trees during the fiscal year at a total cost of \$10,616.74.

There were 1,080 tree boxes removed from trees large enough to do without this support at a total cost of \$249.70. The sum of \$348.57 was expended in connection with the replacement of broken tree boxes, repairing, and restaking boxes.

The mowing of weeds in unenclosed public parkings and tree spaces throughout the city was undertaken at a total cost of \$7,421.98.

The sum of \$4,723.98 was expended for storekeeper, watchman, and laborers who were engaged in miscellaneous work in connection with the storeroom and shops. Improvements and repairs to the storeroom and shops, coal for heating, telephone service, and electricity required an expenditure of \$584.

This Division made 1,300 inspections affecting the grades of terraces in connection with building operations in the residential districts during the year. The regulation of parking grades is becoming a duty of major importance. However, the public parking in the recently built-up sections of the city presents a pleasing, uniform appearance. This office inspected 605 locations where permits had been requested to construct retaining walls on public space. Applications for driveways, vaults, and requests for trimming, removing, and planting trees required 1,162 additional inspections.

There were 126,379 trees in the established lines at the close of the fiscal year 1941, which was an increase of 733 trees over the previous fiscal year.

#### MUNICIPAL GARAGE AND DISTRICT AUTO REPAIR SHOP

This organization consisting of 28 employees, 3 annual and 25 per diem, which includes 3 commissioners chauffeurs and 3 passenger-car drivers, efficiently performed the many and varied duties necessary in the maintenance, care, repair, and operation of 365 pieces of automotive equipment, both passenger-carrying, motorcycles, and trucks, which includes all equipment for the Police Department.

The Municipal Garage with 44 passenger-carrying automobiles, supplied transportation to the departments, officials, and employees of the District government in the performance of their official duties, these cars covering a total distance of 332,784 miles, or an average of 8,018 miles per car.

The services of 2 pool cars with drivers was utilized by 28 various departments and agencies of the District of Columbia who were without definite assigned transportation. These cars made 1,118 trips and averaged 10.3 miles per trip.

The District Auto Repair Shop serviced and repaired all police cars, ambulances, motorcycles, patrol wagons, radio cars, fire alarm repair cars and other emergency vehicles.

The Municipal Garage was kept open 24 hours each day in order that spare emergency automobiles, scout cars, police cruisers, motorcycles, patrol wagons, and ambulances would be available to the various departments at all times for any emergency.

Forty-four passenger-carrying automobiles were housed, repaired, washed, and greased, and rendered such services as was found necessary. Ordinary operating expenses for the 44 passenger-carrying automobiles, such as gasoline, oil, greasing, tires, and tubes, repairs, including labor and material, amounted to \$9,168 24, or an average of \$162.47 for each car, or an average of \$0.0277 per mile. Other operating expenses, such as accidents, washing, miscellaneous expenses, etc., amounted to \$4,494.69 or an average of \$0.0164 per mile.

Twenty passenger-carrying automobiles, work cars, field wagons, and ambulances were purchased and exchanged by the Municipal Garage for all departments, except Police, Fire, and Water Departments.

The appropriation for all maintenance and purchase of passenger-carrying automobiles for the District of Columbia was administered by the Municipal Garage.

All registrations for motor vehicles purchased by the District were obtained and recorded by the Municipal Garage office personnel. This department also issues, stores, and records license plates for all vehicles owned and operated by the District government, except Police and Fire Departments, who have their own license plates.

The District Auto Repair Shop, operating under the Municipal Garage and using the garage appropriation as revolving fund, repaired, reconditioned, and serviced a fleet totaling 365 pieces of automotive equipment, including trucks, passenger cars, tractors, ambulances, patrol wagons, vans, motorcycles, field wagons, cranes, sprayers, and concrete mixers assigned to 22 various departments and institutions, including the Police Department. The total number of repair jobs performed by the District Auto Repair Shop amounted to 6,023, or an average of 24 jobs per day.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

The functions of the Department are to supervise and coordinate those activities of the government of the District of Columbia which have to do with the distribution of water; the collection and disposal of street and household wastes; the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage, and the maintenance of toilet facilities for the general public.

For purposes of administration the Department is divided into six divisions, namely, Water Division, City Refuse Division, Sewer Division, Sewage Treatment Plant, Public Convenience Stations, and Public Works Administration Projects. A synopsis of the work of these divisions for the fiscal year follows:

##### WATER DIVISION

The functions of this Division are to plan, construct, operate, and maintain the system of water distribution within the District of Columbia for domestic, commercial, Federal, and municipal uses.

Major projects completed during the year consisted of the laying of 6,200 linear feet of 48-inch steel water main from the Bryant Street pumping station to the new reservoir in the Soldiers' Home grounds, providing a feeder line to the reservoir; the laying of 5,450 linear



feet of 24-inch steel water main from the Anacostia pumping station to the Anacostia second high tank in the Stanton School grounds; the laying of 3,700 linear feet of 30-inch steel water main on the new Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge over the Anacostia River; the relaying of 1,260 linear feet of 12-inch water main in Sixteenth Street, north and south of Scott Circle; the laying of 3,206 linear feet of 8-inch and 1,267 linear feet of 12-inch water main to supply the Frederick Douglas Dwellings being constructed by the Alley Dwelling Authority in the vicinity of Alabama Avenue and Stanton Terrace SE.; the laying of 1,615 linear feet of 8-inch water main to supply the Navy Place housing project being constructed by the Alley Dwelling Authority in the vicinity of Sixth and Eye Streets SE.; the laying of 1,944 linear feet of 8-inch water main in Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, between Alabama Avenue and Suitland Road SE., to supply a new apartment unit under construction; the laying of 1,020 linear feet of 8-inch water main in West Beach Drive, north of Sudbury Lane to supply new houses under construction; the laying of 1,045 linear feet of 8-inch water main in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Nelson Street SE., to supply a new subdivision being developed; the laying of 1,186 linear feet of 8-inch water main in Twenty-ninth Street, south of Texas Avenue SE., to supply new dwellings being erected; the laying of 2,562 linear feet of 8-inch water main to supply a group of apartment buildings; the laying of 1,575 linear feet of water main in the vicinity of Twenty-second and S Streets SE., to service a new subdivision being constructed; the laying of 1,019 linear feet of water main in the vicinity of Forty-first Place and Southern Avenue SE., to supply a group of new homes under construction; the laying of 1,504 linear feet of 8-inch water main to supply a new subdivision in the vicinity of Thirty-first and Patterson Streets NW.; and the laying of 1,326 linear feet of 8-inch water main in the vicinity of Eighteenth Street and Savannah Place SE., to supply a new dwelling under construction.

The work of the Division is divided into four sections: Design, construction; water survey and special engineering; revenue and inspection; and accounts, supply and transportation.

*Design, construction, and operation.*—The functions of the section of design, construction and operation include the preparation of contract and other drawings, supervision of the laying of all water mains, and the operation of pumping stations.

During the year there were prepared 30 contract drawings; 174 special drawings and tracings; 360 projects for water mains, private service, fire hydrants and valves; 51 profiles: 70 drawings and profiles were checked; 210 intersection cards were made; 407 intersection cards were posted; 617 intersection cards were checked; 349 levels were posted on projects; 1,050 engineer's notes were posted on 50-, 100-, and 300-foot maps and tracings; fourteen 50- and 100-foot maps were made; eighteen 50-, 100-, and 300-foot tracings were made; 688 cards were forwarded to the Tax Assessor; 81 tap location cards for parcels were forwarded to the Water Registrar; 71 connection cards were forwarded to the Water Registrar; 400 water pressures were computed and given out; 6,500 water-main locations were furnished; 3,600 permits were passed; 76 street grade sheets were approved; 72 alley grade sheets were approved; 117 street and alley closings were ap-

proved; 130 estimates and 915 recommendations and endorsements were made; 60 letters, 14 special reports, and 5 specifications were prepared; 8 vaults were approved, and 600 fire-hydrant elevations were furnished.

Planning preliminary surveys and location lay-outs for the major projects previously listed and for the following routine projects were completed:

A 12-inch water main, 260 linear feet in length and 1,615 linear feet of 8-inch water main were laid in the area of Ridge Road and C Street SE. to supply the Ridge Road housing project being built by the Alley Dwelling Authority.

An 8-inch water main, 815 linear feet in length was constructed to replace over-age water main in advance of paving in M Street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets NW.

An 8-inch water main, 670 linear feet in length was laid in Independence Avenue SW, between Third Street and Maryland Avenue, to replace an old 4-inch main of insufficient capacity.

An 8-inch main 475 linear feet in length was laid in Third Street between Independence Avenue and C Street SW., to permit construction of new street-railway tracks.

An 8-inch water main, 535 linear feet in length was laid in Thirtieth Street between K Street and the C. & O. Canal NW., to replace an old water main of insufficient size, in advance of paving.

An 8-inch water main, 610 feet in length was laid to replace an old main in unserviceable condition in M Street, between Wisconsin Avenue and Potomac Avenue NW.

An 8-inch water main, 836 feet in length was laid in Third Street between New York Avenue and New Jersey Avenue NW., in advance of paving.

Including the above projects there were constructed during the year 23.79 miles of mains of all sizes, which, after deducting for fire hydrant leads, building connections, etc., left a total addition to the distribution system of 22.19 miles, the system now totaling 1,001.38 miles.

During the year 544 valves, ranging in size for 3 to 48 inches were installed and 184 removed, making an increase of 360 valves in the system and bringing the total in service to 17,952.

Two hundred and ten fire hydrants were installed in new locations and 4 such hydrants were removed, making an increase of 206 fire hydrants on the system and bringing the total in service to 6,680.

The usual inspection, repair, and maintenance of fire hydrants, street hydrants, drinking fountains, horse troughs and other appurtenances were made.

The Reno pumping station supplies all water consumed in the fourth high service, city; the Anacostia pumping station supplies all water consumed in the first and second high services, Anacostia; and the District pumping station is operated to maintain predetermined minimum pressures on the first, second, and third high services, city; and also to take over a portion of the load of one or more of the services upon the interruption of service at the Dalecarlia plant.

It was necessary to operate the first high service pumps at the District pumping station on 220 different days for a total of 436 hours; the second high service pumps on 95 different days for a total of 858 hours; the third high service pumps on 32 different days for a total of 223 hours, to maintain pressures and upon request from Dalecarlia. There was a total of 472,150,000 gallons, 598,250,000 gallons, and 190,190,000 gallons of water pumped on the first, second, and third high services respectively, at the District pumping station during the year. Spilling from a higher to a lower service was resorted to



when the boosting rate was within the capacity of the interconnecting services. This method of maintaining pressures was used on 107 different days during the year, spilling a total of 200,100,000 gallons from the second to the first high service to maintain pressures on the latter. There was a total of 207,720,000 gallons required on 274 occasions to be spilled from the third high to the second high to maintain pressures.

In addition to general repair work the machine shop at the Bryant Street pumping station made 342 valves of various sizes and types; the blacksmith shop sharpened 14,348 picks, 4,346 hand chisels, 2,191 bull points, 64 steel bars and 6,222 iron stakes, 275 star drills and 57 axes; the carpenter shop made 3,520 concrete rings of various sizes, 1,260 reducers, 2,169 cylinders, and 34 covers; and the brass foundry made castings totaling 22,271 pounds in weight.

During the year work totaling \$99,573.91 was performed for the division under Work Projects Administration projects, including extensions, replacements, and hydrants.

*Water survey and special engineering.*—The water survey and special engineering section maintained a complete record of water consumption, made studies of projects concerning improvement in plant equipment, tested flow and pressure conditions, responded to complaints of leaks or unsatisfactory service, and made repairs to leaking water mains.

The total water consumption within the District for the year was some 39,954,165,000 gallons, which, with 73,437,000 gallons furnished Maryland and 1,519,065,000 gallons furnished Arlington County, Va., made a total consumption through the system of 41,546,667,000 gallons.

The average daily consumption was 109,463,465 gallons, the maximum daily being 148,622,000 gallons on May 28, 1941, and the minimum daily being 84,850,000 gallons on November 24, 1940.

Based on a population of 700,000 the average daily per capita consumption of water in the District was 156 gallons.

*Revenue and inspection.*—The reading of water meters, computing and mailing of water rent bills, issuance of permits for and recording the location of service pipes, inspection, repair, and installation of water meters, are the major functions of this section.

At the end of the year there were 118,047 services in use of which 114,915 were active and revenue producing, and of these 110,837 were metered and 4,078 were active flat-rate accounts.

On July 1, 1941, there were 2,050 nonregistering meters, a decrease of 2,877 from the previous year.

*Accounts, supplies, and transportation.*—The preparation and maintenance of cost and personnel records, financial, and annual reports, estimates, and pay rolls; the purchase, storage, and accountability of equipment, supplies, and material; and the operation and maintenance of all motor vehicles, are the major functions of this section.

Pay rolls totaling \$816,775.75 were prepared and forwarded to the Auditor. Materials to the value of \$542,751.70 were received and materials to the value of \$521,964.33 were issued, the value of materials remaining on hand being \$182,574.86. Equipment received during the year was valued at \$46,621.64 and equipment valued at

\$23,669.89 was issued, the total value of equipment on hand and in service being \$775,822.01.

Transportation equipment on hand at the end of the year totaled 69 motor vehicles. The total mileage of this equipment for the year was 492,159 miles at an operating cost of \$6,081.34 and a maintenance cost of \$6,390.90.

#### CITY REFUSE DIVISION

The functions of this division are to collect and dispose of city refuse, to clean streets and alleys, to remove snow, to collect and dispose of dead animals, and to supervise the collection and disposal of night soil by contract.

The capacity of the existing incinerators was greatly exceeded by the city's trash production with the result that 21,115 tons of trash were disposed of by burning on an open dump within the city limits. This unavoidable nuisance is directly attributable to the unprecedented increase in population. During the year the entire matter of incineration was the subject of a report by this Division and considerable study by all concerned agencies, with the result that funds were provided in the 1942 appropriation act for the construction of an additional incinerator.

The program for replacement of obsolescent automotive equipment, inaugurated in 1940, was continued with the replacement of 27 trucks and 2 flushers.

For the first time in many years, an appropriation was made (from gasoline tax funds) for the purchase of snow removal equipment. The following were acquired: 60 snow plows, 7 tractors equipped with plows and bucket loaders, 6 sand spreaders, 110 signal lamps and 13 hydraulic lifting devices.

*Street cleaning.*—The large increase in population during the year, both permanent and transient, has added considerably to the problem of maintaining litter-free public space. This branch of the service continued to suffer from a loss of over 300,000 man-hours of labor yearly, as compared to the situation during the late 1920's and early 1930's, a condition brought about principally by reason of wage increases and leave benefits to per diem labor without compensating appropriations. The disposal of street sweepings presents an increasingly serious problem in view of the scarcity of suitable dumps and the lack of sufficient incinerator capacity to reduce the volume of the more combustible sweepings.

The records show that 2,232,955,488 square yards of streets and alleys were cleaned during the year, and 648,835,222 square yards were flushed.

*Garbage collection and reduction.*—The amount of garbage collected by the District forces was 64,188 tons, an increase of 5½ per cent over the previous year. The price of pork is variable and the amount of garbage collected by the District will increase greatly should there be any diminution in the activity of the private collectors. In addition there were some 2,061 tons of garbage hauled to the transfer station by private agencies. It is estimated that some 40,000 tons are being collected by pig feeders, and of the amount collected by the District some 53,000 tons were turned over to the



farmers at the transfer station. Grease production at Cherry Hill amounted to 373,875 pounds, extracted from 11,501 tons of garbage. The market price of grease has increased considerably and 500,000 pounds of our 2- to 3-year old grease in storage were sold to the high bidder at \$0.0626 per pound, leaving approximately 700,000 pounds in storage at the end of the fiscal year.

*Trash collection and incineration.*—Trash (miscellaneous refuse) is collected once each week from all private residences. The law provides that ashes and trash shall not be collected from hotels, places of business, or from apartment houses of four or more apartments in which the landlord furnishes heat to the tenants. However all commercial and governmental refuse may be hauled to the incinerators and disposed of without charge. Forty trucks are used daily in this collection service, each truck manned by a crew of four collectors and a driver. Two incinerator plants were operated, one of 425 tons capacity located at First and O Streets SE., and one of 170 tons capacity, located at Thirty-first and K Streets NW.

The amount of trash collected and disposed of has increased enormously in recent years. The gradual closing of dumps in nearby Maryland and Virginia for mixed refuse has been responsible for some of the increase in commercial trash hauled to the incinerators. The Division has applied for a permit from the United States Engineer's Office for the future filling in of a portion of Oxon Run Bay. This long haul will ultimately justify the establishment of a transfer station for shipment by truck-trailer of large quantities of all types of noncombustible refuse, including incinerator residue, household ashes, and street sweepings.

The tonnage of trash collected by District forces increased by 8.3 percent over that collected the previous year. The amount of trash from commercial and Federal sources hauled to the incinerators for disposal increased 10.5 percent. The tonnage of trash incinerated was virtually the same as in 1940, indicative of the fact that the two incinerators were operated at capacity during the fiscal year 1940 as well as 1941. The tons of trash burned on an open dump, due to insufficient incinerator capacity, amounted to 21,115 tons, an increase of 432 percent over the amount of 4,897 tons in 1940. The quantity and source of combustible refuse disposed of at the incinerators were as follows:

	<i>Tons</i>
Household trash.....	62, 341
Street sweepings.....	177
Waste paper boxes.....	478
Federal Government.....	7, 781
Commercial trash.....	62, 918
<hr/>	
Total incinerated.....	133, 695
Household trash dumped.....	21, 115
<hr/>	
Total trash handled.....	154, 810

*Ash collection and disposal.*—Ashes are disposed of by filling in low ground and are also used by the Highway Department as a temporary surfacing for newly graded streets and alleys. As a means of short-haul disposal a portion of these ashes are also turned over to contractors and other private parties for use as a base ma-

terial. It is no longer possible to maintain numerous short-haul dumps even for ashes, and the division finds it necessary to maintain a major ash dump in nearby Maryland.

The number of trucks used in this service varies with the seasons, from 7 in the summertime (used principally for institutional collections) to 32 in the winter. The total collection during the year was 134,411 cubic yards, a decrease of 8 percent, due principally to the relatively mild winter.

*Collection of dead animals and night soil.*—A total of 68,176 dead animals were collected by the District and disposed of at the garbage reduction plant.

Privies in the District of Columbia at the close of the year numbered 1,074. A contract was let for the usual 3-year period and a reduction of \$1,960 in the yearly contract price for this work reflects the diminution in the number of privies during recent years. For disposal, the night soil collected under this contract is now being hauled directly to the sewage-treatment plant at Blue Plains, D. C.

*Maintenance and repair.*—This Division maintains three garages and a repair shop to house, service, and repair its motortrucks and other equipment. It has under its supervision 259 motor vehicles, consisting of thirty-five passenger cars, thirteen  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks equipped with slip-on bodies, one 1-ton truck, eleven  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, thirty-six 2- to 3-ton trucks, seventy-four 3- to 4-ton trucks, twenty-seven 4- to 5-ton trucks, forty 5- to 7-ton trucks, five 10-ton trucks, fifteen tractors, and two trailers. The total mileage on this automotive equipment for the fiscal year was as follows:

	Miles
Passenger cars and $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks-----	391, 595
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks-----	123, 484
2- to 3-ton trucks-----	111, 557
3- to 4-ton trucks-----	522, 204
4- to 5-ton trucks-----	301, 501
5- to 7-ton trucks-----	163, 991
10-ton trucks-----	24, 327
Total -----	1, 638, 659

During the year there were purchased, as a part of the regular replacement program, the following trucks: 8 street-cleaning trucks, 2 flushers, 9 garbage-ash trucks, 9 trash trucks, and 1 dead-animal truck. There were no additions to the fleet.

#### SEWER DIVISION

The functions of this Division are to plan, design, construct, or supervise construction, of sewers and appurtenances; maintain the sewers and operate the appurtenances, and coordinate the location of all underground construction in public space.

The length of the sewerage system was increased during the fiscal year by 27.80 miles, making the total length of the system as of June 30, 1941, 1,196.28 miles. There were added to the sewage-disposal system 2.05 miles, making the total length of that system as of June 30, 1941, 52.05 miles.

The total pumpage at the main station and 11 substations was 54,150,233,862 gallons. Of this amount 44,653,171,226 gallons were



handled through the main station. This figure does not represent an actual flow of sewage as parts are pumped more than once.

The duties of the Division are divided into four sections: Office engineering, clerical, construction, and operation and maintenance.

*Office engineering.*—The section of office engineering is divided into two subsections—designing, drafting, and computing, and underground construction.

The more important items of work in the designing, drafting, and computing subsection included the preparation of drawings and specifications incidental to 33 contracts and 10 contract drawings for future advertising; 45 drawings for special work; 45 prints for 1943 estimates and justification for the work involved; 55 notices with pertinent information were forwarded to the Assessor; 6 working maps on a scale of 100 feet to the inch and 3 record maps on a scale of 50 feet to the inch were completed; 2,521 plumbing slips were issued; 628 completion reports were posted; 1,675 Engineer Department files were handled; 350 letters originated in this office; 675 permits were issued for the installation of area drains; and all record maps kept current.

Under the inspection of the subsection of underground construction, 34.89 miles of conduit and 25.63 miles of gas main were laid; 1,363 manholes were constructed; 227 connecting drains to sewers were laid; 5,702 premises were given underground connections to public services; and 19 miscellaneous jobs completed.

Two thousand four hundred and sixty maps were posted; 2,987 jobs were posted in field books; 34 maps of a scale of 50 feet to the inch were completed; 2 new 10 feet to the inch scale intersection maps were completed; 2,477 cards were recorded; 2,442 permits for various underground construction were prepared; 9,390 inspections were made in connection with the installation of underground construction; and 4,295 applications for house gas connections were supervised.

*Clerical section.*—The duties of this section include the preparation of all pay rolls, requisitions, and estimates. The maintenance of all records having to do with personnel and supplies and the accounting records of the Division and of the sewage-treatment plant.

During the year requisitions were prepared for the purchase of supplies, tools, and equipment aggregating \$250,878 and for construction material amounting to \$207,186; pay rolls were prepared aggregating \$860,643; contract construction vouchers were completed totaling \$190,153.

Expenditures for the year, exclusive of Public Works Administration and Work Projects Administration projects, totaled \$1,571,491.

A complete ledger account of expenditures on Public Works Administration projects totaling \$5,377,000 was maintained.

*Section of construction.*—The duties of this section are to survey for work in connection with office studies and design, procurement of field data incidental to sewer construction, the supervision and inspection of all sewers built under contract, and the construction by day labor of all minor sewers and their appurtenances.

One hundred and forty-four profiles, aggregating a linear distance of 27.38 miles were run and plotted; 31 surveys setting forth in detail the topography, locations, and elevations of sewers, water

mains, and other underground construction were completed; 123 house laterals were located for assessment purposes; 67 test holes were dug to ascertain subsoil conditions, and 90 house laterals were reconnected; 2 snow manholes were constructed and 68.38 linear feet of the Watts Branch stream improvement were completed; 82 sanitary and stormwater house laterals divorcement were completed, 66 in the Klinge Valley area and 16 in the Good Hope Road area.

During the year 22 projects were placed under contract for sewer and basin work of which 14 were completed during the year. The length of sewer constructed and reconstructed by contract was divided as follows:

	Linear feet
Interceptors constructed	None
Interceptors reconstructed <sup>1</sup>	125. 00
Stormwater sewers constructed	4, 857. 97
Stormwater sewers reconstructed	None
Service sewers constructed	8, 621. 14
Service sewers reconstructed	1, 363. 67
Trunk sewers constructed	None
Trunk sewers reconstructed	None
Total	14, 967. 78

<sup>1</sup> This was the replacement of a failing section of the East Side Interceptor.

In addition to the above work, 467 catch basins were constructed, 117 catch basins were abandoned, and 15,168.78 linear feet of basin connections were installed.

The length of sewers constructed and reconstructed by day labor is divided as follows:

	Linear feet
Interceptors constructed	None
Interceptors reconstructed	None
Stormwater sewers constructed	26, 765. 78
Stormwater sewers reconstructed	1, 010. 77
Service sewers constructed	108, 392. 86
Service sewers reconstructed	8, 395. 10
Trunk sewers constructed	30. 00
Trunk sewers reconstructed	226. 00
Total	144, 820. 51

In addition to the above work, 196 catch basins were constructed, 48 catch basins were abandoned and 5,900 linear feet of basin connections were installed.

Additions to the sewer system during the year may be summarized as follows:

	New and replacement	Abandoned	Net gain
Interceptors	125. 00	125. 00	None
Stormwater	32, 634. 52	1, 180. 77	31, 453. 75
Service	126, 772. 77	11, 474. 18	115, 298. 59
Trunk	256. 00	226. 00	30. 00
Total net gain			146, 782. 34

A study of 100 Works Projects Administration day-labor-service sewer jobs, totaling 50,256 linear feet and costing \$290,814, indicates



the jobs averaged 502.55 linear feet each and cost \$2,908.14 each or \$5.79 per linear foot.

The cost of sewer construction work completed by day labor amounted to \$1,128,702.67, of which \$576,322.69 or 51 percent was financed by the Works Projects Administration.

In the office, in addition to letters and miscellaneous work, 409 record sheets of construction, 300 assessment plats, 19 partial measurements and 15 contract final measurements were prepared and forwarded.

*Operation and maintenance.*—The duties of this section are to operate pumping stations, maintain the sewer system, and supervise motor transportation and mosquito-control work.

There were three storms during the year of sufficient intensity to require the use of six storm-water pumps.

An unexpected occurrence during the year was the power failure on the commercial lines on December 21, 1940, at 6:45 p. m., lasting for 45 minutes. The failure occurred at a period of low flow and the use of the Diesel generator and a storm-water pump was sufficient to handle the flow.

As a protective measure a wire fence was placed around the main station property and flood lights were installed so that the whole of the main station building is lighted on the outside.

The total electric current used at the main station during the year was 3,728,710 kilowatt-hours and the substations used a total of 648,915 kilowatt-hours.

Wastes removed from the system were as follows: 8,274 cubic yards of silt from storm-water catch basins; 447 cubic yards of silt from substations; 2,829 cubic yards of silt from garage traps; 3,839 cubic yards of silt from 49.3 miles of pipe sewers; 713 cubic yards of sand and gravel from trunk sewers, and 268 cubic yards of silt from the main station.

A total of 2,028 complaints were received and investigated, about 45 percent of which had no connection with the sewerage system.

Pipe sewers totaling 3,024.3 miles and 33,808 manholes were flushed; 78.8 miles of trunk sewers were inspected; and 14,583 inspections of various sewer appurtenances were made.

During the year three storms of sufficient intensity to cause basement and street flooding occurred, on July 23, 1940, June 15, 1941, and on June 23, 1941, the first being the most severe.

One hundred and thirty-eight minor repair jobs were completed.

The auto shop had under its supervision 99 motor vehicles, including 23 passenger cars, 74 trucks, and 2 motorcycles. Other equipment includes 9 air compressors, 2 eductors, 3 loaders, 1 wrecker, 22 gasoline pumps, 10 sump pumps, concrete mixers, tool wagons, water carts, watch boxes, field offices, etc.

During the year replacements were made as follows: 2 passenger cars, 6 1½-ton trucks, 3 6-ton trucks, 8 pick-up trucks.

The total mileage on all autos for the year was 786,618 miles, costing \$23,659.57 for maintenance, trucks making a total of 567,405 miles at a cost of \$19,718.84 and passenger cars 214,521 miles at a cost of \$3,913.59, and motorcycles 4,691 miles at a cost of \$27.14.

Articles turned out in First Street yard: 6,542 manhole irons, 8 special basin tops, 661 side basin tops, 1,410 cheek blocks, 1,375 invert blocks, 400 drip stones, 56,912 square concrete pipe blocks, and 102 concrete stands for signs.

The duties of the subsection of mosquito control involve the supervision of the work of mosquito abatement.

Oiling operations were carried on from July 1, 1940, to October 8, 1940, and from May 5, 1941, to June 30, 1941.

The eradication of water chestnuts in Oxon Run Bay was taken over by the United States Engineer's Office with a Works Projects Administration project and the spring growth of 1941 had been completely destroyed in the bay by the end of the year.

*Sewage-treatment plant.*—The function of the sewage-treatment plant is to partially treat the sewage of the District of Columbia and produce an effluent to the Potomac River which will not be harmful to aquatic life in the river or offensive to human senses.

Full and continuous operation of the plant during the year was possible for the first time since its installation.

Normal operation of the plant involves raising the sewage to a point where it will flow by gravity through the plant, the removal by sedimentation of coarse and heavy materials, preaeration in grease-removal tanks, sedimentation of sludge, the digestion of sludge, the elutriation and dewatering of sludge.

During the year the pumps delivered 39,568,000,000 gallons of sewage to the plant, from which 2,662.2 cubic yards of heavy sediment were removed.

There were deposited in the sludge-sedimentation tanks 14,997 dry tons of suspended solids, which produced, in digesting, 306,724,465 cubic feet of gas.

Of the total of 23,770 tons of filter cake produced during the year, 20,063 tons were shipped to the penal institutions at Lorton, Va., and the remainder was hauled and used by truck farmers, cemeteries, and a small amount on the sewage treatment plant grounds.

The average result of treatment for the year indicates the removal of 51 percent of solids from the sewage and a 32-percent reduction in the biochemical oxygen demand of the effluent to the river.

*Public convenience stations.*—The function of this section is to maintain the stations established to offer toilet facilities to the general public.

Two convenience stations were in operation during the year, one at 13½ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., and one at Ninth Street and New York Avenue NW.

It is estimated that the facilities offered by the two stations served between 3,000 and 3,500 people each day, approximately 1,000,000 persons during the year.

Four temporary convenience stations and 25 troop privies were placed for use of the public in connection with the inaugural ceremonies and toilet facilities were provided for the Soap Box Derby.

*Public Works Administration projects.*—The Public Works Administration office, to handle the sanitary engineering projects, set up in November 1938, functioned throughout the year.



During the year record drawings were virtually completed on the following projects:

- Rock Creek diversion sewers:
  - Slash Run lateral.
  - East side diversion sewer, section 1.
  - West side diversion sewer.
  - Piney Branch sewer, section 2, part 1.
  - Piney Branch sewer, section 2, part 2.
- Outfall relief sewer, section 1.

The status of such projects as were worked on during the year is as follows:

- East side diversion sewer, section 2, 95.56 percent completed.
- West side diversion sewer, 100 percent completed.
- Piney Branch diversion sewer, 100 percent completed.
- Septic tanks at penal institutions, 100 percent completed.
- Laundry waste treatment facilities, 100 percent completed.

### SURVEYOR

During the past fiscal year the volume of work performed by the Surveyor's office greatly exceeded that of the previous year. This increase is reflected by the amount of revenue taken in during the entire year. The total of fees collected and turned over to the Collector of Taxes as revenues of the District of Columbia amounted during the past year to \$87,006.06 as compared to \$70,398.25 during the prior fiscal year. The Surveyor's office during the fiscal year 1941 operated on a salary appropriation of \$80,820, the revenues therefore exceeding the appropriation by over \$6,000.

Following is a summary of the work for the past fiscal year, which is divided for convenience under three heads:

1. Work for citizens and taxpayers.
2. Work for the District of Columbia.
3. Work for the Federal Government.

A report in detail of the work is as follows:

#### 1. WORK FOR CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS

*Survey work.*—Number of surveys to locate lots, parcels, and existing buildings, 1,766; number of surveys to locate foundation walls as required by building code, 2,125.

*Subdivisions.*—Subdivision plats prepared, 388; subdivision plats recorded, 319; number of lots created by record in subdivisions, 3,144.

*Drafting work.*—Number of plats drawn to accompany applications for building permits (building plats), 3,477; miscellaneous plats, which include plats made up under regulations for public garages, gasoline stations, installation of motors, plats showing walls of existing buildings (known as plats of compilation), certified copies of record plats, and plats showing opening and closing of alleys, 807; total number of plats made on order of citizens and taxpayers, 8,592.

*Estimates issued and fees collected.*—Estimates of cost of work (bills issued in duplicate), 9,497; total of fees paid to Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, (excepting highway map sales), \$86,804.31.

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*Map sales.*—Number of lithograph maps of the District of Columbia sold (known as map of the permanent system of highways, District of Columbia), 269; amount collected for such map sales, \$201.75.

### 2. WORK FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Miscellaneous work.*—Number of surveys made, 54; miscellaneous plats made, 277; plats recorded (condemnations, dedications, alley changes, etc.), 115; plats recorded showing changes in the highway plan, 10; number of reports to inspector of buildings as to location of foundation walls, as required by building code, 2,125; total number of land descriptions written, 286; assessment and taxation plats recorded, 638; plats recorded showing transfers of jurisdiction between Government agencies affecting public property in the District of Columbia, 18; estimated cost of work for the District of Columbia, \$9,494.50.

*Condemnation cases.*—Cases on court docket during year, 20; number of cases filed, 14; cases confirmed by court, 7; total amount awarded as damages (plus court costs as shown in verdicts), \$244,587.54; total amount assessed as benefits (as shown in verdicts), \$137,273.91.

### 3. FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

*Miscellaneous work.*—Number of surveys made, 32; miscellaneous plats drawn, 93; estimated cost of work for Federal Government, \$10,538.

### SURVEY WORK

Survey work has enormously increased in this office during recent years, and for the fiscal year just completed the volume of this work has far exceeded that of any previous year.

Survey work is divided into three classes: (1) Survey work for citizens and taxpayers, for which fees are charged, (2) survey work for the District of Columbia, and (3) survey work for the Federal Government.

1. *Survey work for citizens and taxpayers.*—This class of work provides a greater revenue to the District of Columbia than any other branch of activity in the Surveyor's office, fees being charged for this service, as well as for other classes of work for citizens and taxpayers, in accordance with a schedule of fees prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Survey work consists of marking recorded lots and parcels of land in accordance with legal title holdings of private property owners, and also includes the location of existing buildings and the location of walls of buildings under construction. The total number of surveys made during the past fiscal year, including all three classes of survey work referred to, amounted to 3,891 separate surveys as compared to 3,310 for the previous year.

2. *Survey work for the District of Columbia.*—The Surveyor's office is called upon to perform, without compensation, all survey work for the District of Columbia upon requests made by various District government agencies. These surveys include the location of street and alley lines when surface improvements are to be made, sewer and water main locations, and surveys of lots and parcels of



land owned by the District of Columbia, such as school sites and land acquired for other municipal purposes. The office is also called upon to make topographic surveys, and large, painstaking and accurate maps are furnished, based on the results of these topographic surveys, showing cross sections and contours over parcels and tracts of land owned by the District of Columbia which are to be utilized for important District projects. During the past year there were five of these topographic surveys made, and detail topographic maps furnished in each case.

Included also in the work performed for the District of Columbia is the establishment of distances along separate routes in the District of Columbia traveled by school busses in transporting children to and from the crippled and health schools located throughout the city. These distances are determined officially by the Surveyor's office and are made to arrive at the compensation to be paid transit operators for this service, settlement being made on a mileage basis. During the past year distances were furnished by the Surveyor's office over 76 bus routes, with a total mileage for all routes of 604.5 miles, this being an average of 7.95 miles for each route.

3. *Survey work for the Federal Government.*—Survey work is performed by the Surveyor's office for Federal Government agencies making requests for such work, and the work is done free of charge and without diversion from Federal Government appropriations to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

This class of work consists of the laying out on the ground of parcels and tracts of land to be used for Government building construction or other Government activities, including the surveying of land to be acquired by the Government by purchase or condemnation.

The estimated cost of this Government survey work showed a marked increase during the past fiscal year over that of the preceding year, being \$10,538 as compared to \$6,326.50 for the preceding year.

#### SUBDIVISIONS

Practically all subdivision work is fee work for citizens and taxpayers, and results in a substantial revenue to the District of Columbia. However, some of this work is now performed for the Government, such as subdivisions in connection with projects for the Alley Dwelling Authority, for which, of course, fees are not charged.

The preparation and recording of subdivision plats has always been an important activity of the Surveyor's office, and the record books showing these recorded subdivisions form the basis for deeds of conveyance, contracts of sale of real estate and other matters relating to land development and building operations.

Subdivisions are classed under two heads: (1) Original subdivisions, and (2) resubdivisions.

1. Original subdivisions are those made by property owners of land which has not been previously subdivided, usually referred to as acreage or agricultural land, and in which are created entirely new subdivisional lots and blocks. It is necessary in a majority of cases for the Surveyor's office to survey these tracts of land and to place monuments at the corners of the blocks created by these original subdivisions.

Eighty-five original subdivisions were recorded during the past year, creating 1,617 new lots.

2. Resubdivisions are those which resubdivide lots or parts of lots already recorded into new lots of different dimensions.

There were 234 resubdivisions recorded, creating 1,527 lots.

#### STREET EXTENSIONS

Street extensions, as they relate to the functions of the Surveyor's office, pertain to the acquisition of land for highway purposes, this office having no jurisdiction over the actual physical extension or widening of streets and highways after they are acquired in public ownership.

Land for street purposes is acquired (1) By dedication, (2) by condemnation, (3) by transfer from other Government agencies, and (4) by purchase.

Following is a list of streets acquired by the District of Columbia and recorded in the Surveyor's office during the past fiscal year, each item in the list representing a separate recorded plat in said office:

#### 1. ACQUIRED BY DEDICATION

1. Patterson Street between Utah Avenue and Thirty-second Street NW.; Patterson Place between Utah Avenue and Thirty-first Place NW.; Quesada Street between Utah Avenue and Thirty-second Street NW.; Thirty-first Place between Patterson and Quesada Streets NW.

2. Chesapeake Street between South Capital Street and Nichols Avenue SW.; Brandywine Street between First Street and Nichols Avenue SW.; First Street between Atlantic and Chesapeake Streets SW.; First Place between Nichols Avenue and Brandywine Street SW.; Atlantic Street (widening) between South Capitol Street and Nichols Avenue SW.

3. Blaine Street between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets NE.

4. Stanton Terrace SE., from Alabama Avenue and Twenty-first Street, curving westerly and southerly, and back to Alabama Avenue; Frederick Place SE., running northwesterly from Stanton Terrace to intersect said Stanton Terrace again near Twentieth Street.

5. West Beach Drive south of Primrose Road NW.; Primrose Road west of West Beach Drive NW.

6. Kenilworth Avenue southeast of Clay Street NE.

7. Twelfth Street south of Buchanan Street NE.

8. Sheriff Road (widening) east of Forty-ninth Street NE.; Just Street north and northeast of Jay Street NE.; Jay Street east of Forty-ninth Street NE.

9. Thirteenth Street (widening) north of Underwood Street NW.

10. Buchanan Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets NE.; Seventh Street north of Buchanan Street NE.; Crittenden Street east of Seventh Street NE.

11. Twenty-second Street south of T Street SE.

12. Alabama Avenue (widening) between Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street SE.

13. Fairlawn Avenue northeast of M Place SE.; K Street west of Thirtieth Street SE.

14. Forty-second Street northwest of Southern Avenue SE.; Southern Avenue running northeasterly from Fort Dupont Street SE.; Forty-first Place between Southern Avenue and Fort Dupont Street SE.; Forty-first Street between Southern Avenue and Fort Dupont Street SE.; Fort Dupont Street (widening) northerly and curving easterly from Southern Avenue SE.

15. Seventeenth Street north of Webster Street NE.; Allison Street between Seventeenth Street and Michigan Avenue NE.; Michigan Avenue northerly from Eighteenth Street NE.

16. Sixteenth Street SE (widening) between Galen Street and Fort Totten Road.

17. Atlantic Street between Nichols Avenue and First Street SW.; Brandywine Place west of Nichols Avenue SW.



18. Potomac Avenue southeast of Chain Bridge Road NW.; Chain Bridge Road (widening) east of Potomac Avenue NW.
19. H Street west of Eighteenth Street NE.
20. Second Street running northwesterly from Portland Street SE.; Orange Street between Oakwood Terrace and Second Street SE.; Lebaum Street immediately northeast of Orange Street SE.
21. Fort Davis Street south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE.; V Street between Thirty-eighth Street and Fort Davis Street SE.
22. Forty-second Street at Maine Street NE.
23. Fifteenth Street south of West Virginia Avenue NE.
24. Fitch Place west of Division Avenue NE.
25. First Street south of Hawaii Avenue NE.
26. Eastern Avenue southeast of Eads Street NE.
27. Seventeenth Street between Q Street and Fairlawn Avenue SE.; Fairlawn Avenue west of Seventeenth Street SE.
28. Brandywine Street east of Connecticut Avenue NW.
29. Michigan Avenue between Thirteenth Place and Fourteenth Street NE.
30. Ely Place, extension between Thirty-sixth Street and Ridge Road SE.
31. Corey Place south of Rodman Street NW.; Quebec Street between University Avenue and Newman Place NW.
32. Forty-third Street between Yuma and Albemarle Streets NW.; Alton Place between Forty-third and Albemarle Streets NW.
33. Thirteenth Street between Hamlin and Irving Streets NE.
34. Fifteenth Street east of Downing Street NE.
35. Riggs Road (widening) east of North Capitol Street.
36. Colorado Avenue, extension west of Eighteenth Street NW.; Blagden Terrace, extension between Eighteenth Street and Colorado Avenue NW.
37. Chestnut Street easterly from Western Avenue NW.; Thirty-third Street between Chestnut Street and Western Avenue NW.
38. Q Street between Fort Dupont Street and Alabama Avenue SE.; Fort Davis Street easterly from Q Street SE.; Fort Davis Place easterly from Q Street SE.; Fort Dupont Street easterly from Q Street SE.
39. First Street between Brandywine and Albemarle Streets SW.; Brandywine Place between Nichols Avenue and First Street SW.
40. Fenwick Street between Fifteenth Street and West Virginia Avenue NE.
41. Thirty-seventh Street, extension between E Street and Ridge Road SE.; Anacostia Road, widening between Thirty-fifth Street and Ridge Road SE.
42. Seventeenth Street south of Taylor Street NW.
43. Howard Street south of Fessenden Street NW.
44. Upshur Street (widening) west of Eighteenth Street NW.
45. Twenty-seventh Street between Northampton Street and Nebraska Avenue NW.
46. Thirty-fifth Street south of Blaine Street NE.; Thirty-sixth Street south of Blaine Street NE.; Blaine Street between Thirtieth Street and Minnesota Avenue NE.
47. Fort Davis Street south of Q Street SE.
48. Ninth Street north of New York Avenue NE.
49. Fort Davis Street south of V Street SE.
50. T Street between Brentwood Road and Ninth Street NE.
51. Palisade Lane between Watson Street and Loughboro Road NW.
52. Ames Street (widening) between Burns Street and Fortieth Street NE.
53. Upshur Street (extension) from Shepherd Street to Rock Creek Park NW.
54. Thirty-first Street north of Cleveland Avenue NW.; Woodley Road east of Thirty-first Street NW.
55. Second Street south of Atlantic Street SW.; Brandywine Place east of Second Street SW.
56. Public space adjoining Union Station NE.
57. Forrester Street between South Capitol Street and Giesboro Road SW.; Giesboro Road (widening) north and south of Forrester Street SW.
58. Twelfth Street north of Alabama Avenue SE.
59. Utah Avenue south of Nebraska Avenue NW.; Oliver Street from Utah Avenue to Moreland Street NW.
60. Savannah Street east of Eleventh Street SE.
61. Fordham Road between Massachusetts Avenue and Forty-ninth Street NW.
62. Nineteenth Place south of Good Hope Road SE.
63. Thirteenth Place north of Van Buren Street NW.
64. Galveston Place south of Forrester Street SW.

65. Thirty-fifth Street between Blaine Street and Clay Place NE.; Thirty-sixth Street between Blaine Street and Clay Place NE.; Clay Place between Thirty-fifth Street and Minnesota Avenue NE.
66. Alabama Avenue (widening) east of Twelfth Street SE.; Twelfth Street (widening) south of Alabama Avenue SE.
67. Stoddert Place south of East Capitol Street SE.
68. Thirty-seventh Place east of Thirty-seventh Street SE.
69. First Street south of Hawaii Avenue NE.
70. Clermont Drive south of Hawaii Avenue NE.; First Street south of Hawaii Avenue NE.; Webster Street between First Street and Clermont Drive NE.
71. Patterson Street between Utah Avenue and Thirty-first Street NW.
72. Piney Branch Road (widening) north of Crittenden Street NW.

## 2. ACQUIRED BY CONDEMNATION

1. Eighteenth Street (extension) between P and Q Streets SE.; P Street (extension) east of Nineteenth Street SE.; Q Street (extension) east of Eighteenth Street SE.; R Street (extension) east and west of Minnesota Avenue SE.; Naylor Road (widening) between Nineteenth and P Streets SE.; Nineteenth Street (widening) at P Street SE.
2. Sheridan Street (widening) between Eastern Avenue and Sligo Mill Road NE.; Eastern Avenue (extension) between Sheridan Street NE. and Whittier Street NW.; Kansas Avenue (extension) between Nicholson Street NW. and Eastern Avenue NE.; Blair Road (widening) northerly from Sligo Mill Road NW. and at North Capitol and Nicholson Streets; North Dakota Avenue (widening) southeasterly from Peabody Street NW.
3. Adams Street between Montana Avenue and Lawrence Avenue NE.; Channing Street between Eighteenth Street and Lafayette Avenue NE.; Douglas Street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets NE. and west of Queens Chapel Road NE.; Montana Avenue northwest of Bryant Street NE.; Eighteenth Street between Montana Avenue and Evarts Street NE.; Twentieth Street north of Channing Street NE.
4. Wisconsin Avenue (widening) from R Street to a point south of Mount Alto Hospital property.
5. Channing Street west of Seventeenth Street NE.

## 3. ACQUIRED BY TRANSFER FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

1. Bruce Place between Eighteenth Street (proposed) and Stanton Road SE.
2. Texas Avenue between Burns Street and Ridge Road SE.; Burns Street northwest of Texas Avenue SE.
3. Fort Totten Drive north of Allison Street NE.
4. Alabama Avenue SE. (widening) between Pennsylvania Avenue and Square 5668.
5. South Capitol Street through United States Reservation No. 501.
6. Bruce Place east of Stanton Road SE.
7. Anacostia Road north of B Street SE.; B Street west of Anacostia Road SE.
8. Burns Street north of Hillside Road SE.
9. Q Street (extension) between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets SE.; Seventeenth Street (extension) between P and Q Streets SE.
10. Howard Street south of Fessenden Street NW.
11. West Beach Drive between Yorktown Road and Western Avenue NW.
12. Fly Place (widening) between Anacostia Road and Ridge Road SE.
13. South Capitol Street (extension) in the south section of the District of Columbia.
14. Second Street (widening) south of Atlantic Street SW.

## 4. ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE

1. Eighteenth Place (extension) to Alabama Avenue and Hamilton Road SE.
2. Blaine Street, Anacostia Road, and Minnesota Avenue NE. at their intersection.
3. Park Road and Thirteenth Street NW. at their intersection.

In further consideration of matters pertaining to street extensions, a report is made of cases where land is acquired for street purposes



under condemnation proceedings. In this connection the Surveyor's office operates under a program of the Commissioners in which is listed condemnation cases in the order of their importance or urgency for early action. Unforeseen circumstances sometimes arise which render street acquisitions urgent for immediate action which are not listed on this program, but the program is usually a reliable guide in the preparation of condemnation cases for filing in court.

Under the head of street extensions where land is acquired by condemnation proceedings, attention is called to the following cases:

#### 1. CASES FILED IN COURT DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR

There were eight street-extension cases in which the necessary surveys, plats, and descriptions were completed and the cases filed in court during the past fiscal year, listed in the order of filing as follows:

(1) *Aberfoyle Place, widening between Thirty-first Place and Barnaby Street NW. Barnaby Street, extension northeast of Aberfoyle Place NW.*—This case was necessary for the establishment of better grade conditions in this locality and also to provide through passage where streets were blocked by privately owned property.

This case was filed, prosecuted, and completed in court during the past fiscal year.

(2) *Kalmia Road, widening east of Sixteenth Street NW.*—This case was filed for the purpose of acquiring a small parcel of land on the north side of Kalmia Road immediately east of Sixteenth Street which was needed for street and sidewalk purposes at this location. However, the case was dismissed after it was filed in court, as it was found possible for the District to acquire the necessary land by purchase.

(3) *Southern Avenue, extension between East Capitol Street and the northeasterly boundary of the District of Columbia; Eastern Avenue, extension between Sixty-third Street and the southeasterly boundary of the District of Columbia; Sixty-third Street, extension between Eastern Avenue and Southern Avenue; Clay Street, extension between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets; all in the Northeast section of the District of Columbia.*—The purpose of this condemnation case was to provide street connections through property where it was impracticable to acquire the streets by dedication. Sixty-third Street is especially desirable for service to the property owners in this section, as indicated by many urgent requests. The additional street area was included in the condemnation case in the interest of economy, according to the usual custom of consolidating, where practicable, adjacent street acquisitions in the same case. This is done to avoid expense of several condemnation cases to acquire property in the same locality.

(4) *Extension of a minor street known as "Meigs Place" from its western terminus in Square 4055 to Montello Avenue NE.*—This was a blind street at its western end, and its extension became increasingly desirable on account of building activity at this location, there being a probability of substantial improvements being erected in the line of the street extension to replace existing improvements which in some cases were old and not of a substantial nature.

(5) *Brentwood Road, widening from T Street to Bryant Street NE.; Bryant Street, extension at Thirteenth Street NE.; T Street, extension between Ninth Street and Brentwood Road NE.; Ninth Street, extension between T Street and Brentwood Road NE.; Thirteenth Street, extension south of the intersection of Bryant Street and Brentwood Road NE. (also providing for excess condemnation).*—This was one of the important condemnations listed on the program for filing during the past fiscal year. In addition to providing for the much needed widening of Brentwood Road, its purpose was also to provide for the extension of Ninth Street northerly from the bridge at New York Avenue. Ninth Street had already been dedicated by the railroad companies through their properties beyond the bridge, and the acquisition of the streets under this condemnation proceeding will open up the streets in this section and facilitate the flow of traffic passing over the new bridge.

(6) *Extension of Taylor Street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Street NE.*—This was one of the condemnation cases listed on the program for filing during the past fiscal year. There was a probability of improvements being constructed within the lines of the street extension as laid down on the highway plan, which rendered its acquisition urgent at this time.

(7) *Widening of Tunlaw Road from Forty-second Street easterly to the angle in said road east of Thirty-ninth Street; widening New Mexico Avenue between Forty-second and Newark Streets; and widening Newark Street between New Mexico Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; all in the Northwest section of the District of Columbia.*—This was also one of the important cases listed on the program for street condemnations and has long been a desirable improvement for this section of the city.

(8) *Extension of Fairlawn Avenue between Seventeenth and Twenty-second Streets SE.*—This condemnation case was urgent in order that provision could be made for sewer- and water-main service for new houses in this section, and also to permit construction of storm-water sewer for the new Anacostia Junior High School.

(9) *Widening Sheriff Road between Minnesota Avenue and Fiftieth Street NE.; and widening Minnesota Avenue from Sheriff Road to the northerly boundary of United States Reservation No. 523.*—The widening of Sheriff Road has long been an urgent case. This is an important and heavily traveled highway in the Northeast section, leading into some principal roads in Maryland. The widening of Minnesota Avenue was included in the case in order to complete its width south of Sheriff Road in accordance with the highway plan.

## 2. CASES LISTED FOR PREPARATION AND FILING IN COURT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1942

The following condemnation cases are listed on the program of the Commissioners for preparation by the Surveyor's office and filing in court as early as practicable after the beginning of the fiscal year 1942:

(1) *Alabama Avenue, extension and widening from Nichols Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue SE.*—This case will provide a connection between Nichols Avenue and the part of Alabama Avenue which has



already been widened. Its early acquisition is urgent in order to facilitate the flow of traffic along this important thoroughfare.

(2) *Utah Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, extension and widening in the section north of Military Road and between Nebraska Avenue and Rock Creek Park, including the acquisition of Military Road from Twenty-seventh Street to Oregon Avenue, all in the Northwest section.*—This street acquisition will provide a connection into Rock Creek Park at this location, and the case is important in connection with contemplated street improvements in this section.

(3) *Widening Rock Creek Church Road from Harewood Road NW., to Hawaii Avenue NE.*—This thoroughfare has already been widened north of Hawaii Avenue, and it is desirable to provide a uniform width in the interest of traffic convenience and safety.

(4) *Widening and extension of Mount Olivet Road from Bladensburg Road to New York Avenue NE.*—This street acquisition is needed in connection with the Ninth Street overpass project at New York Avenue, and it will provide a connection from Bladensburg Road to the Ninth Street Bridge.

(5) *Harewood Road, widening from Michigan Avenue to Taylor Street NE.*—This is a heavily traveled highway, and its widening in accordance with the highway plan at this location will provide an important and much needed improvement for this section of the city.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR ALLEYS

Land is acquired for alley purposes;

1. By dedication: (a) As shown on subdivision record plats. (b) As shown on independent dedication plats.
2. By condemnation.
3. By transfer from other Government agencies.
4. By purchase.

1. *Acquired by dedication.*—(a) Property was acquired by dedication for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, as shown on subdivision record plats, in the following squares: 545, 601, 1301, 1366, 1477, 1505, 1679, 1992, 2330, 2500, 2695, W-2723, 2947, 3643, 3650, 3674, 3698, 3707, 3722, 3794, 3894, 3895, 3913, 3970, 4118, 4121, 4128, 4184, 4189, 4190, 4445, 4473, 4494, 4527, 4550, 4559, 5000, S-5001, 5019, S-5019, 5021, 5044, 5045, 5046, E-5046, W-5046, 5084, 5093, 5234, 5340, 5369, 5372, 5379, 5502, 5503, 5518, E-5519, 5523, 5570, 5594, 5596, 5672, 5673, 5763, 5946, 6128, 6150, 6173, 6174, 6176, 6239, 6240.

(b) Property was acquired by dedication for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, as shown on independent dedication plats, in the following squares: 78, 79, 198, 456, 653, 798, 799, 800, 824, S-825, 858, 859, 1588, 1679, 1730, 1888, 2038, 2218, 2643, 2659, 2785, 3361, 3709, 4076, 4122, 4152, 4342, 4494, 4507, 5086, 5370, 5371, 5440, 5519, 5570, 5622, 5672, 5988, 6001.

2. Property was acquired by condemnation for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, in the following squares: 5253 and 5254.

3. Property was acquired by transfer for alley purposes from other Government agencies, during the past fiscal year, in the following squares: 1770, 3158, and 5084.

4. Property was acquired by purchase for alley purposes, during the past fiscal year, in the following squares: N-1665 and 3639.

## CLOSING OF STREETS AND ALLEYS

There were 42 plats recorded in the office of the Surveyor showing street, road, and alley closings in the District of Columbia during the past year, listed as follows, each item representing a recorded plat:

Closed under Public Act No. 307, approved December 15, 1932, known as "The Street Readjustment Act of the District of Columbia," which provides for the closing of streets and alleys through the medium of a hearing and service of notice to property owners:

1. Closing of alley in square 5559.
2. Closing part of Lawrence Avenue south of New York Avenue NE.
3. Closing of alley in square 2571.
4. Closing Quebec Street between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets NW.; closing Forty-seventh Street between University Avenue and Rodman Street NW.; closing part of Corey Place south of Rodman Street NW.; closing Murdock Place between Quebec and Rodman Street NW.; closing Newman Place between Quebec and Rodman Streets NW.; closing of an old road in American University Heights subdivision abutting squares 1506 and 1508; closing of alleys in squares 1506, 1508, 1514, and 1525. (Above closings include additional street dedications.)
5. Closing G Street, Chicago Street, and California Street, west of Second Street NE., in section adjacent to Union Station; closing of alleys in squares 719, 720, 721 and 722.
6. Closing part of Thirty-sixth Street at Minnesota Avenue and Thirteenth Street SE.; closing public alleys in square 5411.
7. Closing Meigs Place and part of Raum Street southeast of Trinidad Avenue NE.
8. Closing Firth Sterling Avenue abutting the Naval Air Station and Bolling Field.
9. Closing Thirtieth Street between W Street and Hillcrest Drive SE.; closing W Place west of Hillcrest Drive SE.
10. Closing parts of Ames Street and Blaine Street west of Forty-first Street NE.; closing A Street and B Street east and west of Chaplin Street SE.; closing D Street between Burns and Burbank Streets SE.; closing part of Burns Street between D and E Streets SE.; closing parts of Ely Place and E Street west of Burns Street SE. and east of Burns Street SE.; closing part of Fife Place between Blaine Street and Benning Road NE.; closing parts of Forty-first Street between Blaine Street and Benning Road NE., and between East Capitol and A Streets SE.; closing Chaplin Street between East Capitol and C Streets SE.; closing of public alleys in squares 5083, 5084, 5397, S-5397, 5398, 5400, 5403, 5406 and 5407.
11. Closing Fordham Road between Massachusetts Avenue and Forty-ninth Street NW.
12. Closing of alley in square 100.
13. Closing of alleys in square 5413.

Closed under Public Act No. 349, approved January 30, 1925, which requires written consent of property owners:

14. Closing Murdock Mill Road between Forty-third and Albemarle Streets NW., square 1679 (includes additional street dedication).
15. Closing of an old road abutting square 1645 and parcels 23/36 and 24/67, Northwest section.
16. Closing Broad Branch Road between Pleasant Drive and Forty-second Street NW.
17. Closing part of Grant Road at Davenport Street NW.

Closed under Public Act No. 281, approved May 25, 1926, authorizing the closing of streets between squares necessary for United States Government purposes:

18. Closing New York Avenue between Virginia Avenue and Twenty-first Street NW., abutting square E-87.

Alleys closed under Public Act No. 173, approved June 14, 1932, providing for the closing of alleys abutting land used for municipal purposes:



19. Closing of alleys in square 1.

20. Closing of alley in square 78 (includes the setting aside of land owned by the District of Columbia for alley purposes).

Opening and closing of alleys under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia (sec. 1608 et seq.), including (a) closing of alleys in certain specified squares, and (b) closing of alleys, with additional dedications for alley purposes, in certain specified squares, known as "opening and closing of alleys."

(a) Closing of alleys:

21. Closing of alley in square 3936.

22. Closing of alley in square 378.

23. Closing of alley in square 1057.

(b) Closing of alleys, with additional dedications for alley purposes (opening and closing of alleys):

24. Closing of alley in square 1730.

25. Closing of alley in square 3709.

26. Closing of alley in square 5627.

27. Closing of alleys in squares 4494 and 4507.

28. Closing of alley in square 2038.

29. Closing of alley in square 79.

30. Closing of alleys in squares 798, 799, 800, 824, and S-825.

31. Closing of alley in square 456.

32. Closing of alley in square 2643.

33. Closing of alley in square 858.

34. Closing of alley in square 198.

35. Closing of alley in square 5519.

36. Closing of alley in square 2218.

37. Closing of alley in square 2785.

38. Closing of alley in square 4076.

39. Closing of alley in square 653.

40. Closing of alley in square 859.

41. Closing of alley in square 1679.

42. Closing of alley in square 5570.

#### TRANSFERS

During the past year there were 18 plats recorded in the office of the Surveyor showing transfers of jurisdiction to land made between Government agencies for Government and municipal purposes.

Six of these plats showed transfers under Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, which provides that Federal and District authorities administering properties within the District of Columbia owned by the United States or the District of Columbia are authorized to transfer jurisdiction over parts or all of such properties among and between themselves for purpose of administration and maintenance under such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. The act also provides that all transfers made under this act shall be reported to Congress by the authorities concerned.

In order that the latter requirement may be complied with, the six maps showing transfers of jurisdiction made during the past fiscal year under Public Act No. 143, approved May 20, 1932, and recorded in the Surveyor's office, are listed as follows:

1. (a) By plat recorded in book 114, page 133, Surveyor's office. Transferred by director of the National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, parts of lots 838 and 843, square 1; purpose of transfer, for school purposes.

(b) Transferred by Commissioners, District of Columbia; to jurisdiction of director of the National Park Service; land included in transfer, part of lot 835, square 1; purpose of transfer, for park purposes.

2. By plat recorded in book 114, page 148, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of

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Columbia; land included in transfer, part of United States Reservation No. 494; purpose of transfer, for public alley in square 3158.

3. By plat recorded in book 115, page 155, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Secretary of War; land included in transfer, part of Anacostia Park; purpose of transfer, for repair yard and storage area.

4 (a) By plat recorded in book 113, page 23, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, part of parcel 221/63; purpose of transfer, for street purposes.

(b) Transferred by the Alley Dwelling Authority; to jurisdiction of Director, National Park Service; land included in transfer, part of parcel 221/63; purpose of transfer, for park purposes.

(c) Transferred by director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of the Alley Dwelling Authority; land included in transfer, part of United States Reservation No. 519; purpose of transfer, Alabama Avenue housing project.

5. (a) By plat recorded in book 113, page 47, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Secretary of the Navy; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, part of Naval Air Station property; purpose of transfer, for street purposes.

(b) Transferred by Secretary of the Navy; to jurisdiction of Federal Security Agency; land included in transfer, part of Naval Air Station property; purpose of transfer, for addition to St. Elizabeths Hospital site.

(c) Transferred by Superintendent, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Administrator, Federal Security Agency; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, part of St. Elizabeths Hospital site; purpose of transfer, for street purposes.

(d) Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Secretary of War; land included in transfer, part of Shepherd Parkway; purpose of transfer, addition to Bolling Field.

6 By plat recorded in book 113, page 48, Surveyor's office. Transferred by Director, National Park Service; to jurisdiction of Commissioners, District of Columbia; land included in transfer, land in squares 5083, 5084, 5397, S-5397, 5398, and 5401; purpose of transfer, for street and alley purposes.

## CONDEMNATION CASES

During the past fiscal year there were 20 condemnation cases pending in court, 14 of which were filed since the beginning of the fiscal year.

Of the cases pending in court, seven were ratified and confirmed, five of which provided for the acquisition of land for the widening and extension of streets, one for alley purposes, and one for school purposes.

The total damages and costs for all cases confirmed, as shown by the verdicts, was \$244,587.54, and the total amount assessed as benefits \$137,273.91.

Considering separately the cases under (1) the general appropriation for the widening and extension of streets and alleys, and (2) under the appropriation for the acquisition of land for school purposes, the figures as shown in the verdict were as follows:

	Damages and costs	Benefits
(1) For the extension and widening of streets and alleys.....	\$228,387.54	\$137,273.91
(2) For school purposes.....	16,200.00	No benefits

The difference between the total damages plus the court costs and the total benefits, which is \$107,313.63, represents the total findings of the juries as the cost to be borne by the District of Columbia, as shown in the verdicts. However, by reason of adjustments on account of assessments on Government property which are not collectible, and damages and assessments on property owned by the District of Colum-



bia, the actual net cost to the District of Columbia would materially differ from that indicated above as shown in the verdicts. A further difference would be reflected in a total of minor incidental expenses, which will increase to some extent the total cost to the District of Columbia.

#### HIGHWAY PLAN

The plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, usually referred to as the Highway Plan, extends over the entire District of Columbia outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. This plan was originally prepared and adopted in accordance with the Highway Act of March 2, 1893. The plan provides for a system of proposed streets through undeveloped and unsubdivided land, and the law requires that the plan be adhered to where streets are acquired by dedication or condemnation, or when provided in subdivisions. However, it is subject to changes in certain specified areas as they are considered from time to time as the need or advisability arises, but such changes are consummated only after certain formalities required by law, such as (1) study by Surveyor's office in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, (2) preparation of plats by the Surveyor's office showing the changes, (3) submission to the Department of Highways and the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the District government for study and approval as to grades and drainage, (4) notice by advertisement in the press of a public hearing to be held by the Commissioners to consider the changes proposed to be made, (5) public hearing in accordance with such notice, (6) approval by the Commissioners of the changes, excepting of course such as are not approved as a result of matters brought out at the hearing, and (7) approval also of the plans receiving the favorable action of the Commissioners by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, this Commission also having authority to reject any proposed changes placed before it for consideration.

There were 4 separate hearings held before the Commissioners of the District of Columbia during the past year to consider certain changes in the Highway Plan, with a total of 12 cases considered.

There have been 10 plats recorded in the Surveyor's office during the past fiscal year providing for these changes. Four of these plats covered changes in the Northeast section, one in the Southeast section, and five in the Northwest section.

#### WHARF COMMITTEE

The wharf property of Washington consists, in the main, of the waterfront on the north side of Washington Channel of the Potomac River beginning at the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, East Potomac Park, and extending to the Arsenal or War College, a distance of approximately 5,530 feet. The frontage is owned by the United States, having acquired it by reason of a court decision dated May 1, 1899, in what is known as the *Morris case*.

By act of Congress dated March 3, 1899, Public, No. 222, entitled "An act relative to the control of wharf property and certain public space in the District of Columbia," the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were given exclusive charge and control of this

property, including all wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, etc., including charge and control of repairing, leasing, etc., and the enactment and promulgation of all needful rules and regulations for the government and control of such property, with the exception of certain areas to be placed under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States.

At the time of the enactment of the above legislation, the waterfront was lined with dilapidated buildings of all description, occupied by ice companies, dealers in wood, produce, lumber, etc. There were also located in this area the wharves of several excursion steamboats plying between Washington and pleasure resorts and points of historic interest in Maryland and Virginia.

Following the transfer of jurisdiction by the act of 1899, a Wharf Committee was appointed by Commissioners' order of December 16, 1903, to fix rates of rental, to pass upon all applications for rental, to prepare leases for all wharf property, and to perform such other duties in regard to said wharf property as might be assigned to it by the Commissioners. The membership of this committee consisted of the Harbor Master of the District of Columbia, the Engineer of Bridges, and the then law clerk in the office of the Engineer Commissioner. The Commissioners' order appointing this original committee was later amended to name the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, in lieu of the law clerk, as chairman of the committee.

The Rivers and Harbors Act of March 3, 1925, authorized a preliminary examination and survey of the Potomac River, north side of the Washington Channel, District of Columbia, with a view to preparation and submission of plans for construction of an adequate terminal or terminals, etc., for coordinating the full commercial use of the waterfront and the approaches, with beautification thereof.

A report by the Chief of Engineers on the preliminary examination and survey authorized by this act of March 3, 1925, is contained in House Document No. 127, Seventy-first Congress, second session, and recommended that the Washington Channel be improved on the pier and slip system, with a boulevard along Water Street, etc., the estimated cost of the entire project to be \$3,691,600, to be divided between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, \$2,392,280 for the former and \$1,299,320 for the latter, rentals to be paid into a special fund to provide for its maintenance, the surplus to be covered into the Treasury and used to reimburse cost of construction.

By reason of a congressional resolution adopted June 3, 1932, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors reviewed this report, with a view to determining if any modifications of the recommendations therein presented should be made at that time, and in its report (H. Doc. No. 13, 73d Cong., 1st sess.), submitted a new plan, the total estimated cost of which was \$1,650,000, considerably less than the previous plan, and including the construction of only five piers as against nine in the former plan, omitting an item for the improvement of Water Street, and one for the construction of a bridge connecting with East Potomac Park, but reserving space therefor, the schedule of construction to extend over a period of 8 years, and jurisdiction of the entire waterfront involved to be



vested in the District, the proposed work, as well as maintenance and administration thereof, after completion, to be under the District Commissioners. The Board also recommended that one-half of the estimated cost of \$1,650,000 should be contributed by the Federal Government.

Public, No. 409, August 30, 1935, Rivers and Harbors Act, authorized work on the Potomac, north side of Washington Channel, in accordance with Rivers and Harbors Committee Document No. 13, "*Provided*, That the work recommended in the said document shall be prosecuted in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, except that the District of Columbia shall be required to contribute the sum of \$389,000 to the cost of the improvement."

Under date of January 20, 1938, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia transferred to the Secretary of War, for the period of construction, the water front property on the north side of the Washington Channel, with the exception of certain parcels occupied by District of Columbia activities consisting of the Municipal Fish Market, the Harbor Police Precinct, the Harbor Fire Company, the Lorton Penal Wharf, and the Morgue, these parcels, except that occupied by the Municipal Fish Market, to be transferred to the Secretary of War when the section of improvement encompassed the particular activity. With the transfer of this jurisdiction, there was also transferred to the War Department all current leases for the properties involved.

On December 15, 1939, in accordance with the transfer agreement with the Secretary of War dated January 20, 1938, the District Commissioner transferred to the War Department, for the purpose of facilitating construction work on the water front project, the District of Columbia Morgue Building, including land as well as water areas, located on the south side of Maine Avenue SW., between M and N Streets.

The Secretary of War transferred back to the Commissioners, under date of December 20, 1940, in order to carry out the provisions of an item in section 1 of Public, No. 409, approved August 30, 1935, Rivers and Harbors Act, authorizing work on Potomac River, north side of Washington Channel, in accordance with Rivers and Harbors Committee Document No. 13, Seventy-third Congress, those areas on the Washington Channel on which construction had been completed known as yacht basins Nos. 1 and 2, together with current leases, etc., for the properties involved. At the time of this transfer, the east half of yacht basin No. 1 was under lease to Nash Marine Supplies, Inc., for a term of 3 years ending November 30, 1942, at a yearly rental of \$3,612, and a lease for the west half of this yacht basin No. 1 was negotiated with the same firm for the period ending November 30, 1942, for an annual rental of \$588. A new lease was negotiated with Capital Yacht Club, occupant of yacht basin No. 2 for the period April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, at a yearly rental of \$600, this lease superseding an agreement between the Capital Yacht Club and the District Engineer for rental of the building at \$5 per month and a separate lease for the east half of the yacht basin at a monthly rental of \$10.

On March 17, 1941, the District Commissioners transferred to the War Department jurisdiction of Lorton Penal Wharf, including land as well as water areas occupied by said wharf, located on the south side of Maine Avenue between H Street and Eye Street, the wharf having been formally abandoned for District purposes by Commissioners' order of January 29, 1941, and completely vacated by the District as of July 2, 1941.

With regard to the section of the waterfront lying between the Anacostia or Eleventh Street Bridge and the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, approximately one-half mile of water front is available upstream to the foot of Fifteenth Street SE., largely occupied by yacht clubs and boat yards. In this section are also located the United States Engineer Reservation and the terminal of the Washington Gas Light Co.'s east station, etc. Under date of December 27, 1938, the War Department transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia approximately 2 acres of land on the Anacostia River at the foot of Virginia Avenue to the end that wharfage facilities could be constructed to serve the District of Columbia penal institutions. This land was subject to two outstanding leases, one to the Eastern Power Boat Club, and the other to the District Yacht Co. These leases have been renewed from time to time and the current lease with the Eastern Power Boat Club, Inc., for a monthly rental of \$36.65 expires April 30, 1942, and that with the District Yacht Co., for a monthly rental of \$50.57, expires December 14, 1941.



## METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

*Group movements.*—During the past fiscal year there were less group movements to Washington as compared to previous years. The several groups visiting Washington during the fiscal year required the services of members of this Department; however, there was no disorder of any character.

*Boxing contests.*—Legalized boxing continued during the year under the supervision of the Boxing Commission appointed by the Commissioners, the Major and Superintendent of Police being a member of the Commission. During the year several important bouts were staged in the District of Columbia including the heavy-weight championship title bout which was attended by approximately 25,000 persons. As a result of the championship bouts and other important bouts, boxing has increased in interest during the past fiscal year.

*Gambling.*—During the past fiscal year the Department continued its effective and successful efforts on gambling, and a report of the activities of the Department in this respect is set forth in the record of arrests during the fiscal year.

*Boys' Club.*—The Boys' Club movement as sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department continues to grow in public interest and has proven its value in this jurisdiction in reducing criminal juvenile delinquency.

At the present time approximately 16,500 boys are members of the Boys' Club, and with the increase in membership the Board of Directors are planning an expansion in the number of clubs which will be put into operation as soon as suitable buildings can be obtained.

*Additional precincts.*—Due to the continuing increase in the population in this jurisdiction, and particularly in the section east of the Eastern Branch, which is now known as the Eleventh Precinct, it is felt in the interest of improved police service that an additional precinct should be established with the erection of a station house on property owned by the District of Columbia at Forty-second Street and Benning Road NE. This is being recommended in the estimates for the coming fiscal year.

*Precincts and Bureaus.*—The following chart gives the number of felonies reported to the police during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941:

*Felonies reported, fiscal year, 1941*

Precinct	Reported	Cleared by precinct	Cleared by others	Not cleared	Cleared for others
No. 1.....	1,288	135	664	489	25
No. 2.....	1,366	394	567	405	138
No. 3.....	980	148	489	343	59
No. 4.....	481	267	136	78	71
No. 5.....	353	141	187	25	36
No. 6.....	326	83	132	111	29
No. 7.....	275	100	124	51	39
No. 8.....	478	132	248	98	19
No. 9.....	615	126	345	144	48
No. 10.....	759	126	301	332	47
No. 11.....	386	148	102	136	79
No. 12.....	212	75	114	23	19
No. 13.....	944	222	406	316	116
Detective Bureau.....					1,130
Traffic Division.....					252
Administrative headquarters.....					1

RECAPITULATION

Total cases reported.....	8,463
Total cases cleared.....	5,912
Total cases not cleared.....	2,551

DISPOSITIONS

Persons arrested and property recovered.....	848
Property recovered, no arrests.....	1,476
Recovered by owner.....	574
Suicide.....	1
Killed.....	3
Unfounded report.....	524
Refuse to prosecute.....	604
Persons arrested, no property involved.....	1,882

Shows an increase of 1,081 felonies reported for the fiscal year 1941 over 1940.

*Detective Bureau.*—Total number of assignments received, as follows: A assignments, 14,735; B assignments, 2,612; C assignments, 731. Compared with figures for the previous year, these figures show an increase in A assignments (offenses against property) of 1,597; in B assignments (offenses against persons) a decrease of 510; and in C assignments (fugitive cases) a decrease of 31.

Total assignments handled were 18,078, or an increase of 1,056 assignments compared with the figures for the previous year, 17,022.

The total assignments received show an increase of 1,056 for the fiscal year. The number of assignments received naturally fluctuates annually and the above increase, although very heavy, is not alarming in view of our fast increasing population and the ever-increasing number of tourists who visit the National Capital.

This Bureau made 4,281 arrests during the year. These figures represent the actual names on the arrest books for the period named.

*Traffic Division.*—The functions and organization of this Division was changed somewhat during the past year. An Accident Prevention Unit was established on September 22, 1940, consisting of 37 privates, 3 sergeants, and 1 acting lieutenant. It has handled all fatal accidents and about 70 percent of all other accidents.

Army escort work has increased immensely during the past few months.



Arrests increased considerably over the past year.

It is believed that all units of the Traffic Division rendered very efficient service, considering the amount of personnel and the volume of work.

*Hack Inspection Service.*—Members of the Hack Inspection Service have been actively engaged during the fiscal year in inspecting and supervising the operation of public vehicles for hire.

*Woman's Bureau.*—The Woman's Bureau completed its 22 years of service during this fiscal year and has proved during that period of time to be a very valuable unit of the Police Department. This Bureau has functioned efficiently. During the fiscal year they made 660 arrests; handled 5,036 complaints—2,114 under 18 and 2,922 over 18.

*House of Detention.*—There were 5,877 prisoners handled by the House of Detention during the fiscal year, and 151 lodgers; making a total of 6,028 persons handled by the House of Detention during the fiscal year.

*Statistical Bureau.*—This Bureau has continued functioning efficiently during this fiscal year and fills the needs of the Department for statistics on crime areas, traffic accidents, casualties, etc. It was found to contain valuable information in the study of criminal and traffic matters.

*Police radio system.*—The police radio system continues to be invaluable to the Police Department. However, the one-way radio system has become obsolete in the majority of American cities, and with the appropriation now available at the beginning of the fiscal year, two-way radios are being installed and replacing one-way radios in police cars.

*Property clerk.*—The following is a report of the chief (also property) clerk for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941:

Property received:

Lost, stolen, abandoned property; also property from estates and insane persons turned in.....	\$1, 123, 134. 70
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Money turned in to Collector of Taxes:

Aug. 5, 1940, auction sale of 55 automobiles, 3 boats, and 1 iron beam.....	1, 253. 12
Mar. 20, 1941, proceeds of sale of lost, stolen, and abandoned property held Nov. 5, 1940.....	2, 975. 41
Mar. 20, 1941, cash from miscellaneous packages in sale held Nov. 5, 1940.....	625. 46
Mar. 20, 1941, cash received from U. S. M <sup>t</sup> for old gold found in miscellaneous packages Nov. 5, 1940.....	135. 38
Mar. 20, 1941, money used as evidence by policemen and recovered.....	105. 13

Total deposited with Collector of Taxes.....	5, 094. 50
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150

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## PURCHASING OFFICE

*Procurement difficulties.*—The past year has been a most exceptional one in the purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment for the District of Columbia because of procurement difficulties due to the influence of national defense requirements. The purchasing effort has been affected by shortages, increased prices, need for priorities in some cases, delayed deliveries, and a sharp reduction in the normal number of bids received. Raw materials and certain manufactured goods from the fields of procurement vital to national defense call for priorities for nondefense use. So many demands were made upon the District for priorities to facilitate the procurement of raw materials that it became necessary to establish a priority section in the Purchasing office.

*Expenditures and source of supply.*—The total valuation of purchase orders placed during the year for supplies, material, and equipment for all agencies of the District government amounted to \$5,685,724. Major purchases included subsistence supplies for hospitals and institutions, furniture and operating room equipment for Gallinger Hospital, apparatus and equipment for out-patient clinic, Providence Hospital, textbooks, musical publications, educational tests and scales, and charts, maps and globes for the public schools, uniforms for policemen and firemen, laboratory and clinical equipment for the Health Department laboratory, passenger-carrying automobiles and trucks for various departments, fire apparatus, construction materials, machinery, textiles, traffic signal lights, machine tools, metals, building material, fuel, meats and groceries, and office equipment.

Procurement was effected through the following methods and sources of supply:

Solicitation of bids by the District of Columbia (estimate over \$1,000) .....	\$1, 670, 922
Solicitation of bids by the District of Columbia (estimate \$1,000 or less) .....	922, 113
Procurement Division contractors .....	1, 647, 256
Procurement Division stock .....	429, 558
Procurement Division fuel .....	524, 728
District of Columbia agencies .....	267, 815
Federal Prison Industries, Navy, Post Office, Government Printing Office, etc. ....	164, 576
Navy, Post Office, and Justice Departments .....	12, 383
Miscellaneous services .....	46, 373
	5, 685, 724

*Cash discounts.*—The District of Columbia, by taking advantage of cash discounts offered by suppliers during the fiscal year, realized \$34,791.34, which is about 0.65 percent of the valuation of all purchases.

*Cost of purchasing.*—The purchasing officer placed orders during the year having a total valuation of \$5,685,724, for supplies, materials, and equipment, and services for all city agencies. The annual payroll of officials and employees directly engaged in purchasing amounted to \$44,590, while office supplies cost \$2,500, a total of \$47,090, or about 0.83 percent of the value of all purchases. This percentage is relatively low as compared with cities of comparable size, in spite of the fact that the purchasing officer buys for all city agencies, while in most large cities the purchasing authority of the city does not buy for the public schools and libraries.



## DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

*Titles and tags.*—The titling of new or resold automobiles shows a large increase over the preceding year, a total of 114,820 titles having been issued this year as against 84,522 for last year. This is an increase of 30,298 or 35.5 percent. Of the 114,820 titles issued, 104,502 were new titles, 4,265 duplicate titles, and 6,053 were issued to the District of Columbia and Federal Governments free of charge.

The volume of registrations of motor vehicles shows similar increases. A total of 224,805 registrations were handled of which 185,112 were new or net registrations and 39,693 were transfers. Gross registrations handled in the preceding year were 191,767, of which 159,358 were new or net registrations. This reveals an increase of 17.2 percent in gross registrations and 16.2 percent in net registrations.

In addition, 4,506 duplicate registration cards were issued to persons who had lost the original, and 2,790 sets of tags were issued due to the loss of one or both of the original plates.

*Operators' permits.*—83,736 examinations were given to persons who applied for an operator's permit. This is an increase of 13,649 or 19.5 percent over the preceding year.

71,548 passed the examination and 12,188 or 14.5 percent failed. These examinations included 24,791 road tests. A total of 15,990 learners' permits were issued to those new drivers who first passed the written examination on the District of Columbia traffic regulations.

A total of 87,981 operators' permits were issued. Of this number 7,310 were duplicate permits issued on proof of loss of original permits, and the balance of 80,671 were new or renewal of permits good for a period of 3 years.

The Board of Revocations and Restorations of Operators' Permits reports the following:

Various agencies of the Police Department of the District of Columbia and the motor vehicle authorities of the various States submitted to the Board for its action 11,640 cases during the fiscal year of 1941. Of this number, the Board suspended or revoked 2,222 operators' permits. 1,722 were summoned before the Board and given warnings. In the balance of the cases, the Board saw fit to take no action.

During the last 4 months of the fiscal year, the Accident Prevention Unit of the Police Department reported approximately 800 cases to the Board of persons who had been involved in automobile accidents. Of this number, the Board determined that 223 warranted suspension of their operators' permits for various periods of from 15 days to 6 months. In the balance of the cases, the operator found negligent was summoned before the Board and warned. In the cases in which the Board took no action, a great majority were

first offenders for speed. In each of these cases, a letter of caution was addressed to the offender.

Although the number of suspensions greatly increased over the previous year, it is the belief of the members of the Board that the present system of suspending permits is having the desired effect. This can be noticed in the fact that second and third offenses of speed have greatly decreased during this year.

The Board also wishes to call attention to the great increase in suspensions of reciprocity privilege of nonresidents. This may indicate a great number of persons using out-of-town tags in the District of Columbia while employed by the Federal Government on defense projects.

The Board, during the fiscal year, held 1,185 public hearings, as compared with 1,571 public hearings of the previous fiscal year. This decrease may be charged directly to the present system of the Board of suspending permits for definite periods, rather than indefinite suspensions.

The Board, during the fiscal year, restored 985 permits.

The following is a complete summary of the action taken in various cases by the Board. This report does not include hearings held on cases covered by the financial responsibility law.

*Revocations and suspensions*

Drug addicts .....	2
Epileptic .....	2
General record .....	163
Leaving after colliding .....	56
Mental disorder .....	27
Negligent homicide .....	20
Operating a lottery (automobile involved) .....	0
Physically incompetent .....	9
Reckless driving .....	92
Revocation of privilege of nonresidents .....	436
Speed, first offense .....	523
Speed, second offense .....	195
Speed, third offense .....	10
Traffic fatalities (grand jury) .....	13
Traffic fatalities in other States .....	6
Traffic records in other States .....	90
Colliding .....	40
Obtaining permit by misrepresentation .....	9
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle .....	4
Offenses which caused or contributed to an accident .....	223
Driving on wrong side of street .....	9
Larceny (automobile involved) .....	2
Total .....	1,931

*Blacklist*

Drug addict .....	27
Other traffic offenses .....	264
Total .....	291

Nine hundred and eighty-five operators' permits were restored during the year.

*Financial Responsibility Division.*—During this fiscal year the Division acted on 893 new cases. The operating and registration privileges of these 893 were revoked or suspended. These revocations and/or suspensions were for the following causes:



## 1. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor:

In District of Columbia	181
In State of Maryland	179
In State of Virginia	150
In all other States	36
	<hr/> 546

There were 62 more convictions for the same offense than during the previous year.

## 2. Leaving the scene of accident where personal injury occurs:

In District of Columbia	4
In all other States	3
	<hr/> 7

There were three less convictions for this offense than the preceding year.

## 3. Nonpayment of judgments:

In District of Columbia	332
In all other States	7
	<hr/> 339

There were 44 less than last year.

## 4. Reckless driving involving a personal injury:

In District of Columbia	1
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In addition, the operators' permits of 201 persons were revoked for failure to renew insurance from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941.

The privilege to operate and register motor vehicles was restored to 481 persons after filing bond or insurance in the amount of \$11,000 with this department.

Certificates of financial responsibility filed from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, were as follows:

Owners' policy	819
Operators' policy	376
	<hr/> 1,195

*Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Division.*—From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, this division made 316,912 vehicular inspections, which include all vehicles approved first appearance; all vehicles rejected first appearance; and all vehicles reinspected and approved. In this number of inspections 187,885 vehicles were involved, of which 77,870 were approved the first appearance and 110,015 were rejected the first appearance, or 58.55 percent of all vehicles presented were rejected for one or more of the 39 items mentioned on the inspection card.

A total of 106,804 vehicles were reinspected and approved, making a grand total of 184,674 vehicles approved, or 98.26 percent of the vehicles involved. The remaining 1.74 percent, 3,211, vehicles were not returned for approval. These have either been removed from service or have been sold or registered in other States. A total of 277 vehicles received condemned stickers as being unsafe for operation.

This division has been the means of checking the validity of drivers' permits and has discovered many operators with expired permits and hundreds operating with unsigned permits; it has materially aided

the Metropolitan Police through their records in tracing ownership of stolen or abandoned vehicles. It is aiding the Traffic Survey Program by taking all speedometer readings of vehicles presented in order that a yearly mileage may be ascertained.

The division, through its constant contact with the motoring public, is distributing such safety and safe driving literature as is available. It has been represented at citizens' association meetings and safety societies where representatives of the division have presented the advantages and problems of this important safety work.

There has been compiled and published by this division revised information supplemental to the 78-page manual which contains the procedure and schedule of the inspection program. This information has been distributed to fleet operators, garage and dealer organizations, public libraries, institutions of learning, and to many State and municipal governments which have sent in written requests for the publication.

Approximately 19,000 letters have been received requesting information regarding inspection routine, others requesting extension of time dates, others registering complaints, and many of a congratulatory nature. A total of 198,968 notification post cards were mailed at a cost of \$1,989.68.

*Parking meters.*—The original 310 parking meters installed in downtown Washington have aided considerably the short-time parking problem which exists in the congested area. Approximately 500,000 motorists have availed themselves of their use. Surveys have shown that, in a parking meter area, much less time and distance is required for the individual motorist in finding a parking space, parking time is shorter and, therefore, the turnover larger and overtime parking reduced to a minimum.

Such benefits accrue to the entire motoring public and the merchants and business men of the central area and should be further extended and enhanced by the addition of at least 1,000 meters in the downtown area. In the meantime, it must be borne in mind that parking meters are but a temporary aid to the short-time parker. They do not help the person who must park all day, and increasing demands of traffic will more and more require the abolishing of all curb parking. It is logical then to propose and it is strongly urged that all monies received from parking meters be returned to the public in acquiring and developing off-street parking facilities.

Malicious damage shows a big increase over the preceding year and was mostly caused by juvenile vandalism. The property damage resulting was approximately \$3,000 with the loss of an unknown amount of revenue. Sufficient coin boxes could not be kept on hand to replace those broken or stolen. In the near future it will be necessary to purchase an additional 400 coin boxes.

The number of service calls from all sources is listed as follows:

Mechanical failures	401
Malicious damage	1,600
Accidental damage	356
	<hr/>
	2,357

The department, during the year, developed a means of using the parking meter standard itself as the coin receptacle and thereby



making the coin boxes unnecessary. This scheme prevents theft, and it is advisable to convert the present and any additional meters to that type. Sixteen of these converted meters have been installed and have operated very satisfactorily.

*Sign shop.*—The following is a comparative report of shop work for the fiscal year:

Activity	1939-40	1940-41
White line footage (feet).....	537,289	527,205
Yellow line footage (feet).....	43,981	<sup>1</sup> 53,780
Permanent signs placed.....	6,064	<sup>1</sup> 6,242
Permanent signs replaced.....	7,020	5,790
Emergency signs (placed and removed).....	59,729	<sup>1</sup> 65,497
Special signs (quiet zone, etc.).....	460	<sup>1</sup> 497
Street lettering jobs.....	28	<sup>1</sup> 61
Safety zone markers.....	595	240
Curbing painted (feet).....	18,239	16,150
Signs lettered.....	21,723	<sup>1</sup> 23,679
Rope and cable (feet).....	13,515	32,806

<sup>1</sup> Increases.

*Miscellaneous.*—Placed and removed 4,500 snow-removal signs; placed and removed 350 directional "Cherry Blossom" signs; placed and removed 9 signs "Welcome to National Cherry Blossom Festival"; painted and lettered police tub at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; placed 16 special reflector buttons at Fourth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; stenciled 1,678 imprints, "Look Both Ways Before Crossing" and "Cross on Green Light"; placed 6,803 cardboard posters "Never Cross Between Parked Cars."

*Traffic signals.*—Following is a list of traffic-signal work completed during the fiscal year.

## Signal installations fiscal year 1941

No.	Date in service	Location	Paid for by	Number of signals installed			Metropolitan police officers relieved for other duty	
				Traffic light signals	Neon	One-way	Full time number of men	Part time hours
1	July 25, 1940	12th St., Vermont Ave., and R St. NW	Department of Vehicles and Traffic	8			None	
2	Aug. 13, 1940	17th and E Sts. NW	do.	4			None	
3	Oct. 25, 1940	Georgia and Concord Aves. NW	do.	4			None	
4	Nov. 4, 1940	Park Road and Beach Dr. NW	Department of Vehicles and Traffic and National Capital Parks.	4			None	14
5	Nov. 19, 1940	4th and M Sts. SW	Department of Vehicles and Traffic	4			None	
6	Nov. 22, 1940	Benning Rd. and Minnesota Ave. NE	do.	4			None	4
7	Nov. 6, 1940	12th St. NW, E to Q, inclusive	do.	0			None	
8	Dec. 10, 1940	Connecticut Ave. and Military Rd. NW	do.	4			None	
9	Dec. 20, 1940	9th and M Sts. NW	do.	4			None	
10	do.	7th and N Sts. NW	do.	4			None	
11	Jan. 10, 1941	3d and Independence Ave. SW	do.	4			None	3
12	do.	4th, Independence, and Maryland Aves.	do.	6			None	3
13	Jan. 14, 1941	9th and 8 Sts. NW	do.	4			None	
14	do.	Wisconsin Ave. and Fessenden NW	do.	4			None	
15	Feb. 4, 1941	Barney Circle	do.	6				1
16	Feb. 5, 1941	Georgia Ave. and Rittenhouse NW	do.	4				3
17	Mar. 28, 1941	Wisconsin Ave. and Western Ave. NW	do.	7				2
18	June 17, 1941	Wisconsin Ave. and R St. NW	do.	4				2
Total				79	0		26	25

1 Park police.



## Other traffic light signal work completed during the fiscal year:

1. Master traffic signal controller in No. 14 Engine House replaced with synchropulse master controller.
2. Seventeenth Street and State Place NW., one four-light traffic signal replaced with a three-light signal and the three-way signal timer replaced with a two-way signal timer.
3. Thirteenth and Eye Streets NW., two three-light traffic signals replaced with four-light traffic signals, and the two-way signal timer replaced by a three-way signal timer.
4. Pennsylvania Avenue, John Marshall Place, and Constitution Avenue NW., two two-phase signal timers replaced with one five-phase signal timer.
5. Thirtieth Street and Bladensburg Road NE., two four-light signals replaced with two three-light signals and the three-way timer replaced with a two-way timer.
6. Abandoned master traffic signal controller in No. 11 Engine House on upper Fourteenth Street NW. and installed master synchropulse controller at Sixteenth Street and Park Road NW.
7. Wisconsin Avenue at Tenley Circle and Albemarle Street NW., synchropulse installed at each location to coordinate the traffic light signals at these two intersections without interconnecting wires.
8. Thirty-third and M Streets NW., three-way signal timer installed and one four-light signal substituted for one three-light signal.
9. Key Bridge and M Street NW., three-phase timer replaced with two-phase timer.
10. Connecticut Avenue and Woodley Road, the master traffic light signal controller replaced with synchropulse master controller, and synchropulses installed at all signaled intersections on Connecticut Avenue from Calvert to McKinley Streets, inclusive, for the coordination of the traffic signals without interconnecting wires.
11. The following traffic light signals were arranged to operate on colors 24 hours per day: Third Street and Independence Avenue SW.; Third Street and Maryland Avenue SW.; Fourth Street and Maryland Avenue SW.; Sixth Street and Maryland Avenue SW.; Seventh Street and Maryland Avenue SW.
12. Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue NW. repeat signal added for south-bound traffic. This was paid for by the Mellon Art Gallery.

The following is a summary of traffic light signal installations and modifications in the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1932 to 1941, inclusive.

Year	Number of traffic signals in operation June 30	Number of additional signals installed	Number of signals removed	Number of signals modified	Number of neon signals		Number of caution blinkers	Number of lighted mushrooms	Metropolitan Police officers relieved for other duty		
					Walk	one-way			Street railway	Full time	Part time, hours
1932.....	932	23	38	70	-----	-----	15	31	-----	-----	-----
1933.....	989	75	18	37	-----	-----	15	28	7	4	28
1934.....	1,104	115	0	8	-----	-----	15	28	-----	6	18
1935.....	1,258	158	4	33	-----	-----	15	28	-----	6	16
1936.....	1,378	130	9	10	-----	-----	15	28	-----	2	10
1937.....	1,483	106	1	36	-----	2	14	28	-----	6	27
1938.....	1,577	96	2	50	-----	-----	14	27	-----	-----	21
1939.....	1,661	87	3	36	2	-----	14	26	-----	2	10
1940.....	1,842	181	0	43	76	-----	14	14	-----	-----	19
1941.....	1,922	80	0	71	-----	26	14	14	-----	-----	25
Total.....	1,922	1,051	75	394	78	28	14	14	7	26	174

*Total number of signals in service June 30, 1941, summarized as follows:*

District of Columbia .....	1,828	NEON SIGNALS—Continued	
National Capital parks .....	25	ONE-WAY SIGNALS	
United States Capitol .....	69		
Traffic light signals in service .....	1,922	12th St. NW, E to Q .....	6
Neon walk signals in service .....	78	6th and E NW .....	
Neon one-way signals in service .....	28	Total neon signals .....	100
Total .....	2,028	INTERSECTIONS	
NEON SIGNALS		District of Columbia .....	446.5
PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS		National Capital parks .....	5.5
		United States Capitol .....	16
Union Station Plaza .....	20	Total .....	468.0
13th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW .....	10	OTHER SIGNAL INSTALLATIONS	
13th and F Sts. NW .....	8	Circles .....	5
Thomas Circle .....	38	Friends School .....	1
Friends School .....	2	Draw bridges .....	3
	78	Fire houses .....	4
		Total .....	13

*Signal Shop.*—There were 574 traffic signal trouble calls answered during the year, which is a 19 percent increase over the preceding year. Ninety-three signal timers and seven time switches were overhauled, or an increase of 104 percent in that type of work. In addition there were two signal timers converted to triple offset timers, four two-way timers converted to multiple timers and four multiple timers modified.

"One-way" neon signs were installed on Twelfth Street NW, from E to Q Streets, making fuller use of the offset wiring in traffic signal zones 1 and 2 and beyond, with the consequent necessity of using six boxes and wired panels where there were no controllers.

The transformer type of master timer controlling traffic signal zone 1 was replaced with a dual control synchronous master.

The transformer type of master timer controlling traffic signal zone 7, formerly located in No. 11 Engine House at Fourteenth and Kenyon Streets NW., was replaced with a single synchronous master located at Sixteenth Street and Park Road NW. The transformer types were also replaced by the synchronous masters at Connecticut Avenue and R Street and Connecticut and Cathedral Avenues.

An emergency panel was placed at Thirteenth and E Streets NW., giving the facility of controlling either traffic signal zones 1 or 1½ from that panel in case of major trouble in the cables.

At Sixth and E Streets NW. a cascade panel was installed. This panel makes possible the controlling of traffic signal zone 10, automatically or manually, in case of trouble in traffic signal zone 1.

The beginnings of a cascade system have been placed in the new type of cabinets at Sixth and H Streets NW., Sixth Street and Massachusetts Avenue NW., and Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. A simple panel is being used at present with binding posts for the branch impulse cables instead of the underground splicing.

The purpose of a cascade system is to isolate and quickly find any signal trouble without the entire system reflecting the trouble.

With the acquisition of a truck, a start has been made toward getting a service schedule in operation. This service schedule includes the inspection of equipment and retiming of the signals and the making of repairs.



*Traffic safety education.*—The traffic safety education program, which obtained such fine results in the preceding year, has been continued, broadened in scope, and has enlisted all means of reaching the public, such as radio, newspapers, billboards, the United States mails, posters, cards, etc., in carrying its pertinent messages and information to citizens of all groups and ages.

Advertising is the life blood of traffic safety, as it is of commerce. The public can only become aware of the dangers of the highway, can only be made safety conscious by a program of education, carried on through public education mediums, which reveal in an interesting and easily absorbed manner all the facts and practices pertaining to traffic safety.

The safety educational program included the following:

- 2,000 pamphlets: Play in Your Own Backyard.
- 150,000 safety warnings attached to milk bottles, calling attention to the opening of school, distributed by leading dairies.
- 4,000 posters: Don't Blackout Christmas.
- 105,000 folders: Don't Blackout Christmas.
- 10,000 toy tags: Use Your Toys Safely.
- 85,000 copies of "The Beacon" carrying safety methods to children of school age.
- 160,000 copies of the pamphlet "Digest of Motor Vehicle Regulations," given to applicants for operators' permits.
- 10,000 copies of the pamphlet "Instructions for Obtaining Certificate of Title, Identification Tags, and Operator's Permit," distributed.
- 50,000 folders: The Children, Keep Them Alive and Happy.
- 4,000 posters: Can You Stop?
- 4,000 posters: The Curb Line is the Danger Line.
- 4,000 posters: Deadly Power is in Your Hands—Use it Sanely.
- 50,000 copies of the Safe Driving Manual distributed.
- 6,000 letters sent to teachers explaining the purpose of The Beacon.
- 80,000 four-page safety news sheet "The Beacon For All Elementary and Junior High School Children."
- 90,000 folders: The Curb Line is the Danger Line.
- 3,000 folders illustrating "Little Folks Safety Town."
- 100,000 newspaper reprints (Post) "Don't Let This Happen To You."
- 120,000 newspaper reprints (Star) "D. C. Traffic Death Records."
- 4,000 posters: Watch That Skid.
- 4,000 posters: Play Safe—Don't Drive Behind the Eight Ball.
- 1,380 traffic safety news letters issued twice monthly.
- 7,000 posters: Never Cross Between Parked Cars.
- 3,000 posters: "Happy Vacation," posted in all school rooms.
- 150,000 folders, newspaper reprints (Star) "Teen Age Drivers."
- 100,000 milk bottle tags: School is Out, Watch Out.
- 7 weekly 15-minute broadcasts W. W. D. C.
- 6 15-minute broadcasts over W. R. C. on Child Safety.
- 100,000 folders: Never Cross Between Parked Cars.
- 1,620 daily spot announcements on all 6 local radio stations.

One of the most difficult phases of traffic safety education is how to "reach" the juvenile mind with a warning message about dangerous street hazards. This was accomplished by the showing, for colored children, of a puppet show depicting traffic safety, in 51 courts.

A practical demonstration was given children at 15 playgrounds by the construction of a miniature safety town illustrating the dangers of the streets and how to avoid them.

Another method of juvenile safety and education lies in devising some means of safe play yards away from the street. In cooperation with the Playground Department, backyard playgrounds were constructed.

A committee is establishing off-street skating areas and facilities. This committee has already arranged for skating areas at the following places:

Palisades Park and Playground, Lafayette School, Macomb Street Playground, Wilson High School, Garfield Park, Paul Junior High School, Raymond School, Barnard School, Cooke School, Powell Junior High School, Thompson School Yard, Jefferson Junior High School, McMillan Reservoir, Langdon Wading Pool and Park, Taft Recreation Center, Eliot Junior High School, Banneker Junior High School, Dunbar High School, Francis Junior High School, Fenton Play Street.

More such places will be added from time to time of which public announcement will be made.

*Traffic accidents.*—This year there were 83 traffic deaths as compared with 79 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. This was an increase of 5.1 percent.

Of the 83 traffic fatalities 60, or 72.4 percent, were pedestrians. Even though the number of deaths increased over last year and the larger percentage were pedestrians, there was one less pedestrian death than during the fiscal year of 1940. This represents a reduction of 1.6 percent.

The total number of accidents increased from 11,996 in 1940 to 14,696 in 1941, an increase of 22.5 percent.

Total injuries for the fiscal year of 1940 amounted to 3,661 and 4,375 for 1941, which was an increase of 19.5 percent. Pedestrian injuries show an increase of 17.7 percent during the fiscal year, the numbers being 1,865 injuries for 1940 and 2,196 in 1941.

A large amount of the accident increase is due, no doubt, to the influx of persons into the District of Columbia because of defense activities. It is estimated that the Federal Government has been adding approximately 100 persons per day to their rolls.

On the credit side of the ledger, however, there are two outstanding achievements to be recorded. The National Safety Council saw fit to award the District of Columbia a plaque for being the safest city in the United States of the over 500,000 population group during the calendar year of 1940. The District of Columbia was also placed third in the American Automobile Association National Pedestrian Safety Contest. While both of these contests covered the calendar year of 1940 each included one-half of the fiscal year of 1941.

The increase in total reported accidents is partially due to increased activity of the Accident Prevention Unit in investigating, analyzing, and prosecuting traffic cases. Heretofore, many of these cases were settled out of court and no record was made. The increase in accidents and injuries is also partially due to the increase in population during the past year. The estimated percentage of population increase in the District during the past year is approximately the same as the increase in total accidents.

It is obvious that educational and enforcement activities must continue with increased vigor in order to reduce traffic accidents and fatalities.

*Traffic surveys and planning.*—This department receives numerous requests, complaints and suggestions concerning signs, signals, markings, parking, the movement and routing of traffic, speed, etc.,



from citizens or organizations of the District of Columbia. A great deal of study is involved in reaching a fair decision as to their worth. During the last fiscal year 1,854 such complaints, suggestions, and requests were handled by the Engineering Division.

The department was able to make only 58 intersection counts during the year. These basic studies had to be curtailed greatly due to lack of personnel.

One additional crosstown route was laid out and marked during the year. These are east and west routes and fill a need for crosstown guidance, as the United States through routes traversing the city are north and south routes.

The work of channelization and simplifying Washington's large number of complicated intersections is continuing in cooperation with the Department of Highways.

Washington's traffic problem is essentially one of concentrated travel during certain periods of the day, known as the peak hours. It is during the peak hours of travel that present facilities, provided for the movement of vehicles and persons, are not adequate. Speed is much slower, congestion occurs on the streets, on the sidewalks, and on the bus and car lines.

In an effort to alleviate the congested conditions during these critical hours and in anticipation of the increasing demands on traffic and transit facilities caused by the influx of defense workers, this department prepared a program of staggered working hours for the employees of the Federal departments. This program, presented to the Bureau of the Budget, was adopted by Executive order on March 31, 1941.

On March 31, 1941, there were 162,139 employees of the Federal Government employed in downtown Washington. Of this number 65,375 reported to work at 9 a. m. and 78,473 were released at 4:30 p. m. The program as adopted reduced the peak reporting time to 30,304 employees and the peak closing time to 36,668.

The following table shows the changes made in working hours:

	Before		After	
	Number of employees	Percent	Number of employees	Percent
STARTING HOUR				
7:30 a. m.-----		0	5,269	3.2
8 a. m.-----	21,370	13.2	29,301	18.1
8:15 a. m.-----		0	30,304	18.7
8:30 a. m.-----	33,965	20.9	22,722	14.0
8:45 a. m.-----	23,421	14.4	18,150	11.2
9 a. m.-----	65,375	40.4	22,833	14.1
9:15 a. m.-----		0	15,552	9.6
Other hours-----	18,008	11.1	18,008	11.1
CLOSING HOUR				
3:30 p. m.-----	3,095	1.9	12,911	8.0
3:45 p. m.-----		0	22,930	14.1
4 p. m.-----	37,911	23.4	36,668	26.7
4:15 p. m.-----	19,078	11.7	18,290	11.3
4:30 p. m.-----	78,473	48.4	33,210	20.5
4:45 p. m.-----		0	16,885	10.4
5 p. m.-----	5,574	3.5	3,237	19.9
Other hours-----	18,008	11.1	18,008	11.1

This program materially reduced the peak traffic problem as revealed in the following tables:

*Traffic volumes before and after staggered hours—Nine key locations*

Half hour beginning—	Total vehicles		Decrease	Increase
	Before	After		
7 a. m. ....	2,783	2,846	Percent 7.4 15.9 14.9 4.3	Percent 2.2 13.5
7:30 a. m. ....	4,117	4,674		
8 a. m. ....	5,737	5,315		
8:30 a. m. ....	6,288	5,279		
9 a. m. ....	4,978	4,230		
Total .....	18,925	18,114		
3:30 p. m. ....	4,343	4,665	Percent 11.3 7.0 1.87	Percent 7.4 7.7
4 p. m. ....	5,278	5,684		
4:30 p. m. ....	6,434	5,707		
5 p. m. ....	5,928	5,516		
Total .....	21,983	21,572		

Peaks in the morning and evening periods have been reduced and a more even spread of traffic over the entire period has been obtained.

The Capital Transit Company says:

From the viewpoint of this company, the staggering of the office hours has proved to be a most constructive forward step, for it has facilitated the movement of traffic, has made it possible for this company to render a more complete and attractive service and has provided the means by which this company can serve adequately new increments of Government employees as they come to Washington in connection with the defense program.

Complete reports on this subject from the viewpoint of both traffic and transit are available in the office of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic.



## ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

The statistics following these statements indicate that a comparison of the figures submitted in the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, notwithstanding the substantial increase in population in the District of Columbia, may favorably be compared with those of the current year. An examination of the figures reveals that in all instances, except class F (1 day licenses) and class C (liquor, wine, and beer on-sale), there are a lesser number of outstanding licenses at this time than existed in 1940. The decrease in the number of transfers may be said to be an indication of the stability of the industry. The decrease in the number of citations indicates a better understanding of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and Regulations and a greater respect for the privileges accompanying the issuance of a beverage license than heretofore existed.

During the year certain existing regulations were amended and certain new regulations adopted, in the interests of the general public and the industry. Among those for which there was a substantial public demand are included the sign regulation, the advertising regulation, the regulation prohibiting the distribution of circulars and hand bills, and the regulation prohibiting the issuance of new licenses into premises within 400 feet of schools and churches, with certain exceptions. The hours of closing certain classes of licensed premises have been changed, and there is now pending before Congress a bill to further amend closing hours. There is now under consideration a regulation providing for fingerprinting of licensees, managers, and certain classes of employees, as well as of persons issued numerous other classes of licenses by the District government. It is felt that the regulations promulgated will do much to benefit the public and the industry.

	Licenses in effect	
	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Manufacturer's class B.....	1	1
Wholesaler's class A.....	19	18
Wholesaler's class B.....	15	14
Retailer's class A.....	400	399
Retailer's class B.....	688	679
Retailer's class C.....	350	360
Retailer's class D.....	382	300
Retailer's class E.....	2	1
Total.....	1,857	1,532
Solicitor's.....	247	241
Retailer's class F.....	42	43
Total.....	289	284
Grand total.....	2,146	2,116
Transfers of licenses.....	95	64

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## Receipts and disbursements

	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Taxes on beverages	\$1,421,083.85	\$1,585,546.87
License fees	714,947.18	702,955.56
Disbursements	2,136,031.03	2,288,502.43
	44,251.00	43,375.00
Total	2,091,780.03	2,245,127.43

## Disposition of violations by class of license

	Revoked		Suspended		Canceled		Warning		Dismissed		Withheld		Surrendered		Pending no action	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Wholesaler's A			1					1								
Wholesaler's B								1								
Retailer's A			4	5			4	1	4	5						1
Retailer's B	3	2	2	2			2			2						
Retailer's C	4	2	64	29			5	5	13	13	1		1			
Retailer's D	3	6	45	32	1		1	2	7	14						2
Solicitor's	1		1													
Total	11	10	117	68	1		12	10	24	34	2		1			3

Total of dispositions: 1940, 165; 1941, 128.

## Violations

	Total	Classes					
		Retail				Wholesaler	
		A	B	C	D	A	B
Transportation without name on bill	1	1					
Sale to intoxicated persons	78	7		34	37		
Use for unlawful purposes	83		1	39	43		
Bad faith	37	1		13	22		1
Sale in opened container	2		2				
Permitting consumption on premises	1		1				
Failure to file prescribed form	1						1
Failure to pay tax	1						1
Not true or actual owner	8		2		6		
False statement in application	6		2		4		
Sale to minor	16	3	1	8	4		
Refusal to permit inspection by police	2	1			1		
Failure to superintend	5		1		4		
Sale on credit	2	2					
Sale incorrectly labeled bottles	1				1		
Sale unlabeled container	2			1	1		
Use for disorderly purpose	23			12	16		
Transfer without consent of Board	2		1		1		
Sale of wine over 14 percent	1				1		
Sale of alcoholic beverage other than beer and light wine	1				1		
Use for immoral purpose	2			2			
Employment of persons convicted of felony	1				1		
Sale of beverage over 14 percent to D licensee	1					1	
Beer container incorrectly labeled	1			1			
Alteration, obliteration, and destroying labels	1			1			
Failure to post license in conspicuous place	1				1		
Sale on Sunday	1		1				
Total	236	15	12	111	144	1	3



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

During the year 1940 Washington continued to make substantial advances in protecting the health of its citizens. The year's records show progress in broadening and improving health services along with noteworthy gains in life saving.

The conservation of infant life in 1940 is the best in the District's history, the infant mortality rate being only 47.2 per 1,000 live births. This is an improvement over the previous low mark of 48.0 in 1939. The significance of this achievement becomes more extraordinary in view of the progress since 1936, when the infant mortality rate was 72.0 per 1,000 live births, or a reduction of 34.4 percent in the 5 years past.

During the 5-year period the District also made outstanding gains in controlling the preventable diseases. From 1936 to 1940 the pneumonia death rate dropped from 139.0 deaths per 100,000 population to 80.2, tuberculosis from 107.0 to 89.1, diphtheria from 4.4 to 0.5, and typhoid fever from 1.6 to 0.6.

The following table shows the growth of health and hospital services for the period 1936-40, inclusive:

*Health and hospital services, 1936-40*

Service	Calendar years				
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
<b>Preventable diseases:</b>					
Number of immunizations:					
Number of immunizations for diphtheria . . .	10, 236	13, 111	14, 877	12, 203	12, 702
Number of smallpox vaccinations . . . . .	6, 773	5, 959	6, 016	4, 810	4, 197
Number of immunizations for typhoid fever .	145	247	201	252	345
Total . . . . .	17, 154	19, 317	21, 094	17, 355	17, 244
Admissions to service . . . . .	15, 620	18, 658	17, 109	17, 965	17, 389
Number of physician visits:					
Consultations with other physicians . . . . .	678	808	1, 088	1, 256	-----
Field visits for contagious diseases . . . . .	6, 068	5, 530	6, 398	6, 776	-----
Field visits to pneumonia cases . . . . .	226	320	257	0	-----
Total number of visits . . . . .	6, 972	6, 658	7, 743	8, 032	-----
Number of ambulance runs . . . . .	602	770	751	846	1, 635
<b>Venereal disease clinic:</b>					
Number of admissions to medical service . . . . .	10, 893	8, 130	8, 826	7, 279	6, 177
Number of visits . . . . .	129, 382	130, 869	142, 853	106, 582	82, 767
Number of treatments:					
Syphilis . . . . .	74, 190	74, 789	79, 419	56, 727	44, 478
Gonorrhea . . . . .	21, 012	25, 847	20, 174	28, 209	24, 923
Total treatments . . . . .	95, 202	100, 636	108, 593	84, 936	69, 401
<b>Tuberculosis clinic:</b>					
Number of new cases admitted for study . . . . .	9, 144	6, 864	5, 894	5, 992	4, 060
Number of positive cases:					
Minimal . . . . .	248	227	240	129	-----
Moderately advanced . . . . .	188	228	241	204	-----
Far advanced . . . . .	240	181	228	244	-----
Other . . . . .	6	20	21	12	-----
Total positive cases . . . . .	682	656	730	589	-----
Number of visits . . . . .	33, 799	27, 548	23, 168	20, 054	17, 555
Number of pneumothorax treatments . . . . .	3, 477	3, 344	2, 784	1, 623	(1)
Number of X-ray pictures taken . . . . .	15, 546	11, 475	8, 516	7, 025	5, 334

See footnotes at end of table.

## Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued

Service	Calendar years				
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
<b>Bureau of Maternal-Child Welfare:</b>					
Maternity clinic service:					
Number cases admitted.....	5,208	4,266	3,868	1,359	688
Number visits to medical conferences.....	25,703	21,558	20,168	5,185	2,239
Number visits to nursing conferences.....	655	501			
Infant and preschool clinic services:					
Number cases admitted.....	18,070	16,954	14,253	10,194	7,535
Number visits to medical conferences.....	53,814	55,360	50,074	40,948	35,232
Number visits to nursing conferences.....	8,851	12,818	14,429	12,739	14,947
Crippled Children's Service: Number of visits to clinic.....	2,569	2,168			
Medical inspection of schools:					
Number of partial examinations by physicians.....	188,033	90,166	85,052	64,619	163,859
Number of complete examinations by physicians.....	143,799	44,792	45,914	35,661	135,123
Number of inspections:					
By dentists.....	122,403	20,208	17,231	18,365	115,725
By dental hygienists.....	139,596	31,899	38,221	37,881	116,147
Total.....	161,999	52,107	55,452	56,246	131,872
Number of prophylaxes by dental hygienists.....	120,626	22,528	24,429	18,173	118,820
Number of lectures by dental hygienists.....	1928	702	933	926	1637
Total operations:					
Fillings.....	147,836	47,955	43,070	34,015	131,825
Extractions.....	119,063	19,024	16,962	11,131	110,782
Anesthetics.....	113,451	13,065	11,485	7,343	17,203
Other operations.....	136,848	33,394	27,100	19,834	118,468
Total.....	1117,198	1113,438	98,617	72,323	168,278
Number of physiotherapy treatments.....	115,866	15,621	14,405	13,383	112,954
Sanitary inspections:					
Number of original inspections.....	31,973	35,827	41,063	35,511	139,344
Number of nuisances reported.....	12,453	11,315	12,458	12,166	114,308
Number of cases referred for prosecution.....	113	42	57	85	198
Number of official calls.....	78,785	83,639	94,344	96,272	194,464
Food inspection:					
Number of food-handling establishments registered.....	5,648	4,330	4,510	4,667	14,296
Number of field visits to food-handling establishments.....	101,807	106,476	136,310	123,188	1108,077
Number of dairy farms registered.....	1,362	1,311	1,315	1,293	11,322
Number of field visits to dairy farms.....	6,078	4,638	6,338	6,676	16,987
Number of milk plants registered.....	12	11	9	9	18
Number of field visits to milk plants.....	1,186	1,125	1,111	924	11,097
Number of cows tuberculin tested.....	41,814	40,173	37,650	37,120	136,200
Number of cases referred for prosecution.....	171	61	103	199	1304
Number of dog bites investigated.....	1,747	1,391	1,332	1,301	11,205
Number of bacteriological samples of eating and drinking utensils collected.....	13,270	13,310	15,593		
Laboratories:					
Number of bacteriological examinations.....	78,031	76,485	66,857	45,104	58,707
Number of chemical examinations.....	22,933	25,927	21,596	20,973	31,368
Number of serological examinations:					
Blood.....	162,189	156,808	110,599	76,472	45,542
Gonorrhea.....	22,212	19,551	19,273	15,549	11,478
Other.....	250	225	35	24	33
Total.....	184,651	176,584	129,907	92,045	57,053
Nursing service:					
Number of productive visits:					
Communicable diseases:					
Field.....	47	59	86	(4)	(4)
Office.....	2	5			(4)
Venereal diseases:					
Field.....	3,323	2,609	3,768	2,692	
Office.....	4,650	2,878	3,151	295	(4)
Tuberculosis:					
Field.....	5,394	5,930	7,760	7,331	16,676
Office.....	1,441	1,500	962	170	(4)
Maternity:					
Field.....	12,379	11,233	11,029	4,340	1973
Office.....	10,320	4,914	2,730	381	(4)
Infant and preschool children:					
Field.....	11,587	11,364	10,373	9,923	
Office.....	22,217	17,327	10,541	4,419	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.



*Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued*

Service	Calendar years				
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Nursing service—Continued.					
Number of productive visits—Continued.					
School children:					
Field.....	3,119	3,461	5,286	6,459	19,215
Office.....	9,085	8,415	19,823	20,285	( <sup>4</sup> )
Crippled children:					
Field.....	1,358	748	205	-----	-----
Office.....	2,083	1,859	157	-----	-----
Other visits:					
Field.....	826	4,450	627	465	-----
Office.....	115	173	181	287	-----
Total:					
Field.....	38,033	39,854	39,134	31,210	-----
Office.....	49,913	37,071	37,545	25,837	-----
Hospital Permit Bureau:					
Number of applications for hospital care.....	17,054	12,896	15,682	18,566	-----
Number of applications for hospital care rejected.....	1,044	-----	-----	-----	-----
Number of applications for dispensary care.....	21,771	7,393	3,448	2,874	-----
Number of applications for dispensary care re-					
jected.....	1,581	-----	-----	-----	7,276
Number of home visits by District physicians.....	11,706	10,631	7,358	6,622	4,230
Number of ambulance runs.....	3,576	3,771	3,554	4,172	-----
Number of prescriptions filled by pharmacy.....	20,532	4,658	-----	-----	-----
Vital statistics:					
Number of transcripts issued.....	10,881	9,055	8,473	8,307	7,965
Number of birth certificates received.....	15,200	13,981	12,998	12,248	11,751
Number of death certificates received.....	8,828	8,437	8,098	8,723	9,094
Public health education:					
Number of health lectures given.....	305	285	257	-----	-----
Total health lecture attendance.....	20,250	18,562	17,043	-----	-----
Number of copies of literature distributed.....	91,125	88,635	87,632	-----	-----
Glenn Dale Sanatorium:					
Number of patients in hospital at beginning of					
year.....	633	594	582	412	1,339
Admissions:					
Childhood (primary infection).....	52	58	67	96	1,103
Pulmonary, minimal.....	49	66	36	52	1,81
Pulmonary, moderately advanced.....	175	129	129	120	1,78
Pulmonary, far advanced.....	246	254	227	322	1,137
Nontuberculous.....	19	4	19	9	1,6
Other.....	30	27	13	8	1,1
Total admissions.....	571	538	491	607	1,406
Total number who received treatment.....	1,204	1,132	1,073	1,019	1,745
Discharges:					
Number apparently arrested.....	99	123	113	87	1,79
Percentage apparently arrested was of total					
discharged.....	17.6	24.6	23.6	19.9	1,23.5
Number quiescent.....	31	34	38	-----	-----
Percentage quiescent was of total discharged.....	5.5	6.8	7.9	-----	-----
Number improved.....	179	152	140	191	1,148
Percentage improved was of total discharged.....	31.9	30.5	29.2	43.7	1,44.0
Number unimproved.....	65	40	47	58	1,40
Percentage unimproved was of total dis-					
charged.....	11.6	8.0	9.8	13.3	1,11.9
Other cases.....	15	6	7	9	1,1
Percentage others were of total discharged.....	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	1,0.3
Number deaths.....	172	144	134	92	1,68
Percentage deaths were of total discharged.....	30.7	28.9	28.0	21.1	1,20.2
Total number discharged.....	561	499	479	437	1,336
Number of patients in hospital at end of year.....	643	633	594	582	1,409
Number patients leaving hospital against advice.....	93	59	90	110	1,65
Percentage patients leaving against advice was					
of total discharged.....	16.6	11.8	18.8	25.2	1,19.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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## Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued

Service	Calendar years				
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
<b>Patients served:</b>					
Daily average number patients.....	658.1	607.6	589.6	419.3	<sup>1</sup> 393.0
Maximum number patients at one time.....	675	643	625	594	<sup>1</sup> 420
Minimum number patients at one time.....	633	593	579	379	<sup>1</sup> 325
Average number days stay.....	364.2	396.3	301.0	-----	-----
Number of beds (rated capacity as of June 30).....	670	670	688	-----	-----
Percent of bed capacity occupied.....	98.2	90.7	85.7	-----	-----
Number days maintenance, free patients.....	224,465	211,876	210,509	151,396	<sup>1</sup> 143,641
Number days maintenance, pay patients.....	15,758	9,910	4,681	1,673	<sup>1</sup> 532
Number days maintenance, employees.....	92,276	87,379	81,075	48,962	<sup>1</sup> 40,643
Total number days maintenance.....	332,499	309,165	296,265	202,031	<sup>1</sup> 184,816
Daily average number pay patients.....	43.1	27.1	12.8	5	<sup>1</sup> 3
Daily average number patients:					
1. Male:					
a. White.....	163.1	146.5	131.0	116.9	<sup>1</sup> 123.3
b. Colored.....	204.8	163.7	168.6	106.4	<sup>1</sup> 93.2
c. Total.....	367.9	310.2	299.6	223.3	<sup>1</sup> 216.5
2. Female:					
a. White.....	130.0	125.2	112.7	89.0	<sup>1</sup> 84.7
b. Colored.....	160.2	172.2	177.3	107.0	<sup>1</sup> 92.2
c. Total.....	290.2	297.4	290.0	196.0	<sup>1</sup> 176.9
3. Male and Female:					
a. White.....	293.1	271.7	243.7	205.9	<sup>1</sup> 207.9
b. Colored.....	365.0	335.9	345.9	213.4	<sup>1</sup> 185.5
c. Total.....	658.1	607.6	589.6	419.3	<sup>1</sup> 393.4
<b>Admissions:</b>					
1. Male:					
a. White.....	152	128	120	111	<sup>1</sup> 110
b. Colored.....	164	160	147	183	<sup>1</sup> 105
c. Total.....	316	288	267	294	<sup>1</sup> 215
2. Female:					
a. White.....	126	109	91	166	<sup>1</sup> 74
b. Colored.....	129	141	133	160	<sup>1</sup> 117
c. Total.....	255	250	224	326	<sup>1</sup> 191
3. Male and Female:					
a. White.....	278	237	211	277	<sup>1</sup> 184
b. Colored.....	293	301	280	343	<sup>1</sup> 222
c. Total.....	571	538	491	620	<sup>1</sup> 406
<b>Gallinger Hospital:</b>					
Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year.....	876	839	744	863	836
<b>Admissions:</b>					
Other than newborn.....	15,881	15,889	14,598	15,697	16,037
Newborn (excludes stillbirths).....	1,929	1,839	1,683	1,956	1,945
Total admissions.....	17,810	17,728	16,281	17,653	17,982
Total number who received treatment.....	18,686	18,567	17,025	18,516	18,818
<b>Discharges:</b>					
Number recovered.....	3,458	3,423	2,961	3,063	3,592
Percentage recoveries were of discharges.....	19.6	19.3	18.3	17.2	20.0
Number improved.....	8,825	8,830	8,565	9,212	8,899
Percentage improved were of discharges.....	49.9	50.0	53.0	51.8	49.5
Number unimproved.....	2,330	2,450	1,798	2,106	2,021
Percentages unimproved were of discharges.....	13.2	13.8	11.1	11.9	11.3
Number of newborn infants.....	1,799	1,687	1,576	1,826	1,806
Percentage newborns were of discharges.....	10.2	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.1
Number died (excluding stillbirths).....	1,261	1,301	1,286	1,565	1,637
Percentage deaths were of discharges.....	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.8	9.1
Total number discharged.....	17,673	17,691	16,186	17,772	17,955
Number of patients in hospital at end of year.....	1,013	876	839	744	863
Number of patients discharged against advice (excludes transfers to St. Elizabeths and Tuberculosis Sanatorium).....	1,032	1,030	1,469	1,891	1,912
Percentage which patients discharged against advice was of total discharges (excludes transfers to St. Elizabeths and Tuberculosis Sanatorium).....	5.8	5.8	9.1	10.6	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.



*Health and hospital services, 1936-40—Continued*

Service	Calendar years				
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
<b>Gallinger Hospital—Continued.</b>					
Patients served:					
Daily average number of patients (including newborn).....	956.4	895.0	843.1	861.6	854.8
Maximum number of patients at one time ..	1,062	1,005	936	1,022	956
Minimum number of patients at one time....	843	776	725	669	729
Average number of days stay .....	12.1	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.2
Number of beds (including bassinets) .....	1,283	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220
Percentage of bed capacity occupied (yearly average).....	74.5	73.4	69.1	70.6	70.1
Number of patients a year in each bed.....	14.6	15.2	14.0	15.2	15.4
Number of days maintenance given in-patients only.....	350,033	328,684	307,631	314,493	312,861
Daily average number of pay patients.....	8.1	5.6	7.2	4.4	6.1
Number of days maintenance given pay patients.....	2,954	2,048	2,631	1,622	2,227
Number of visits by out-patients.....	36,692	34,471	19,155	-----	-----
Daily average number of patients by sex and color:					
Male:					
White.....	217.3	205.1	190.7	189.5	180.7
Colored.....	273.5	267.1	243.3	242.1	245.2
Total.....	490.8	472.2	434.0	431.6	425.9
Female:					
White.....	156.2	142.5	146.0	145.2	145.4
Colored.....	309.4	280.3	263.1	284.8	283.5
Total.....	465.6	422.8	409.1	430.0	428.9
Male and female:					
White.....	373.5	347.6	336.7	334.7	425.9
Colored.....	582.9	547.4	506.4	526.9	428.9
Total.....	956.4	895.0	843.1	861.6	854.8
Number of admissions by sex and color (not including stillbirths):					
Male:					
White.....	3,911	3,891	3,547	4,004	4,190
Colored.....	4,490	4,403	4,164	4,319	4,606
Total.....	8,401	8,299	7,711	8,323	8,796
Female:					
White.....	3,229	3,113	2,941	3,167	3,273
Colored.....	6,180	6,316	5,629	6,163	5,913
Total.....	9,409	9,429	8,570	9,330	9,186
Male and female:					
White.....	7,140	7,004	6,488	7,171	7,463
Colored.....	10,670	10,724	9,793	10,482	10,519
Total.....	17,810	17,728	16,281	17,653	17,982
Number of laboratory examinations.....	129,789	156,579	156,579	131,597	116,827
Number of postmortems.....	427	474	457	467	422
Percentage which autopsies were of total deaths..	33.9	36.4	35.5	28.6	24.5
Number of X-ray pictures taken.....	18,694	14,324	12,048	8,380	8,830
Number of rations served (in thousands) .....	1,465	1,361	1,298	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> Pneumothorax treatments were started during the calendar year 1937.<sup>3</sup> Excludes 1,563 X-ray pictures taken on 4- by 5-inch film for draft selectees, but includes repeats on 14-by 17-inch films.<sup>4</sup> Not recorded.<sup>5</sup> 1,220 beds for 8 months and 1,410 beds for 4 months.

VITAL STATISTICS

The most gratifying change in the position of the 10 chief causes of death in the District of Columbia from 1939 to 1940 was the drop of tuberculosis from fourth to fifth place. Accidents dropped from sixth to seventh place and deaths from suicide dropped out of the first 10 places, being supplanted by deaths from venereal diseases.

Ten chief causes of death, 1939 and 1940

	1940			1939		
	Number of deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Relative position	Number of deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Relative position
Heart disease.....	2,310	348.4	1	2,231	343.3	1
Cancer (malignant growths).....	1,006	151.7	2	1,017	156.5	2
Nephritis.....	736	111.0	3	682	104.9	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	621	93.7	4	535	82.3	5
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	591	89.1	5	568	87.4	4
Pneumonia.....	532	80.2	6	470	72.3	7
Accidents.....	468	70.6	7	476	73.2	6
Prematurity.....	286	43.1	8	274	42.2	8
Diabetes.....	214	32.3	9	174	26.8	9
Venereal disease.....	152	22.9	10			
Suicides.....				155	23.8	10

The 1940 rates are based on the estimated population of 663,091 and the 1939 rates on the estimated population of 649,931.

*Puerperal conditions.*—In keeping with the trend of the last 4 years infant mortality was reduced again. The rate of 47.2 is under that for the United States registration area, and compares favorably with other large cities.

A further reduction has been made in maternal mortality, bringing the rate to 2.96 per 1,000 live births—a new low in the District.

The following tabulation shows some related data on births, maternity, and mortality in early life for the calendar year 1940:

	Number			Rate		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
Births (live).....	10,573	4,627	15,200	122.3	24.4	22.9
Deaths under 1 year.....	390	327	717	36.9	70.7	41.2
Deaths under 1 month.....	295	211	506	27.9	45.6	33.3
Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years.....	37	31	68	7.8	16.4	10.3
Deaths from puerperal causes.....	25	20	45	2.4	4.3	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Per 1,000 live births.



*Birth rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, District of Columbia, 1936-1940, inclusive*

Year	Birth rate			Infant mortality			Maternal mortality		
	Number of births	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Cor-rected birth rate for residents per 1,000 population	Number of infant deaths	Crude infant death rate per 1,000 population	Cor-rected infant death rate per 1,000 population	Number of ma-ternal deaths	Crude maternal death rate per 1,000 population	Cor-rected for resi-dence
1936.....	11,751	18.98	15.71	847	72.0	75.0	76	6.47	6.68
1937.....	12,248	19.53	16.06	747	61.0	61.7	66	5.39	5.37
1938.....	12,998	20.73	16.44	625	48.1	48.6	72	5.54	5.54
1939.....	13,981	21.51	16.43	571	48.0	52.5	67	4.79	4.89
1940.....	15,200	22.92	16.85	717	47.2	48.4	45	2.96	2.86

The slight rise in the general death rate in 1940 was insignificant as the rate of 13.32 per 1,000 population was the lowest in District history with the exception of the 2 preceding years.

*General death rate, District of Columbia, 1936-40*

Year	Estimated population, District of Columbia	Total deaths	General death rate per 1,000 population
1936.....	619,000	9,094	14.69
1937.....	627,000	18,761	13.97
1938.....	627,000	18,098	12.92
1939.....	649,931	18,437	12.98
1940.....	663,091	18,832	13.32

<sup>1</sup> Includes deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

The following table of selected causes of death by race shows that the white race has lower death rates than the colored, except for history with the exception of the 2 preceding years.

*Selected deaths and death rates, District of Columbia, 1940, by race*

Cause	Number of deaths			Death rates <sup>1</sup>		
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total
All causes.....	5,752	3,080	18,832	12.1	16.3	13.3
Typhoid fever.....	1	3	4	.2	1.6	.6
Measles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	.2	.5	.3
Whooping cough.....	6	7	13	1.3	3.7	2.0
Diphtheria.....	2	1	3	.4	.5	.5
Tuberculosis.....	200	391	1,591	42.2	206.5	89.1
Cancer.....	779	227	1,006	164.4	119.9	151.7
Heart disease.....	1,601	709	2,310	337.9	374.5	348.4
Pneumonia.....	326	206	532	68.8	108.8	80.2

<sup>1</sup> The rate for all causes is per 1,000 population; all others per 100,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Includes deaths at Glen Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

The following tables show the number of cases, morbidity rates per 100,000 population, number of deaths, the death rates per 100,000 population, and fatality rates percent of the more important com-

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municable diseases in the District of Columbia during the past 5 years:

## ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Year	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate (percent)
1936	7	1.1	2	0.3	28.6
1937	30	4.8	4	.6	13.3
1938	28	4.5	3	.5	10.7
1939	19	2.9	1	.2	5.3
1940	8	1.2	3	.5	37.5

## DIPHTHERIA

1936	888	143.5	27	4.4	3.0
1937	539	86.9	14	2.2	2.6
1938	511	81.5	7	1.1	1.4
1939	299	46.0	5	.8	1.7
1940	181	27.3	3	.5	1.7

## MEASLES

1936	2,130	344.1	8	1.3	0.4
1937	2,118	337.8	13	2.1	.6
1938	479	76.4	2	.3	.4
1939	3,731	574.1	2	.3	.1
1940	102	15.1	0	0	0

## MENINGITIS, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL

1936	144	23.3	64	10.3	44.4
1937	81	12.9	30	4.8	37.0
1938	20	3.2	9	1.4	45.0
1939	17	2.6	4	.6	23.5
1940	9	1.3	6	.9	66.7

## PELLAGRA

1936	3	.5	3	0.5	100.0
1937	5	.8	5	.8	100.0
1938	6	1.0	4	.6	66.7
1939	1	.2	1	.2	100.0
1940	1	.2	1	.2	100.0

## PNEUMONIA

1936	1,175	189.8	861	139.0	73.3
1937	1,041	166.0	761	121.4	73.1
1938	1,010	161.1	546	87.1	54.1
1939	813	125.1	470	72.3	57.8
1940	1,044	157.4	532	80.2	51.0

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

1936	8	1.3	2	0.3	25.0
1937	7	1.1	4	.6	57.1
1938	15	2.4	5	.8	33.1
1939	12	1.8	4	.6	33.3
1940	9	1.3	2	.3	22.2

## SCARLET FEVER

1936	707	114.2	2	0.3	0.3
1937	548	87.4	5	.8	.9
1938	654	104.3	3	.5	.5
1939	530	81.5	1	.2	.2
1940	792	117.0	2	.3	.3



## SMALLPOX

Year	Cases	Case rate per 100,000 population	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population	Fatality rate (percent)
1936	0	0	0	0	0
1937	0	0	0	0	0
1938	0	0	0	0	0
1939	0	0	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0	0	0

## TUBERCULOSIS, COMMUNICABLE

1936	1,371	221.5	662	107.0	48.3
1937	1,406	224.2	1,595	94.9	42.3
1938	1,468	234.1	1,588	93.8	40.1
1939	1,369	218.3	1,568	87.4	41.5
1940	1,637	241.8	1,591	89.1	36.1

## TYPHOID FEVER

1936	58	9.3	10	1.6	17.2
1937	70	11.2	12	1.9	17.1
1938	80	12.8	6	1.0	7.5
1939	53	8.2	4	.6	7.5
1940	31	4.6	4	.6	12.9

## VENEREAL DISEASE

1936	6,177	1,372.7	141	22.8	2.3
1937	9,898	1,578.6	137	21.9	1.4
1938	10,844	1,729.5	132	21.0	1.2
1939	9,591	1,529.7	105	16.2	1.1
1940	10,100	1,491.9	152	23.0	1.5

## WHOOPIING COUGH

1936	1,134	183.2	52	8.4	4.6
1937	561	89.5	17	2.7	3.0
1938	518	82.6	6	1.0	1.2
1939	1,337	205.7	15	2.3	1.1
1940	472	69.7	13	2.0	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.

## BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

*Maternal and child health clinic services.*—During 1940, maternity and child health clinics were operated at 15 neighborhood centers; maternity clinics at 9 centers (one at Freedmen's Hospital and one at Gallinger Hospital in cooperation with these institutions), and child health clinics at 14 centers (one at Freedman's Hospital in co-operation with this institution). A total of 5,574 scheduled clinic sessions were held at these centers, averaging more than 107 per week. Table I shows the distribution of clinic services during 1940 by type of service, and tables II and III summarize the services rendered to mothers and children at these clinics.

TABLE I.—Number of clinic sessions by type of service

Maternity clinic sessions:	
Obstetric supervision	879
Obstetric supervision and treatment of prenatal syphilis	224
Nursing	59
Total	1,162

Child health clinic sessions:	
Pediatric supervision	2, 708
Immunization only	276
Vision testing	29
Nursing	968
Total	3, 981
Sessions for observation and treatment of syphilis in women (after delivery) and children	431
Grand total	5, 574

TABLE II.—Summary of clinic services for maternity care

	Prenatal	Postpartum	Total
Patients registered for maternity care	5, 108	<sup>1</sup> 2, 210	5, 208
Patients registered for observation and treatment of syphilis	762	990	
Visits of patients to clinics for maternity care	23, 990	2, 507	26, 497
To physician at regular clinic	23, 257	2, 446	25, 703
To physician at abnormal clinic	140		140
To nurse only	593	61	654
Visits of patients for observation and treatment of syphilis	5, 716	9, 434	15, 150

<sup>1</sup> 2,110 of these patients also received prenatal care during the year: 100 postpartum care only.

TABLE III.—Summary of child health clinic services

	Infants	Children over infancy	Total
Children registered for health supervision	7, 956	<sup>1</sup> 10, 114	18, 070
Children registered for observation and/or treatment for syphilis	629	<sup>2</sup> 1, 051	1, 680
Children receiving treatment for syphilis	66	<sup>3</sup> 213	279
Visits of children for health supervision	35, 058	27, 607	62, 665
Medical	29, 936	23, 877	53, 814
Nurse only	5, 122	3, 730	8, 851
Visits of children for observation and/or treatment for syphilis	1, 919	5, 059	6, 978
Visits of mothers to special nutrition classes <sup>4</sup>			286
Tests and immunizations:			
Diphtheria:			
Diphtheria toxoid given			4, 535
Schick tests given			3, 721
Read			2, 817
Positive			422
Tuberculosis:			
Tuberculin Tests given			4, 059
Read			3, 521
Positive			353
Smallpox:			
Vaccinations given			4, 316
Read			3, 397
Successful			3, 254
Vision tests <sup>5</sup>			223

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,389 children previously registered as infants during the year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 47 children previously registered as infants during the year.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 21 children previously registered as infants during the year.

<sup>4</sup> Conducted by the District Chapter of the American Red Cross.

<sup>5</sup> Given by trained volunteers through the Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

*Services for handicapped children.*—During 1940, children with “crippling” conditions were hospitalized through public funds in five District of Columbia hospitals, and one hospital in Baltimore. Three hundred and ninety-three children were given 25,164 days of hospital care, as compared with 273 children given 18,588 days of hospital care in 1939. Table IV shows the number of “crippled”



children hospitalized and the number of days of hospital care given them in the various hospitals.

TABLE IV.—The number of children with "crippling" conditions hospitalized through public funds, the hospital at which they were cared for, and the number of days' care in 1940

Hospital	Number of children	Number of days' care
All hospitals.....	393	25,164
Gallinger.....	211	12,850
Children's.....	142	4,796
Glenn Dale.....	26	6,801
Casualty.....	9	279
Emergency.....	4	72
Hospital in Baltimore.....	1	366

At the Crippled Children's Clinic operated at the Crippled Children's Unit at Gallinger Hospital, 540 ambulatory children with crippling conditions made 2,569 clinic visits during the year for medical care, 239 children made 2,598 visits for physiotherapy, and 51 children, 868 visits for occupational therapy. Progress continued to be made in the integration of hospital and out-patient clinic care at the Gallinger Crippled Children's Unit with the same medical, physiotherapy, and occupational therapy staff functioning for both clinic and hospital patients. Likewise, progress continued to be made in integrating the clinic and hospital care of handicapped children with the school service.

The register of handicapped children in the District of Columbia contained 1,405 names as of December 30, 1940. These are distributed by diagnostic groups as follows:

Total .....	1,405
Cardiac and potential cardiac disease including acute rheumatic fever and chorea .....	186
Poliomyelitis.....	161
Congenital deformities.....	153
Club foot.....	65
Congenital dislocation of hip.....	7
Spina bifida.....	7
Harelip and/or cleft palate.....	6
Osteogenesis imperfecta.....	3
Other congenital deformities.....	65
Seriously defective vision.....	153
Cerebral palsy (134) and paralysis due to birth injury exclusive of cerebral palsy (18).....	152
Rickets.....	123
Tuberculosis of bones and joints.....	62
Osteomyelitis.....	60
Scoliosis.....	39
Arthritis.....	18
Muscle dystrophy.....	13
All others.....	246
Provisional.....	39

*Other activities.*—In addition to direct clinical services for the protection of maternal and child health and the care of handicapped children, reported above, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare has planned and carried forward as far as was feasible with the

staff available, active integration of medical care and preventive services for mothers and children, studies of maternal, stillbirth, infant and child mortality and morbidity, and the incidence of handicapping conditions among children, of nurseries and maternity wards of hospitals, and of boarding homes, day nurseries, nursery schools, and institutions for children. It has planned cooperatively with other divisions in the Health Department and other agencies and organizations in the city, notably the medical societies, hospitals, health, welfare, and educational groups, for devising ways and means of meeting the many problems still to be met in order to assure adequate protection of maternal and child health and prevent needless mortality and crippling in the District of Columbia. The Director of the Bureau has also been responsible for the development of plans and budgets submitted to the United States Children's Bureau for participation of the District of Columbia in the program for maternal and child health and services for crippled children under the Social Security Act.

*Nutrition service.*—The nutritionist attended maternal and child health clinics and the handicapped children's clinic whenever possible, working with patients in need of special nutrition and budgetary assistance, individually and in groups; she arranged with the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross for four classes in nutrition and low cost foods for clinic patients; and she gave consultation service through staff and individual conferences to the Nursing Bureau and to the medical and social service staff as requested. Through the nutrition service 523 surplus food orders were obtained during the year for needy families not eligible for surplus food through other sources. Suitable literature on food and nutrition was obtained for distribution to families, and educational exhibit material was prepared for use in the clinics.

*Public Health Nursing Service.*—Public health nursing in the maternal and child health and crippled children's services continues to be inadequate for both clinic and field services. The Public Health Nursing Service has functioned most effectively in clinic and field and in the integration of preventive services and the care of the sick.

*Social Service.*—During the year a well-qualified supervisor for social service in the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare was added to the staff. To this service has been assigned the duty of investigating boarding homes, day nurseries, nursery schools, and other institutions for children in connection with the issuance of permits. Progress has been made during the year in developing a sound program for providing needed social services for crippled children and maternity patients and children under our care.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The Health Department since November 15, 1935 has been developing a public health nursing service of a modified, generalized type. This service if properly administered should be the most economical, flexible, and effective of all public health nursing services. By "modified generalized type" is meant one in which all nurses, instructed in every branch of the service, do their work on the



basis of the family as a unit, and are assigned to a generalized program, or, when the needs of the service require it, to specialized work. For example, in Washington there are heavy clinic services in maternal and child welfare, including handicapped children, venereal disease, and tuberculosis. In order to promote smooth functioning in these heavy services, some public health nurses are assigned full time to clinic work over varying periods of time.

Changes in the assignments of nurses either in the field or clinic are made upon the reasonable request of the physician or nurse, when the nurse needs other services to round out her experience, or when new services opening up demand experienced nurses. Although many changes are forced on the service, often with little notice, it is intended to change nurses from one service to another only in the fall of the year before the opening of schools, in order to avoid disruption of the school program which is part of the generalized service. Now that the service is well established, probably the number of changes found each fall to be desirable will be reduced to a small number, as stability of service is important.

*Personnel.*—Since the Bureau of Public Health Nursing was established, there has been an increase in nurses paid from District of Columbia funds from 36 in 1935 to 77 in 1941, an increase of 113 percent. In addition, in 1941 there were 21 nurses paid from Federal funds.

Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of positions for public health nurses since 1935, the chief increases in personnel occurred during the years 1936 through 1939.

Each appointee of the Nursing Bureau must have a civil service status granted by the United States Civil Service Commission upon the passing of an unassembled examination for Government service, or by the acceptance by the United States Civil Service Commission of an official statement presenting the candidates' qualifications. In addition to the requirements for graduate nurses, a public health nurse is required to have satisfactorily completed a year's approved course in public health nursing theory. A senior public health nurse is required to have had at least 1 year of satisfactory generalized public health nursing field experience in a recognized agency under nursing supervision. No field experience is required of a junior public health nurse.

*Appropriations.*—The appropriation for the Bureau of Public Health Nursing for the fiscal year was \$191,701.26, of which \$158,688 was from District of Columbia funds, and \$33,013.26 was from Federal funds. This increase from a budget of \$65,065 in 1935 is a substantial one.

*Nursing offices.*—The Bureau of Public Health Nursing has seven offices, districted by census tracts. Six supervisors were in charge of these nursing offices and they were assisted by seven clerk stenographers. The supervisors have the responsibility for the guidance of the nurses who work in the clinics, schools, and homes in their respective territories. Each field nurse is allotted a district in which she is responsible for all work accepted by the Bureau of Public Health Nursing.

During 1940, the nursing office formerly located at the Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic at 301 G Street SW. was transferred to the Southwest Health Center at Delaware Avenue and I Street SW.



A new nursing office comprising territory from the Abbot and northeast districts was opened at the Venereal Disease Clinic at 512 Eye Street NW. This made a more even distribution of work in the nursing offices and contributed to a saving in travel time. A great advantage was gained in tying up this service with the Venereal Disease Clinic, as supervisory time could more readily be given to the clinic, and messenger service between the clinic and the nursing office could be eliminated.

The statistical office of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing was moved from 515 D Street NW. to the Southwest Health Center, and the office of the Consultant on Maternal and Child Health, with the offices of other maternal and child health services, was moved from 515 D Street NW. to 16 D Street NW.

#### COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

*Housekeeping aide.*—During 1940, the public health nurses made 377 requests for housekeeping aide service for their families. All but 16 of these requests were for families in which the mother was a maternity patient. This W. P. A. project proved itself of value to the community especially in allowing children to remain in the home during the absence or illness of the mother.

The public health nurses worked closely with the American Red Cross in promoting classes in home nursing and in first aid, and with other health and social agencies on problems affecting the welfare of their families.

The Director continued to hold weekly conferences, except during the summer months, with supervisors and consultants, in order to discuss policies, procedures, and matters pertaining to the nursing service. Bureau chiefs from other Health Department services and members of other organizations were invited to join the supervisors at these meetings when subjects with which they were concerned were under discussion.

The supervisors likewise held scheduled meetings with their nursing office staffs in order to discuss new developments and procedures for the improvement of the service.

An educational program for the total nursing service to which all public health nurses in the community were invited was held during the winter and spring months of 1940. The subjects discussed included the Control of Syphilis, the Control of Tuberculosis, the Conservation of Vision, and Nutrition.

*Distribution of public health nursing service.*—The distribution of public health nursing service since 1935 has been influenced more by pressure of services rather than by actual planning. All services have had a minimum of public health nursing personnel.

*Cases and visits.*—The number of visits made by the public health nurses in 1940 totaled 96,780, of which 49,913 were office interviews with the patients and 46,867 were home visits to patients. Eight thousand three hundred and thirty-six home visits or 17.9 percent were unproductive as the patient or a responsible relative could not be located or were not at home. It is interesting to note that the number of patients registered with the nursing service slightly decreased from 32,764 in 1938 to 28,246 in 1940, while the number of field visits (seen) decreased from 39,781 in 1938 to 38,531 in 1940.



This decrease in cases registered with the nursing service and in home visits was due to the increase in clinic sessions necessitating more nursing time in clinic and leaving less for home visiting. An encouraging factor is that the total number of field visits not seen decreased from 13,611, or 25.8 percent in 1938, to 8,338 or 17.9 percent in 1940. This decrease in the number of nonproductive visits came about through more careful checking of the patient's address upon leaving the hospital and at the time of each clinic visit. The public health nurse also endeavored to plan her visits more carefully in relation to the patient's schedule and to stimulate the patient to a greater sense of responsibility in reporting his correct address and changes of address.

*Case load.*—The case load of the public health nurses was made up largely of patients and their families registered at Health Department clinics.

The equivalent in time of only 12.20 nurses was available in 1940 for home visiting. Thus, with a population of 663,091 in Washington, an average population of 54,352 had to be covered by each Health Department field nurse.

A total of 28,246 visits were registered by nurses holding office interviews only with patients, as well as by nurses making home visits. Thus, the number represents the total number of individuals interviewed and instructed by the nurses. It must be emphasized that this case load represented only patients selected for nursing service because of some urgent need and did not represent the total number of patients registered at Health Department clinics who might have profited by nursing instruction and supervision.

*Maternal and child welfare services including handicapped children.*—The public health nursing service functions in the maternal and Child Welfare Service of the Health Department by taking responsibility for the daily management of the clinics, by assisting the physician with the examination of patients, and by interviewing and instructing patients according to the physician's orders, both in the clinic and in the home. The public health nurse works with other health and social agencies on problems affecting the welfare of the family. The nurse endeavors to find maternity patients early in pregnancy and to assist them in obtaining medical supervision. She encourages parents to obtain medical supervision for every child, according to his need.

A consultant on maternal and child hygiene assists both the Director of the Nursing Bureau and the Director of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare with procedures relating to the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. A consultant on crippled children is in charge of the nursing service in the Handicapped Children's Clinic and of the public health nursing service functioning in the maternity, pediatric, and syphilis clinics of Gallinger Hospital.

An interesting development has been the assignment of a public health nurse to the Gallinger Hospital Maternity Service. One of this nurse's major responsibilities is to simplify the procedure with reference to returning the maternity patient and her baby to their home. She contacts the public health nurses in the local offices concerning the suitability of the home for the reception of the patient and her child, and transmits to them the physician's orders. This

nurse also functions as the liaison worker between Gallinger Hospital, the nursing offices, and the Health Department maternity clinics. Requests for public health nursing service for maternity patients delivered at Gallinger Hospital are sent by her, with instructions to the nursing offices. Important data concerning the home situation or social problems are communicated to her by the public health nurses visiting the patients' homes. This nurse assists at the maternity clinics at Gallinger Hospital. An important part of her work in the hospital is interviewing patients and instructing them concerning the care of themselves and babies after they leave the hospital. Demonstrations of baby care are given when time allows.

Certain routine visits are made to maternity patients and their babies registered with the Health Department Nursing Service, namely:

1. Visits to ascertain the home conditions relative to delivery at home. The chief obstetrician uses this data in determining whether the normal patient shall be assigned for home or hospital delivery.

2. Visits to the homes of patients delivered at Gallinger Hospital who were admitted as emergencies without permits, in order to determine whether the home conditions are suitable for the early return of the patient.

3. Visits to the homes of premature infants delivered at Gallinger Hospital to learn whether the home is suitable for the return of the baby and to help with the necessary arrangements.

4. Visits to the homes of patients delivered at Gallinger Hospital to advise the mother and, when indicated, to demonstrate the care of the baby. The mother is referred for postpartum examination and the baby for health supervision at Health Department clinics. The nurses endeavor to make these visits within a week after the mother and baby return from the hospital.

Other visits to maternity patients and children are made when requested by the physician or when there is evident need.

In 1940, the number of prenatal patients registered with the nursing service was 3,534, to whom a total of 17,238 visits were made. Of this number of visits, 8,717 were made to patients in the clinic and 6,504 to patients (or on behalf of patients) in the home. An additional 2,017 home visits were made which were unproductive as neither the patient nor a responsible person was seen. This was an increase over 1939 of 531 antepartum patients registered and 4,902 visits made. The percentage of visits made which were unproductive decreased from 24.3 percent in 1939 to 23.6 percent in 1940.

In the postpartum period, 3,048 patients were registered, to whom a total of 8,960 visits were made. Of this number, 1,603 were made to patients in the clinic, 5,875 to patients (or on behalf of patients) in the home, and 1,482 unproductive visits were made. This was an increase of 669 over 1939 in the number of patients registered with the nursing service in the postpartum period and an increase of 1,621 in the number of visits made to them.

The number of infants registered with the nursing service in 1940 was 4,662, an increase of 719 over 1939. The total number of visits made to them was 21,825, of which 14,027 were clinic interviews, 7,309 were home visits, and 489 were unproductive visits. This was an increase of 4,256 visits over 1939. The percentage of unproductive visits decreased from 8.6 in 1939 to 6.3 in 1940.

The number of preschool children registered with the nursing service in 1940 was 3,671, an increase of 163 over 1939. The total number of visits made to them was 12,897, of which 8,190 were clinic inter-



views, 4,278 were home visits, and 429 were unproductive. There was an increase of 513 visits over 1939. There was a percentage decrease of unproductive visits from 12.2 percent in 1939 to 9.1 percent in 1940.

The number of handicapped children registered with the nursing service was 491 in 1940, an increase of 76 over 1939. The total number of visits made was 3,684, of which 2,083 were clinic interviews, 1,358 were home visits, and 243 visits were unproductive. This was an increase of 932 visits over 1939. Unproductive visits decreased from 16.2 to 15.2 percent.

In 1940, the number of nurses actually on duty in the maternity service was 14.37 of which 10.57 were in clinic and 3.80 assigned to home visiting. Of the 10.57 nurses in clinic, the time of 8.1 nurses was concerned with clinic procedure and the time of 2.47 nurses with interviewing and instructing patients.

The increase in responsibilities of the public health nurses in the Maternal and Child Welfare Services over a period of years is indicated (1) by the increase in clinic sessions from 36 a week in 1935 to 137 a week in 1941, (2) by the increase in the number of maternity patients registered at the clinic and their visits to clinic from 688 patients making 2,239 visits in 1936 to 5,208 patients making 25,703 visits in 1940, (3) by the increase in the number of children registered at clinic and their visits to clinic from 7,535 children making 50,179 visits to clinic in 1936 to 18,070 children making 62,665 visits in 1940, (4) the increase in services at the children's clinics such as tuberculin testing from none in 1936 to 4,059 in 1940.

Maternal and Child Welfare absorbed in 1940, 55.2 percent of the nursing service and the equivalent of 44.36 nurses out of a total of 80.40 nurses.

*School health program.*—In the school health program the public health nurse assists the physician with the examinations of kindergarten, first, and fourth grade pupils, children wishing to engage in athletics, applicants for admission to teachers' colleges or teaching positions, and children applying for labor permits. The total number of examinations at which nurses gave assistance ending the fiscal year June 30, 1940, was 43,799.

*School.*—The comparison of the number of school children found with defects decreased from 34,668 in 1938 to 30,442 in 1939, to 29,962 in 1940. The number and percent of children with defects corrected steadily gained from 6,002, or 17.3 percent, in 1938 to 6,912, or 22.7 percent, in 1939, and to 7,167, or 23.9 percent, in 1940. Also, the total number and percent of children with defects corrected and treatment instituted increased from 8,345, or 24 percent, in 1938, to 9,014, or 29.6 percent, in 1939, to 9,174, or 30.6 percent, in 1940.

When the number and percent of defects found and corrected are compared for these 3 years, similar gains are found.

In 1938, 61,645 defects were found in the children examined; in 1939, 52,405 defects, and in 1940, 48,676 defects. The number and percent of defects corrected increased from 8,279, or 13.4 percent, in 1938 to 9,866, or 18.8 percent, in 1939, to 10,047, or 20.6 percent, in 1940. The total number and percent of defects corrected or under treatment increased from 12,413, or 20.1 percent, in 1938 to 13,490, or 25.7 percent, in 1939 to 13,191, or 27.1 percent, in 1940. However, these gains are slight and the work remaining to be accomplished is nearly three-

fourths compared to an accomplishment of only one-fourth of the work done.

The functions of the public health nurse in the school program are not confined to assisting the physicians with the physical examinations of children or to the work with parents and children concerning the correction of remedial defects. The nurse also participates in planning the school health program with the principal, classroom teachers, physical-education instructors, and school medical inspectors. To this end, and for a discussion of problems relating to health, councils were formed in several of the junior high schools during the year, namely, in Paul, Taft, Shaw, Terrell, Randall, and Jefferson Junior High Schools.

The nurse also works with community agencies in order to secure such services for the children and their families as may be needed.

Although the larger schools need full-time nurses to work with the school personnel, parents, and children on an adequate health program for the children and their families, the public health nurses on the staff are only able to contact elementary schools once a week and high schools once a month for a limited number of hours on these days.

The number of nurses assigned to school nursing during 1940 was equivalent to 9.32 actually on duty. Of the 8.46 nurses assigned to school clinic routines the time of 6.3 nurses was given to clinic procedures and the time of 2.16 nurses to conferences with parents or others on behalf of the children.

The number of school clinic sessions with which public health nurses assisted more than doubled from 1935 to 1940, increasing from 20 to 44, respectively, yet the number of nurses assigned to school work actually decreased from 12 in 1935 to 10.86 in 1940 due to the extension of other services needing nurses.

*Tuberculosis.*—The Health Department public health nurse functions in the tuberculosis program by assisting the physicians with examinations and treatment in the tuberculosis clinics, by instructing the patients and contacts both in the clinic and in the home concerning the disease and the physicians' recommendations, by arranging for the hospitalization of patients with the active disease, and by referring for medical examination and diagnosis those patients with symptoms of the disease who are unable to afford a private physician. She works closely with social and other health agencies on the problems which affect the welfare of the patient and his family.

The increasingly heavy load of patients in the tuberculosis clinic indicates the increase in the nurses' responsibilities in tuberculosis control. In 1935, there were a total of 3,727 patients registered in the tuberculosis clinic and in 1940 this number had increased to 10,360, an increase of 178 percent. In 1935, these patients made 18,315 visits to the clinic and in 1940, 33,799, an increase of 85 percent. The number of clinic sessions has increased from 15 in 1935 to 46 in 1940. Also, since 1935 new services have been added, such as pneumothorax treatments, requiring the time of two nurses.

The public health nurse has an important responsibility in securing the examination of contacts to active cases of tuberculosis. The



number examined in the Health Department tuberculosis clinics increased from 1,538 in 1936 to 2,445 in 1940, an increase of 59 percent.

*Venereal disease.*—A new responsibility was undertaken, that of assisting the physicians in the administration of drugs, thus relieving a few physicians for devoting additional time to giving general health examinations, diagnosing, prescribing, and reviewing the patients' progress.

During 1940, the equivalent of nurses actually on duty in this service was only 11.71, 10.67 for clinic, and 1.04 for home visiting. Of the nurses available in clinic, 9.5 were occupied with clinic procedures and only 1.17 with interviewing and instructing patients.

Although the public health nurse is responsible for case finding in every family she contacts, very definite responsibilities are placed upon her in regard to applicants for examinations and for the patients and their contacts registered in the Health Department clinics.

The number of venereal disease patients registered with the nursing service in 1940 was 2,814 and the number of home visits (seen) made to them was 3,323. This was a decrease compared with 1938 of 994 patients registered and of 445 visits made to them. The decrease in the number of visits was due to the increase in clinic services demanding nurses, thus leaving fewer nurses for the field. However, the number of patients registered with the nursing service was 186 and the number of visits made to them was 714 higher in 1940 than in 1939.

#### MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICE

The activities and statistical report of the Social Service Bureau can best be given by a description of the activities performed in each bureau and the hospitals.

#### BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Social service activities were enlarged with the appointment of a supervisor in March 1940, and in August by the appointment of a worker for the cardiac service. The workers are responsible for handling the social problems that arise in the Maternity, Child Health, and Handicapped Children's Service. Needless to say, with such a small staff the work is handled on a refer basis from the doctors and public health nurses. Every effort has been made to handle the maternity patients before the period of confinement in order to work a more satisfactory plan than can be done in an emergency. The social service program cannot go forward with the maternity and children's service until additional staff can be found.

During 1940 the investigation of independent boarding homes and nursery schools has increased and social service has had the responsibility of doing the social investigation while the sanitary investigation is done by the Bureau of Sanitation.

Services to the orthopedic patients have continued in the clinic and the hospital. One worker is present at all clinic sessions. Patients in need of shoes or appliances are seen by the social worker who determines how much of the financial obligation the family can assume.

The physically handicapped child frequently shows symptom of deep-seated emotional conflicts due to his differences from other children, and the necessity for special schooling, long time hospitalization, or the wearing of ugly, noticeable braces or shoes. Parents are likely to overprotect and pity the crippled child, or they may resent the extra care which his affliction means to them, the worry caused by the child's condition, and the extra expense. They sometimes see in his handicap a punishment to them. Their reactions to the child in either case soon brings out in him undesirable behavior. Intensive social case work is usually able to relieve many of these feelings and make for better understanding on the parents' part and more ease for the children. The child is then able to face life with freedom from some of the disturbing emotional conflicts too frequently associated with a physical disability.

Social services to the crippled children has also meant arranging for placement in convalescent homes when they are available and necessary for the child. Work with volunteer groups included arrangements for motor service for children in need of trips to the clinic for physical therapy, occupational therapy, or medical supervision. It has also included referral to Vocational Rehabilitation Service of all handicapped persons over 16 years of age.

In the last 4 months of the year, a worker was assigned to the cardiac service. She has worked with the clinic physicians on children needing particular protection at home to assure the long period of mental and physical rest so important if ultimate recovery is to be achieved. Through her efforts these children have been provided with many more satisfactions in their own homes. Frequently it has meant arranging for the basic necessities of adequate food, shelter, and clothing. Always it has meant opportunities for wider horizons, vocational guidance, occupational therapy, guided reading, friendly visits. Sometimes the parents and family group have been seen repeatedly in an effort to help them understand the child's particular needs, including his normal need for discipline and strict observance of the medical regime. In a few instances it has been necessary to arrange for the child's placement outside of his home until the home could be made a safe place for his convalescence. These arrangements have been made through cooperation with a private child-placing agency and were possible because of the funds available through the United States Children's Bureau.

This worker has attended ward rounds on the pediatrics ward at Gallinger Hospital, where all cases of rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease, and other heart disease are referred to her. Thus, she is able to initiate plans for the child's return to his home while he is still in the hospital.

The compilation of statistical data relative to the number and kind of children known to us through the Handicapped Children's Register has been one of the responsibilities of the supervisor. It has also been her responsibility to devise ways of keeping the register current. Gains have been made in reporting to the register by medical, nursing and social agencies, as well as by private physicians and lay persons. Some publicity has been given and the interest of the community in a central correlating unit has been considerable.

During the year 356 new cases were served and 2,131 cases carried throughout the year.



## BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Nineteen-forty has been a year of reorganization in all of the activity of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control. During this period the Social Service Department has continued the activity previously established; the interviewing of newly diagnosed patients; securing examination of contacts to infection; follow-up of lapsed patients; transferring of patients to other treatment centers; clearing of medical histories of previous treatment.

Special attention should be called to the statistical report for the year because the qualitative analysis of the year's work shows considerable improvement over 1939 in the securing of contact information and contact examination. This must be considered the result of the application of the principles of medical social work to the interpretation of medical information to venereally infected patients. The number of subsequent interviews of patients has almost trebled. This shows that a more careful type of service is being given.

Facilities for work in the department have been improved as private interviewing rooms have been built, and the patient now has complete privacy when talking with the interviewer.

Educational work with the members of the staff of the Nursing Bureau has been continued and during the year five members of the Nursing Bureau staff have received experience in this field. Two nurses at a time have been under supervision in this department during most of the year.

On August 15 a fully qualified medical social worker with experience in venereal disease work was appointed to the staff.

Statistical report	1939	1940
Number of patients interviewed.....	3,034	3,119
Number patients giving usable information.....	1,827	2,108
Number contacts named.....	2,387	2,842
Number contacts examined.....	983	1,404
Number of subsequent interviews.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,126	3,467

<sup>1</sup> April-December 1939.

*Hospital Permit Bureau.*—It is the function of the social worker to determine eligibility (financial and residence) for admission to Gallinger Hospital, Glenn Dale Sanatorium (tuberculosis) and admission for indigent emergency cases to both hospital and dispensary of three contract hospitals: Casualty, Children's, and Emergency. Ill persons faced with the need of hospitalization are confronted with many problems such as financing medical care, drastic change either temporary or permanent in their way of living, and the emotional reaction to illness. Consideration of the patient's total needs by the social worker at this point helps the patient to formulate a satisfactory plan. Residence is established for the patient and if he is not eligible for public care, here, plans are made for his care under public or private auspices elsewhere. In February 1940 the work of the Hospital Permit Bureau was extended to include interviewing at the Gallinger Hospital and the contract hospitals.

*Gallinger Hospital.*—In the beginning one worker was placed at the hospital from 12 p. m. to 7 p. m. to clear cases admitted without authorized permits. With added personnel in July, two workers

were assigned. Some of the results of the Gallinger Hospital work have not yet been counted statistically, but some results can be listed at this time.

A great many patients are being sent from the Gallinger admitting office to other hospitals in the District of Columbia where they are eligible for care. The Health Security Administration has cooperated in arranging hospitalization in private hospitals for patients not residents or who are able to pay at least in part for medical care.

Nonresident, colored patients have been accepted by Freedmen's Hospital directly from Gallinger admitting office whenever that hospital has had vacant beds. There is still quite a number of nonresident, colored patients who must be admitted to Gallinger because Freedman's Hospital is not able to furnish beds for them.

When nonresidents or financially ineligible patients must be admitted to the hospital because of the emergency nature of the illness, the Hospital Permit Bureau worker follows up these cases and arranges their transfer to other hospitals as soon as the patient is able to travel.

The doctors and nurses at Gallinger Hospital have become much more cognizant of the problems of nonresident patients since a worker has been stationed in the hospital. On their own responsibility, they notify the workers of patients admitted during the night whose District of Columbia residence is questioned. The doctors and nurses do everything to see that such patients are transferred as soon as possible, and whenever possible, do not institute long-time expense of care. The staff is also becoming very careful about referring the relatives of such patients to our workers at the hospital or directly to the Hospital Permit Bureau for interview.

A close cooperation exists between the Hospital Permit Bureau worker at the admitting office and the Social Service Department at Gallinger Hospital. When social problems are uncovered by our worker, they are referred to the Social Service Department. Particularly stressed have been those problems arising when the patient states that he will have no place to go upon discharge from the hospital. The Social Service Department has access to the social information which this office has secured.

*Contract hospitals.*—It has been very beneficial to the Hospital Permit Bureau office to have a worker at the contract hospitals. In the first place, she secures immediate information regarding patients reported by the hospital as District of Columbia cases who later are found to be able to pay their own bills. Her presence at the hospitals has thus stimulated a prompt reporting of such pay cases which means that they can be taken off the current month's bill, and thus a great deal of accounting procedure can be spared. In turn, she has been able to assist the contract hospitals in following up immediately, cases which offer the hope of liability settlements. Consequently, it has been possible for this office to disallow a greater number of cases at the contract hospitals and give the hospitals a better opportunity to make their own arrangements for collecting. This office has the responsibility of supervision of the District of Columbia's money spent for patients in the contract hospitals, and has been better able to discharge its obligations by closer working relationship through the representative of this office.



In addition to the above function the worker clears an average of 50 dispensary patients every afternoon at the Children's Hospital.

*Nonresident cases.*—The Hospital Permit Bureau has attempted to refer all nonresident cases admitted to Gallinger or the contract hospitals to the nonresident service of the Board of Public Welfare which, in this community, has the responsibility of ascertaining the patient's legal settlement and arranging for his return to that place. The nonresident service has given excellent cooperation within the limits of its own inadequate staff. In the case of tuberculosis patients, however, a different arrangement has been worked out since tuberculosis is a reportable disease and should be reported by the Health Department to the health officer of the jurisdiction in which the patient has settlement. In the case of a nonresident patient admitted to one of our District of Columbia hospitals, this office assumes the responsibility for writing a letter to the community where the patient has legal settlement asking for the patient's return to that county and hospitalization, if needed, in a hospital under the jurisdiction of that community. A copy of this letter is always sent to the health officer of the community concerned. As soon as an authorization for the return of the patient is received, copies of such letters are sent to the Social Service Department at Gallinger and to the nonresident service. The social worker at Gallinger picks up the case from this point and consults with the doctor as to the patient's ability to travel, type of care needed, if an institution is available, and keeps in touch with the nonresident service until the patient is able to go. As a result of this procedure, a great many patients have been sent to hospitals in their own community and the District of Columbia has been spared long-time expense. We are proud to say that at the present time, there are only a very few nonresident patients left in the tuberculosis unit of Gallinger Hospital. These are either waiting for authorization, or are medically unable to travel.

*Maternity clearances.*—The Hospital Permit Bureau in the past had relationship with the Maternity Division of the Health Department whereby patients who were assigned to hospital delivery were referred to this office for eligibility investigation shortly before the time of their confinement. In general, this system worked out satisfactorily but there were several problems involved. In the first place, patients often went into the hospital for delivery earlier than agreed and would not have time to come to this office for the eligibility investigation. Other patients were referred to this office just a short time before confinement and were found to be nonresidents. They were so close to term that no satisfactory arrangements could be made. The Hospital Permit Bureau also found some patients who might have been able to pay the ward rates in private hospitals in the District of Columbia if they had made their plans early enough and had set aside some money each month. For these reasons, it had been felt for some time that patients attending the Maternity Clinic of the Health Department should be interviewed at the Hospital Permit Bureau with regard to eligibility as soon as possible. In cooperation with the Maternal and Child Welfare Division and the Obstetrical Service at Gallinger, a new plan for maternity clearances was instituted in December 1940. Under this plan, patients are referred to the Hospital



Permit Bureau after the second visit to the clinic. If they are found to be eligible, a hospital permit for this patient is sent to the Director of the Maternity Service. If he decides that the patient needs hospital delivery, he takes the responsibility of mailing to her the permit. If the patient is to be delivered at home, the permit is returned to this office with the notation that this is to be a home delivery case. The Hospital Permit Bureau refers to the Health Security Administration all persons able to make financial arrangement for delivery as well as patients who are not eligible because of nonresidence. Non-resident colored patients are referred to Freedman's Hospital.

*Appliances.*—The Hospital Permit Bureau has for years been furnishing eligible patients with glasses and appliances out of the fund provided for medical relief to the indigent. These glasses or appliances are secured in accordance with the District of Columbia's contract for such work, and it is the responsibility of this office to see that patients secure these appliances before the District of Columbia pays the company who has furnished them. It has been very difficult to secure the cooperation of the patients to have their appliances checked by the doctor and to report to this office. We have, therefore, instituted an appliance approval form which requires the referring doctor's signature. This approval form is made out in duplicate, one copy being given to the patient and a duplicate copy being sent to the referring clinic. These approval forms have been mailed to this office from the clinic and have clearly facilitated the prompt payment on such orders. The amount of follow-up necessary by this office has proportionately been decreased.

The statistical report for 1939 and 1940 is given below:

	1939	1940
Number interviews for hospital care.....	9,414	16,063
Number interviews for dispensary care.....	6,551	21,701
Number interviews for appliances.....	292	374

The figures given in 1939 were compiled from Apr. 1–December 1939.

#### GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Nineteen hundred and forty was the year in which the Social Service Department at Gallinger Hospital had both an increase and a decrease in personnel. On February first a social worker was added for the Psychopathic Division. This was the first concrete evidence of growth the department has had since it was organized with one worker in June 1937. An additional worker had been made possible through the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare in August 1938 to carry on case work with patients from obstetric and pediatric services. Then, in July 1939, a W. P. A. worker was added to the staff. However, in June 1940, the Maternal and Child Welfare worker resigned and was not replaced. In August 1940, the W. P. A. withdrew its worker, and so the year ended with two social workers, both staff employees of the hospital.

The annual report of any medical social service department could well consist of a discussion of personnel, because whatever quality and quantity of work is done depends wholly upon the number and effec-



tiveness of training of its personnel. The present personnel is able to give superficial service to about 10 percent of the patients admitted. Yet almost without exception the patients admitted to the hospital come from low-income groups without natural personal resources.

The cases which comprise the case load of the department are of two kinds. On the Psychopathic Service the social worker is engaged largely in securing history from relatives to assist in diagnostic plans, and occasionally she works out a social plan when a nonpsychotic patient is discharged.

On the other services, except for the work involved in arranging for return to legal settlement of tuberculous nonresidents, the social worker is almost exclusively engaged in working out discharge plans for patients who have received the maximum benefits of hospital care.

The statistical Report for the year is as follows:

Cases carried over from previous years	418
Cases accepted for service	1,544
(a) Not previously reported	1,440
(b) Previously reported	104
Cases served	1,962
Cases closed	1,519
Cases carried over to Jan. 1, 1941	443

#### GLENN DALE SANATORIUM

The work at the sanatorium has continued on a refer basis for the case work service to the patients in the sanatorium. The patients who will be ready for discharge within a couple of months are routinely referred to the social worker to work up a social history to submit at the time the patient's discharge is discussed at the medical conference. Through joint conference with the Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis the Nursing Bureau and Superintendent of the Sanatorium, the discharge procedure was devised. The worker initiated the referral of some of the children patients who were showing definite behavior problems to the Child Center, Catholic University, for examination and treatment. The worker was assisted by a second-year social worker student in preparing the social histories for the psychiatrist. It was definitely felt that the patients seen at the Child Center were greatly benefited. It is hoped that more time can be given to the children's cases and that more cases can be handled by the Child Center.

Cases handled: 183 in 1939 and 598 in 1940. It should be noted that the 1939 figure covers a period from May to December 1939 and the 1940 figure covers a period from January to October 1940.

#### SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION SERVICE

*Medical service.*—The School Medical Inspection Service performs the following functions:

Detection and prevention of communicable disease.

Early detection for correction of physical defects.

Intensive complete examinations in the presence of their parents of all pupils in kindergarten or first and fourth grades and as many pupils at other grade levels as possible.

Investigation, supervision, and recommendation as to school placement of pupils suffering from major physical or mental handicaps.

Physical examination of applicants for participation in athletics to determine their physical eligibility.

Physical examination of applicants for admission to teachers colleges or teaching positions, and teachers in the school system in order to insure sound health of the teaching personnel.

Physical examination of teachers and other school personnel for retirement because of permanent disability.

Physical examination of food handlers in school cafeterias.

Physical examination of children applying for labor permits, as required by law.

Constructive advice to teaching personnel and parents in regard to health of pupils and school health problems.

Inspection and investigation of sanitary conditions of school buildings and grounds, including cafeterias and kitchens in those schools which have them.

Physiotherapists in this service educate and train the muscles of crippled children permitting better development, coordination, and function and enabling them to better adjust themselves to their environment. These measures enable the majority of these children to care for themselves and become self-supporting.

#### FUNCTIONS

*Dental service.*—The Dental Service conducts such dental education activities as are within the scope of the Health Department and renders a limited clinical service to indigent children and adults as facilities permit.

The educational activities include inspections, special examinations, prophylaxis, and various types of instruction, such as classroom lectures, group conferences, and individual instruction at the chair. Special activities include educational plays produced by and for children and special programs are arranged for parents' and teachers' associations. These activities are designed to stimulate interest in dental correction and to encourage periodic visits to the private dentist.

Clinical service is available for all children of school age (with especial emphasis on elementary schools) whose parents are unable to pay for private dental service; also for such preschool children and indigent adults as are being cared for in the various clinics of the Health Department. This service includes examinations, diagnoses, prophylaxis, fillings, extractions, and varied types of treatments.

#### SPECIAL WORK UNDERTAKEN AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING YEAR, SCHOOL YEAR 1939-40

*Medical service.*—Participation in the work of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Education on Handicapped Children.

Acquisition of an audiometer for the central office of the School Medical Inspection Service. This audiometer has been of inestimable value in the testing of selected cases of suspected hearing loss in school children and in the retesting of applicants for teaching positions and teachers college students. It has also been used in testing the entire enrollment of selected representative schools, in an effort to arrive at an applicable method of screening the entire school population for hearing defects, considering the factors of personnel, time, and accuracy.

Close cooperation with the Society for Prevention of Blindness in retesting visual defects found by volunteers of the society in parochial



school children, and in making recommendations to parents that they seek correction of established visual defects.

Preparation in cooperation with the Bureau of Preventable Diseases and the Parent-Teacher Association of Communicable Disease Charts to be placed in every schoolroom as a means of disseminating information about the more frequently encountered communicable diseases.

Increase in the number of psychiatric examinations of school children with the addition to the staff of an additional psychiatrically trained medical inspector. Also a marked increase in the number of school children examined for grade placement in cooperation with the Department of Clinical Research in the Board of Education.

Servicing of one additional senior high school (white public), one new junior high school (white public), and one elementary school (white public).

Continuation of group health conferences for each community held in the junior high school to clarify the relationship of the Health Department (School Medical Inspection Service) and the Board of Education so as to render the best possible service and to improve results of the work being done by securing a higher percentage of correction of physical defects found.

Efforts to increase the amount of service rendered in the secondary schools by the examination of all students at one grade level.

School medical inspectors provided with Health Department prescription blanks and a list of preparations available at the Health Department Dispensary for use in the treatment of the more frequently encountered minor conditions in indigent school children.

Revision of the "Regulations Governing the Health Service of the Public and Parochial Schools in the District of Columbia."

Completion of preliminary arrangements for taking over the statistical work with "Reports of Defects to Parents" formerly done by the Nursing Bureau to allow more nursing time for follow-up work in securing correction of defects.

Cooperation with the Committee on Records of the Committee on Curriculum Revision of the Board of Education in the development of school medical record forms to meet all needs and to become a part of the cumulative record of each school child (in progress).

*Dental service.*—Continued reduction in the percentage of dental defects among elementary school children show 69.87 percent, probably the lowest among comparable cities in the United States.

Inauguration of a "stagger" system whereby only alternate grades are given dental prophylactic treatment.

Coordination of educational activities and increase in the amount of service rendered each child.

Inclusion in the educational program of the "Noah's Ark" dental health educational show sponsored by the District of Columbia Dental Society. Ninety performances were presented to approximately 30,000 elementary-school children.

The securing of increased civic interest and follow-up activity with numerous dental programs throughout the city in the month of May.

Inclusion of parochial schools in all dental health activities.

The extension of dental inspections, prophylactic treatments, and educational services to indigent children at Camp Good Will and Camp Pleasant.

The preparation of plans and facilities for the extension of dental care to preschool and prenatal indigent patients in cooperation with the Maternal and Child Welfare Service including the preliminary preparation of the dental clinic at the Southwest Health Center.

*Work of school medical inspectors (school year 1939-40).*—During the greater part of the school year 1939-40 there were employed as medical inspectors of schools, 24 physicians, 16 white and 8 colored, each devoting 3 hours daily to his work.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished during this period:

	White	Colored	Total
Total number of visits to schools.....	7,699	3,106	10,805
Number of partial examinations.....	63,237	24,796	88,033
Number of complete examinations.....	28,607	15,192	43,799
Total examinations.....	91,844	39,988	131,832

*Results of complete physical examinations of kindergarten, first grade, fourth grade and other grade pupils in public and parochial schools (school year 1939-40).*—Eleven thousand three hundred and one or 70.5 percent of the 16,023 pupils were given complete physical examinations in the kindergarten, first, fourth and other grades were found to have physical defects. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty-two or 29.5 percent were found to have no defects.

There was an average of 1.2 defects per pupil.

*Physical examination of pupils referred for grade placement (school year 1939-40).*—Three hundred and twenty-eight pupils, 1 white and 327 colored, under consideration by the Department of Educational Research for decision as to grade or class placement were examined during the school year 1939-40.

Of these, 277 or 84.5 percent were found to have physical defects. The average number of defects per pupil was 1.8.

*Physical examination of applicants for child labor permits (school year 1939-40).*—Six hundred and sixty-four original and 88 reexaminations, a total of 752 examinations were made of applicants for child labor permits during the school year 1939-40.

Of the 664 original examinations made, 360 or 54.2 percent were recommended for permanent permits; 280 or 42.2 percent for temporary permits; and 24 were rejected. The average number of defects per pupil was 0.7.

*Results of examinations of applicants for teaching positions and applicants for admission to teachers colleges (school year 1939-40).*—Eight hundred and ninety-two applicants for teaching positions or teachers, and 1240 applicants for admission to, or students at, teachers colleges—a total of 2,132 were given complete examinations. Of these, 74 applicants for teaching positions and 98 applicants for admission to teachers colleges were reexamined, making a total of 2,304 examinations and reexaminations.



Of the 2,132 applicants who were examined, 27.7 percent were passed as physically eligible; 71.4 percent were passed conditionally, and 0.8 percent were rejected temporarily.

*Dental services (school year 1939-40).*—The dental program consists of an educational and prophylactic service for all elementary school children, a limited clinical service for underprivileged school children, and a limited clinical service for such preschool children and indigent adults as are being cared for in the various clinics of the Health Department.

The educational program is conducted by the dental hygienists in the schools and consists of inspections, prophylaxis, instruction at the dental chair and in the classroom. All elementary school children are inspected and where defects are observed, a card is sent to the parent or guardian advising the need for dental treatment. A special effort is made to encourage early and continuous care by private dentists. Inspections are made by a screening process which enables a small group of dental hygienists to render a relatively large number of inspections. In view of the small number of dental hygienists employed and in keeping with the recommendations of the United States Public Health Service Survey, prophylactic service is given only to every other grade (kindergarten through 6th grade) and is thus spread over a larger area.

The educational program has been very effective and is manifested by the marked reduction of dental defects among elementary school children and the increased number of children receiving treatment by private dentists. This year, only 69.87 percent of elementary school children inspected in Washington were found to have dental defects which is about the lowest of comparable cities in the United States.

The clinical dental service is conducted by dentists in school dental clinics and consists of examinations, diagnoses, fillings, extractions and other treatments for children whose parents are unable to pay. Parents are required to sign a consent form indicating whether or not they are able to pay for private dental service. This method, it is hoped, will limit the service to those unable to pay and thus reach more of the needy cases. Although it is not as thorough as an investigation of each individual case by a social service set-up, it seems far less costly and more practical for this type of clinical service. Experience of the past year has been very encouraging.

Plans are being completed for a new dental clinic to be located within the Southwest Health Center. A limited clinical service will be made available for such preschool children and indigent adults as are being cared for in the various clinics of the Health Department.

*Work of dental clinics (school year 1939-40).*—Thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five new patients were treated at the 9 school dental clinics during the school year ending June 30, 1940, by 18 dentists working part time. Of these, 8,113 were white and 5,742 were colored.

There were 35,289 sittings, an average of 2.55 sittings per pupil, and 12,100 or 87.33 percent of the pupils treated had all of their work completed.

The operations performed at the dental clinics may be summarized as follows: 47,836 fillings or 3.45 fillings per child, 19,063 extractions or 1.37 extractions per child, 13,451 anesthetics or 0.97 anesthetics

per child, 36,848 other operations or 2.66 other operations per child, Total 117,198 operations or 8.45 treatments per child.

*Work of dental prophylactic operators (school year 1939-40).—* The work of the 11 school dental hygienists for the school year 1939-40 may be summarized as follows:

Number of prophylaxis given.....	20,626
Number of dental inspections.....	39,596
Number of classroom lectures.....	928

Of the 39,596 pupils inspected, 69.86 percent had defects in need of attention classified according to relative severity as follows:

	Percent
Slight.....	44.78
Moderate.....	17.81
Severe.....	7.27
Total.....	69.86

It is noteworthy that 30.13 percent of the pupils inspected had no defects which were detected, and 20.06 percent had never visited a dentist.

*Physiotherapy work in the schools for crippled children (school year 1939-40).—*Ninety-five crippled children, consisting of 57 white and 38 colored pupils were enrolled in the two schools for crippled children from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six treatments were given, an average of 164.9 treatments per pupil enrolled and 191.1 per pupil treated.

Eighty-three or 87.3 percent of all pupils attending were given treatment; 12 or 12.6 percent did not require treatment, or were treated elsewhere.

The percentage of improvement shown is given in the schedule below.

Degree of improvement	Number of pupils	Percentage of enrollment
None.....	11	11.5
Slight.....	18	18.9
Moderate.....	46	48.4
Marked.....	20	21.1

*Physical examination of high school athletic teams (school year 1939-40).—*One thousand and eighty-seven white and 506 colored, a total of 1,593 high-school students were examined to determine their physical ability to engage in strenuous athletics on high school athletic teams.

Of these, 1,435 were passed as physically eligible, 156 or 9.9 percent were rejected as unfit for strenuous exercise. An average of 1.1 defect per pupil was found.

*Vision testing in parochial schools (school year 1939-40).—*Pupils attending 13 parochial schools were screened for visual defects by volunteers specially trained by the District of Columbia Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Five hundred and seventy-two pupils were reported by them to have defective vision ranging from slight to severe. These pupils were reexamined by medical inspectors of



schools and 327 or 57.1 percent of those referred were found to have visual defects greater than 20/30. Notices of these defects were sent home to the parents.

*Pupils having gonococcus infection excluded from school (school year 1939-40).*—Three hundred and fifty-seven pupils, 46 or 12.8 percent white, and 311 or 87.1 percent colored, having gonococcus infection were excluded from school during the school year 1939-40. Of these, 271 or 75.8 percent were girls and 86 or 24.0 percent were boys. Two hundred and twenty-nine or 64.1 percent were 12 years of age or under, and 128 or 35.8 percent were over 12 years of age.

*Pupils having syphilis excluded from school.*—Twenty-four pupils were excluded from school during the school year 1939-40 on account of having syphilis. All of these children were colored and over 12 years of age.

*Diphtheria immunization in schools.*—Diphtheria immunization in the schools was done entirely by employees of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, District of Columbia Health Department, and not by school medical inspectors. An intensive campaign during January, February, and March 1940 was carried on in the majority of public schools, and in parochial schools giving consent. One dose of toxoid was given.

Six thousand five hundred and eighty-one children were immunized. Of these 3,542, or 53.8 percent were white and 3,039, or 46.2 percent were colored.

*Work of nurses in schools (school year 1939-40).*—The Nursing Bureau reports that 29,962 pupils with 48,676 defects were referred to them by school medical inspectors during the year. Of these, 7,167 or 23.9 percent had defects corrected, and 2,007 or 6.7 percent had treatment instituted, a total of 9,174 or 30.6 percent of the pupils who were referred received treatment. One thousand five hundred and eleven or 5.0 percent were discharged for other reasons.

Eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven visits or consultations by nurses with parents or pupils were reported. Of these, 11,408 or 95.9 percent were productive visits. Four hundred and eighty-nine additional visits were made, constituting 4.1 percent of all visits made in which the pupil or parent was not seen.

#### PREVENTABLE DISEASES

The Bureau's activities include the investigation and follow-up of certain reported cases of communicable diseases, the disinfecting service, ambulance service, immunization service, including protection against smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria; Schick and tuberculin tests.

Tables are herewith submitted giving details of the work performed, showing the prevalence and fatality of each of the reportable diseases. There has been a decrease in the number of reported cases during the year.

*Anterior poliomyelitis.*—During the calendar year 1940 there were reported 8 cases and 3 deaths (37.5 percent fatality), while during the year 1939 there were reported 19 cases and 1 death (5.3 percent

fatality). No cases and no deaths were reported by the Medical Department of the Army or Navy for the year 1940 or previous year.

*Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.*—During the calendar year 1940, 9 cases and 6 deaths (66.6 percent fatality) were reported. For the year 1939 there were 17 cases and 4 deaths (23.5 percent fatality) reported.

*Rocky Mountain spotted fever.*—The prevalence of Rocky Mountain spotted fever along the Atlantic seaboard was first recognized in the District of Columbia during the summer of 1930. Since that time there have been 94 cases having a history of tick-bite, 9 cases of which occurred during 1940. Ticks are acquired in the rural districts and at shore places in neighboring States as well as locally within the city and the bites of these account for the occurrence of the disease among the local population.

*Typhus fever.*—During the calendar year 1940 there was reported one case and no death. There had been no reported cases of typhus fever since 1932.

*Diphtheria.*—During the calendar year 1940, 181 cases of diphtheria were reported with 3 deaths, a case fatality of 1.7 percent. This is a decrease in the number of both cases and deaths reported, there being 299 cases with 5 deaths (1.7 percent fatality) for the year 1939. There were no institutional outbreaks during the year. Of the total cases reported for 1940, 20 were from out of the city. Among these there were no deaths.

*Diphtheria immunization.*—Diphtheria immunization of children has been carried out in the schools, and in the Health Department Vaccination Clinic, as well as in the 14 child hygiene centers. The following table gives, by age groups, the number of children immunized, the percentage for each, and the percentage of diphtheria deaths in each group:

Age	Number	Percent immunized	Diphtheria deaths
Months.....	3,316		
1 year.....	659		
2 years.....	364	48	1
3 years.....	312		
4 years.....	270		
5 years.....	1,195		
6 years.....	1,379		
7 years.....	1,082	52	2
8 years.....	886		
9 years and over.....	773		
Total.....	10,236		

During the year 1940 there were 10,236 children immunized, 48 percent of whom were under 5 years of age. This is important because about three-quarters of the deaths usually occur in this susceptible age group. This high percentage of infant immunization is largely due to the activities in the centers of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare.

The following tables give a summary of mortality and immunization from 1923 to 1940, inclusive:



*Diphtheria*

Year	Cases	Deaths	Year	Cases	Deaths
1923.....	565	42	1932.....	401	15
1924.....	398	30	1933.....	388	12
1925.....	685	37	1934.....	539	16
1926.....	940	29	1935.....	913	29
1927.....	929	24	1936.....	888	27
1928.....	1,268	45	1937.....	539	14
1929.....	527	34	1938.....	511	7
1930.....	537	18	1939.....	299	5
1931.....	574	35	1940.....	181	3

*Immunization*

Year	Toxin antitoxin	Schick test	Year	Toxoid	Schick test
1923.....	497	949	1931.....	5,654	7,303
1924.....	983	1,122	1932.....	4,510	7,907
1925.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,098	2,257	1933.....	4,653	8,307
1926.....	2,281	2,710	1934.....	4,629	9,789
1927.....	2,816	2,046	1935.....	4,902	3,742
1928.....	2,805	3,322	1936.....	12,702	8
1929.....	2,534	3,241	1937.....	<sup>2</sup> 10,837	81
1930.....	4,974	5,846	1938.....	<sup>3</sup> 13,521	2,480
			1939.....	<sup>4</sup> 6,530	3,114
			1940.....	<sup>5</sup> 10,236	-----

<sup>1</sup> Immunized child hygiene first time, no Schick.

<sup>2</sup> And 1,356 by private physicians.

<sup>3</sup> And 1,350 by private physicians.

<sup>4</sup> And 1,168 by private physicians.

<sup>5</sup> And 1,440 by private physicians.

*Scarlet fever.*—During the calendar year 1940, 792 cases were reported and 2 deaths (0.3 percent fatality). This was a decrease in the number of cases reported, there being 530 cases and 1 death (0.2 percent fatality) for the preceding year. Included in the 1940 figures 3 cases were reported by the Army and no deaths, while in 1939 there were 3 cases and no deaths reported.

*Typhoid fever.*—During the calendar year 1940, 31 cases of typhoid fever with 4 deaths (12.9 percent fatality) were reported against 53 cases with 4 deaths (7.5 percent fatality) for the preceding year. These figures include no cases and no deaths for the Army and Navy in 1940, and 3 cases and no deaths for the preceding year. Epidemiological survey of these cases reported reveals the source of infection in a certain number of instances as shown in the following table.

Summarizing the number of cases from information upon a survey, which is not wholly reliable, it was found that 3.2 had eaten raw oysters, 77.4 had eaten raw vegetables, and 45.2 percent had bathed in the river or other places. None visited where there was a case of typhoid fever, 41.9 percent gave history of taking meals at other places than home, none had employed a new domestic in the home. Much of our typhoid could be prevented if those who anticipated an auto trip to a summer resort would avail themselves of the opportunity of that protection afforded by antityphoid vaccination given at the Department clinic.

The investigation of typhoid fever cases consisted in following up all probable sources of infection. In each instance all adult household contacts were investigated and stool cultures obtained.

Specimens of water or food were examined in some instances. Where there was a probability of infection outside of the District of Columbia, the health officer of the locality indicated was contacted and an investigation requested. Likewise, investigation was made for possible sources of infection in the District of Columbia at the request of other city and State health departments.

A summary of the 31 cases and 4 deaths from typhoid fever gave the following information:

Nonresident cases.....	3
Resident cases infected outside of the District of Columbia.....	4
Contracted probably outside of the District of Columbia.....	5
Contracted from other cases.....	0
Contracted from carriers in home.....	5
Contracted from sources unknown.....	14
Total .....	31

*Whooping cough.*—During the calendar year 1940, there were reported 472 cases with 13 deaths (2.8 percent fatality), while during the preceding year there were reported 1,337 cases and 15 deaths (1.1 percent fatality).

*Smallpox.*—There have been no cases of smallpox reported during the past 8 years.

Clinics for vaccinations against smallpox are held twice a week throughout the year. There were 6,773 vaccinations. The Health Department Clinic is taken advantage of principally by people of little means who cannot afford the services of a private physician.

*Measles.*—During the calendar year 1940, 102 cases and no deaths were reported, while for the year 1939 there were 3,731 cases and 2 deaths (0.05 percent fatality).

*Pellagra.*—During the calendar year 1940, one case and one death was reported (100.0 percent fatality), while during the preceding year one case and one death (100.0 percent fatality) was reported.

*Influenza.*—During the calendar year 1940 there were reported 143 cases and 47 deaths (32.9 percent fatality), while during the year 1939, 148 cases and 60 deaths (40.5 percent fatality) were reported.

*Lethargic encephalitis.*—During the calendar year 1940 there was reported five cases and five deaths (100.0 percent fatality).

*Venereal diseases.*—An act for the prevention of venereal diseases was passed by Congress February 26, 1925. Among other requirements provision is made for the reporting of these diseases. The following reports were made to the office during the year 1940: Syphilis, 6,706; gonorrhea, 3,345; chancroid, 49; a total of 10,100. During the previous year 6,169 cases of syphilis, 3,386 gonorrhea, and 36 chancroid were received, a total of 9,591. These figures show a slight increase during the year past.

*Ambulance service.*—During the calendar year 1940, 602 patients suffering from contagious diseases were removed in the Department ambulance to the contagious-disease hospital for treatment and to their homes. Of these 301 were scarlet fever, 100 diphtheria, 9 measles, 13 epidemic meningitis, no poliomyelitis, and 179 were miscellaneous cases consisting of mumps, chickenpox, whooping cough with pneumonia, and erysipelas.



*Disinfecting service.*—Gaseous fumigation has been discontinued. In place of such fumigation, the Department now uses suitable disinfectants. The infected room is cleansed by scrubbing with the disinfecting solution. For the calendar year 1940 a total of 174 premises occupied by tuberculosis patients were disinfected.

*Isolating wards.*—The following table shows the number of patients treated at Gallinger Municipal Hospital and the diseases for which the patients were treated, together with the total number of patient-days during the calendar year 1940:

Diseases treated	Cases at public expense		Private cases	
	Number of patients	Patient days	Number of patients	Patient days
Chicken pox.....	30	448	1	19
Diphtheria.....	43	756	1	8
Meningitis, acute.....	15	322	0	0
Erysipelas.....	16	184	2	16
Measles.....	2	16	3	32
Mumps.....	9	106	2	17
oliomyelitis.....	2	383	1	16
Scarlet fever.....	326	8,343	16	253
Diphtheria carrier.....	20	200	0	0
Whooping cough.....	45	565	1	23
Typhoid fever.....	7	278	0	0
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	0	0	0	0
Other diseases.....	0	0	0	0
Total.....	515	11,586	27	384

The following table shows to what extent contagious diseases existed in the District of Columbia during the calendar years shown.

*Reportable diseases in the District of Columbia, cases and case rates during the calendar years 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940*

Diseases	Cases				Case rates per 100,000 population			
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940
Amoebic dysentery.....	4	3	4	4	0.64	0.48	0.64	0.59
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	30	28	19	8	4.78	4.47	3.03	1.18
Chicken pox.....	1,047	1,390	720	1,073	166.98	221.69	114.83	158.49
Diphtheria.....	539	511	299	181	85.96	81.49	47.69	26.74
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	81	20	17	9	12.92	3.19	2.71	1.33
Leprosy.....	0	1	0	0	0	.16	0	0
Measles.....	2,118	479	3,731	102	337.8	76.39	595.05	15.07
Pellagra.....	5	6	1	1	8	.96	.16	.15
Pneumonia.....	1,041	1,010	813	1,044	166.02	161.08	129.67	154.21
Psittacosis.....	0	3	0	0	0	.48	0	0
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	7	16	12	9	1.12	2.39	1.91	1.33
Scarlet fever.....	548	654	530	792	87.4	104.3	84.52	116.98
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, communicable.....	1,406	1,463	1,369	1,637	224.24	234.13	218.34	241.80
Tularemia.....	10	4	6	4	1.59	.64	.96	.59
Typhoid fever.....	70	80	53	31	11.16	12.76	8.45	4.58
Typhus fever.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	.16	0
Undulant fever.....	1	4	6	4	.16	.64	.96	.74
Venereal disease.....	9,898	10,844	9,591	10,100	1,578.65	1,729.51	1,529.67	1,491.87
Whooping cough.....	564	518	1,337	472	89.47	82.61	213.23	69.72
Total.....	17,366	17,038	18,509	15,472				

## BUREAU FOR TUBERCULOSIS

An effective program for the control of tuberculosis in a community involves the thorough prosecution of the following activities:

1. Case finding.
2. Prompt hospitalization of cases requiring institutional care.
3. Case follow-up.
4. Adequate treatment of cases in the institution.
5. The arresting of cases before leaving the hospital.

The Health Department's Bureau for Tuberculosis is responsible for the first three of these activities, a detailed account of which is presented in the following report for the calendar year 1940.

At the outset of the year two clinics were in operation, one at Freedmen's Hospital, and the other at 469 C Street NW. The former was discontinued on July 1, and its activities taken over by the C Street clinic. All of the Freedmen's clinic records were transferred for further follow-up and medical supervision, the active case files of both clinics being consolidated to facilitate handling of patients. The chest clinic in the new Southwest Health Center was opened on December 1, 1940, and a schedule arranged whereby colored patients are seen in the morning and white patients in the afternoon. The two colored physicians who had previously been at the Freedmen's Hospital unit were assigned to this clinic, and a large number of colored pneumothorax patients were transferred from the C Street clinic for treatment by these physicians. The clinic was placed in charge of a former member of the C Street clinic staff. Another white physician was assigned to complete the staff.

*Case finding.*—In 1940 there were three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported for each pulmonary death. This compares with 2.5 for 1939 and 2.6 cases per death in 1938. (See table I below.) There was a slight decrease in the number of reported cases of other forms of tuberculosis per death.

TABLE I.—Ratio of reported cases per death 1938–40

Type of tuberculosis	Number of reported cases per death		
	1938	1939	1940
Pulmonary.....	2.6	2.5	3.0
Other forms.....	1.55	1.57	1.4

Of the total of 1,637 reported cases of tuberculosis, exclusive of the childhood type, 521, or 32 percent, were discovered by the Bureau of Tuberculosis. Whereas this figure is above the average for the 3-year period, it does not represent an increase in proportional number reported by the Bureau during this time. The only consistent increase in reporting of discovered cases occurred in "other hospitals or clinics." A further index of clinic activity is seen in the ratio of clinic visits for diagnosis or treatment to the number of individual patients treated. A total of 33,799 visits were made by 9,144 patients registered. This is 1.8 times the number of visits determined on the basis of a standard quota. An added index of clinic efficiency is shown by the



number of clinic pulmonary diagnoses which have not passed the minimal stage of the disease. Of 676 new cases registered at the clinic as positive, 248 had not passed the minimal stage of the disease. This is 2.44 times the American Public Health Association's quota, a very significant factor in effective tuberculosis control.

*Routine clinic activity, 1940.*—During the year 1940 there were 11,498 admissions recorded in the clinic. Of this number, 9,144 represented new cases not previously known. The remaining 2,354 had already been seen at the clinic. A total of 10,136 cases were discharged during 1940, leaving a balance of 1,362 patients on the rolls at the end of the year. In all classifications the largest number of patients occurs among the colored females, this group comprising 32 percent of the total number of new patients, 35 percent of the readmissions, and 37 percent of the old patients revisiting the clinic. The white males comprise the next largest number of admissions in the entire group.

Positive tuberculosis was discovered in 676 cases, 37 percent of which were minimal, 28 percent moderately advanced, and 35 percent far advanced. In all three categories the smallest number of positive cases occurred among white females, even though this group outnumbered colored males in total admissions. The highest percentage of positive cases was found to be among colored males. (See table II below.)

TABLE II.—Percentage of new patients with positive tuberculosis

	White		Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number new patients.....	2,413	1,948	1,850	2,933
Number positive diagnoses.....	165	110	203	198
Percent positive diagnoses.....	6.8	5.6	11.0	6.7

There were 102 cases of childhood tuberculosis diagnosed during the year, the largest single group being the colored females.

A total of 1,377 tuberculin readings were made, of which number 220 were found to be positive. Positive readings were found on 22.7 percent of the whites and on 23.7 percent of the colored cases.

First examinations were made on 2,445 contacts. The largest single group of patients referred was by private physicians who referred slightly more than 50 percent of the 2,874 patients referred. Hospitals were responsible for 36 percent of the referrals.

*Comparative report.*—During this 5-year period, 1936-1940, the number of admissions to the clinic has more than doubled, and the number of readmissions has increased in 4 years from 22 in 1937 to 1,216 in 1940. Since the fiscal year 1937 there has been a decrease of 5.1 percent in the number of pulmonary and childhood cases discovered in clinic patients. There was a 17 percent increase in the number of pulmonary cases discovered in 1940 over 1937. These figures become more significant when the increase in admissions is taken into consideration. In 1936, 33 percent of the tuberculin readings were positive as contrasted with 20.2 percent for the fiscal year 1940. A tremendous increase in the number of X-rays taken will

be noted, there having been 5,334 in the fiscal year 1936 and 14,255 between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1940, an increase of 167 percent. The number of clinic visits has increased 81.6 percent in 5 years. The only activities of the Bureau which have shown a decrease have been laryngeal and sputum examinations and tuberculin readings. This decrease in the number of sputum examinations and tuberculin readings has been due to the fact that immediate X-rays are taken, and positive cases thus found are hospitalized at once. The delay resulting from the performance of these tests is thereby eliminated.

*Reported cases of tuberculosis.*—During the calendar year 1940, there were 1,637 new cases of all forms of tuberculosis reported to the Health Department from various sources, such as physicians, hospitals, clinics, etc. Of this number 827, or 50.5 percent were white, and the remaining 810 colored. The largest number of cases were reported during the month of March, and the smallest during July, the average per month being 136.4.

Among the whites 655, or 79 percent, of the cases were in the age group 20-55, and among the colored 599, or 74 percent, were in this group.

It is interesting to note that although 66 percent of the total number of tuberculosis deaths were among the colored, but 49.5 percent of the reported new cases were colored. This would indicate that the case-finding activities among the colored population are not sufficiently intense, or at least are not as intense as they are among the white group.

*Tuberculosis deaths.*—Of the total number of 591 deaths from tuberculosis in 1940, 506, or 89 percent, were reported as pulmonary tuberculosis, the remaining 11 percent being distributed between the classifications "Meningitis," "Miliary," "Peritonitis," and "other forms." On the basis of the 1940 population, the death rate in the District of Columbia, uncorrected for residence, was 89.1 per 100,000 population. The death rate among the colored population was 206.5 per 100,000 as against 42.2 per 100,000 population for the white. The relatively high proportion of the local population which are colored, 29 percent on the basis of the new 1940 census, is in a large part responsible for the high death rate from this disease.

Of the 506 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 490, or 96.8 percent, occurred in cases over 15 years of age. There were no pulmonary deaths among female whites below this age.

In view of existing regulations making it mandatory that cases of tuberculosis be reported to the Health Department immediately upon discovery, it is pertinent to ascertain the number of deaths which had been reported as cases prior to death. Of the total number of deaths (591), 14 percent, 82 cases, had not been reported previous to death by the physician signing the death certificate. Coroner's cases represented 24 percent of those unreported. The largest single group were those unreported by private physicians, and of these 21 cases, 18 had been under care longer than 2 weeks and 11 longer than 3 months. The remaining cases had been under care of local hospitals, though but 8 of these 41 cases had been under treatment more than 3 months.

*Special activities.*—The pressure of work in the clinic has made it necessary to discontinue the fluoroscopy of prenatal cases. This activity had its inception in May 1938. Similarly, the fluoroscopying



of W. P. A. workers was discontinued, these persons being admitted to the clinic for routine X-ray examination. Among this W. P. A. group 80 X-rays were taken.

Chest X-rays were made of 19 persons employed at the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association Health Camp.

Arrangements were made to make X-rays and to do physical examinations on the personnel of the Health Department Nursing Bureau. Chest X-rays were made on 98 persons and 95 received physical examinations.

Pelvic X-rays were made on 160 prenatal cases referred from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare, and in addition 243 X-rays of the long bones on cases referred from the child hygiene stations.

Other special activities of the Bureau included the X-raying of 583 W. P. A. employees from the following projects: Household aid, surplus commodities, adult education, and sewing. In addition, 149 X-rays were made of employees of the Public Assistance Division.

In connection with the National Defense Program, the District Health Department, in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service, made arrangements with the District of Columbia Selective Service Board to X-ray in the chest clinic all District selectees. Three sizes of films were to be used—35 mm., 4 by 5 inches, and 14 by 17 inches, the largest films to be used in cases of suspicious findings, such as marked calcifications, etc. During 1940, 828 4- by 5-inch films were made, in addition to 106 14- by 17-inch films.

Shortly after this program was initiated, the local National Guard requested examinations of national guardsmen who were leaving for Texas on January 3. A total of 735 men were X-rayed on 4- by 5-inch films and 52 were re-X-rayed on 14- by 17-inch plates.

#### BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES

*History.*—During the last year of the administration of Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, District of Columbia Health Officer (1894–1918), the first clinic for the treatment of the venereal diseases was established. On May 16, 1918, Dr. Harry A. Fowler, a prominent physician in Washington, accepted the responsibility of organizing this service. The clinic, under the name of the Social Hygiene Clinic, was established in the then existing heart of the "tenderloin" district of Washington at 409 Fifteenth Street NW., with a staff of three part-time physicians, two full-time nurses, and two caretakers.

By the end of the first fiscal year, June 30, 1919, 1,353 visits had been made to the clinic by 561 patients, an average of approximately two visits per case. Among this group, 176 "Wassermann" examinations were made and 267 salvarsan (606) injections were administered. It was also noted that considerable stress had been placed on an educational campaign which included lectures to selected groups and the distribution of literature.

In the second fiscal year, 1919–20, 1,174 new cases were admitted, among whom 207 received treatment for syphilis and 257 for gonorrhea. A total of 5,201 visits were made to the clinic, during which 804 "Wassermann" examinations were made and 1,559 salvarsan (606) injections were administered.

The Social Hygiene Clinic remained at 409 Fifteenth Street NW., until 1928. For a period of a few months it was moved to Gallinger Hospital, and finally became established at 512 Eye Street NW.

In December 1940 the venereal disease clinic facilities under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases were further expanded by the opening of the Southwest Health Center.

Table I reveals the growth of the clinic population at the Social Hygiene Clinic during the past two decades. It is of interest to note the gradual growth of the clinic population up to 1927. The marked drop during 1928 reflects the removal of the clinic headquarters from the center of the infected population in downtown Washington to the center of the infected population in Gallinger Hospital. The location of the clinic finally at 512 Eye Street NW., resulted in a return of the clinic population to its normal level. During the subsequent years the clinic population quickly reestablished itself at an even higher level than existed previously. With the onset of the depression years and increased attention to the "forgotten man," the number of patients increased at geometrical rates. The impetus given the fight against the venereal diseases during 1936, bringing this problem forcibly to the attention of the laity and medical profession, by the "opening blasts" of Surg. Gen. Thomas Parran's crusade against syphilis is again reflected by a significant rise in the clinic population curve.

TABLE I.—Annual clinic population report of venereal disease clinics under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Health Department for the fiscal years 1918 to 1940, inclusive

Fiscal year	New admissions	Arsenical injections	Mercury and bismuth injections	New cases		
				Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other venereal diseases
1918.....	561	267				
1919.....	1,174	1,559				
1920.....	1,582	2,957		471	269	10
1921.....	1,797	3,171		461	382	27
1922.....	1,820	3,217		426	384	13
1923.....	1,834	3,547		482	347	7
1924.....	2,322	4,042	3,695	621	468	24
1925.....	2,401	4,313	5,028	632	507	19
1926.....	2,836	4,636	5,315	710	486	21
1927.....	1,917	3,999	5,574	553	245	6
1928.....	2,554	5,363	4,955	719	324	3
1929.....	3,342	3,346	5,956	909	481	17
1930.....	3,762	7,883	6,828	1,171	632	9
1931.....	4,937	9,049	9,732	1,571	1,096	18
1932.....	6,116	10,675	14,382	2,157	1,335	11
1933.....	5,459	11,438	19,156	1,823	1,313	10
1934.....	4,946	13,435	24,722	1,541	1,431	6
1935.....	5,405	15,466	16,569	1,761	1,835	34
1936.....	6,711	16,660	31,160	2,172	2,074	31
1937.....	7,636	22,978	45,099	2,871	2,131	30
1938.....	7,724	22,000	47,157	2,290	1,980	41
1939.....	7,289	18,515	37,107	2,220	1,832	25
1940.....	7,554	38,500	38,420	2,114	1,756	32

*Status of Clinic Management Prior to 1940.*—The venereal disease clinics during the past decade were so overcrowded and inadequately staffed that the procedure for physical examination and the diagnosis of syphilis was reduced to a "quick glance" at the patient's age (rarely at the patient himself) and the results of one positive serologic test for syphilis. Darkfield examinations were rarely made. Upon clinical impressions of primary or secondary syphilis, without other laboratory confirmation, active antisiphilitic treatment was usually begun. The antisiphilitic treatment consisted of a routine, rigidly adhered to, of altering courses of old arsphenamine (606) and bismuth, regardless of the duration or clinical type of the dis-



ease or age of the patient. The staff physicians, limited in number, worked 2 to 3 hours at a stretch, standing behind a long table administering 40 cubic centimeters of a 1 percent solution of old arsphenamine (606) from gravity flasks to two to four patients at a time. Intramuscular injections of bismuth were not infrequently given with a 2-inch "needle" attached to a 10- or 20-cubic centimeter syringe filled with bismuth. Long lines of patients, segregated by sex and race, with their hip exposed, awaited their turn to be "gigged" with a dose of bismuth. Arsenicals and bismuth were administered on separate days, and gonorrhea was treated on days other than syphilis.

Patients infected with gonorrhea had to be similarly mass-handled. The lack of laboratory help reduced the examination and diagnosis of gonorrhea in the male to the clinical impression of a urethral discharge or a cloudy urine with shreds. Treatment was routinely by potassium permanganate irrigations and occasional local instillations of mild silver salts. The diagnosis of gonorrhea in the female, on the other hand, depended chiefly upon a positive cervical smear for the gonococcus. Treatment was based on "cauterization" of the cervix with 25 percent silver nitrate or actual cautery and pressure vinegar douches.

The filing system consisted of six separate units according to race, sex, and indicated whether or not the patient attended the clinic regularly.

In spite of these relatively crude "pumping station" techniques applied to a tremendous volume of patients, a majority of the patients improved, and serious accidents were rare.

*Reorganization in Clinic Management.*—During the fiscal year 1940-41 a complete change in clinic management was introduced. The changes were introduced as rapidly as they could be assimilated by the staff and with the hope of causing the least amount of disturbance to the clinic population. As a result of this policy, relatively little fluctuation occurred in the clinic population during this reorganization period, 1940-41.

The rearrangement of clinic flow and the construction of private examination rooms and semiprivate treatment cubicles made it possible to discontinue segregation of sexes. The observed ratio of approximately 20 percent of patients, having both syphilis and gonorrhea also made it advisable to admit all patients, regardless of their diseases, at any clinic session. Regardless of race, any patient with an acute case of syphilis or gonorrhea received the benefits of clinic service at any time. However, to avoid embarrassment and to provide adequately for clients of the Negro race, it was decided to reserve every clinic day except Tuesday for the Negro clientele.

In addition to the foregoing, the most significant changes in the Bureau of Venereal Diseases during 1940-41 were:

1. Increased stress on adequate diagnosis for each new clinic admission by:

- (a) Establishment of a "screen room" for examination, diagnosis, and initial treatment of all new admissions.

- (b) Equipping the screen room so that proper diagnosis could be made.

(c) Introduction of medical attendants to assist physicians in performing prostatic massages and carrying out darkfield examinations, smears, and cultures.

2. Provision for management of patients under treatment by:

(a) Establishment of a medical consultation service.

(b) Equipping the consultation examining room with sufficient diagnostic equipment.

(c) Performing routine cardio-vascular system and central nervous system examinations in the clinic, including spinal fluid examinations.

(d) Discontinuing the routine of potassium permanganate irrigations of the urethra for male patients with gonorrhea.

(e) Making the physician responsible for prescribing each course of arsenicals, bismuth, and sulfonamides, rather than alternating the courses according to a fixed routine by a clerk or nurse.

(f) Relieving the clinic physician of all routine technical duties involved in the administration of drugs.

(g) Fixing criteria for the early probation of patients apparently symptomatically "cured" of the venereal diseases, thus decreasing the late latent syphilis population and allowing more time and care for the problem cases with early infectious syphilis and gonorrhea.

3. Administration of all drugs by a nurse technician who:

(a) Thus relieved the staff physician for the more arduous job of examining, diagnosing, and managing the treatment regimen of infected patients.

(b) Administered only such drugs and in such amounts as were prescribed by a staff or associate staff physician.

(c) By patient and constant application of a careful technique reduced the previously relatively frequently observed extravasation of arsenicals to the vanishing point.

4. Introduction into the clinic flow of a "steering" nurse who:

(a) Interviewed each patient for manifestations of treatment reactions and referred all problem cases to the medical consultant. This again reduced the previously large number of cases of arsphenamine dermatitis and other treatment complications to such a level that they are rarely seen.

(b) Reviewed each record for the completeness of medical, epidemiologic, and financial data. Patients are referred to the medical consultant for a new prescription at the completion of each course of drugs or for the performance of physical examinations; to the public health nurse for the completion of epidemiologic data; and to the social worker for the certification of eligibility for clinic services and for disposition to a medical treatment source.

5. Establishment of educational and epidemiologic conferences by public health nurses on the initial visit for each newly diagnosed case of the venereal diseases, which:

(a) Decreased delinquency in the group interviewed by one-half by means of informing the patient of the serious nature of his disease and assisting him with plans for such future treatment as might be indicated.

(b) Provided the field worker with epidemiologic data from patients with infectious syphilis and gonorrhea requiring immediate action.



6. Organization with the venereal disease control officers of Maryland and Virginia, in cooperation with the Second District Venereal Disease Office of the United States Public Health Service and the Division of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service, of a Metropolitan Venereal Disease Control Unit which:

(a) Has established a master file of all known cases of syphilis and gonorrhea in this area and makes use of a mechanical unit for clearing all contact information from participating agencies.

(b) Has developed techniques for quickly sending urgent contact information to areas in which the contacts live.

(c) Prepares lists of important contacts who have not been serviced after a lapse of 2 weeks or more.

(d) Furnishes bimonthly reports of epidemiologic efforts.

7. Development of routine for social worker to certify eligibility for clinic service or to steer into private medical practice such patients as are desirable for private medical attention.

8. Integrating into the venereal disease clinics a record system which provides maximum service and safety for the patient with a minimum of sacrifice of time and effort on the part of the staff by:

(a) Making full use of a mechanical system installed by the Division of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service for preparing population reports, pointing up problem cases in delinquency and treatment control, and improving the efficiency of contact investigation.

(b) Providing for recording only pertinent clinical, laboratory, and epidemiologic data on each patient.

(c) Combining case records into one numerical file and establishing a cross-index master file.

9. Providing local private laboratories with a continuous monthly check on the performance of serologic tests for syphilis by:

(a) Sending each of 35 laboratories 5 cubic centimeters of whole blood drawn from each normal or syphilitic donor at one time. Five donors are bled each month.

(b) Results of tests are tabulated together with the clinical histories of the patients and sent to each participating laboratory.

(c) Laboratories are designated only by code number, and each director has an opportunity to evaluate his own technical performance in light of the mass experience and clinical findings.

10. Cooperation with the American Neisserian Medical Society and the United States Public Health Service in the rapid evaluation of sulfonamide therapy for gonorrhea in the male.

11. Acceptance of responsibility for the Selective Service Board for completing the diagnosis and accounting for the disposition of registrants found to have "presumptive evidence" of venereal diseases at the time of their examination by the Selective Service Boards.

The routine for this procedure is:

(a) Selectees are ordered by the Selective Service Board to a specific venereal disease clinic for completion of the examination.

(b) Selectees are admitted to the clinic for diagnosis, educational and epidemiologic interview, initial treatment, certification by the social worker for eligibility or noneligibility for continued clinic care, and disposition to a medical treatment source.

(c) The Selective Service Board operates a tickler file, and 1 month later requests ultimate disposition of the case. If cured, selectee is ordered to appear before the Board for induction into the service.

(d) By establishing eligibility for indigent care and in carrying out disposition of the case, cooperation is established with the Medical Bureau of the District Medical Society, which provides the names of three physicians on the venereal lists. The patient is allowed to select one of these three physicians or his own family physician in the event he is found to be desirable for private medical practice.

The full development of each of the policies and procedures introduced during the reorganization of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases should result in a well rounded venereal disease program for the District of Columbia.

*Organization.*—The Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, with a great deal of autonomy, is responsible immediately to the Health Officer. The Director is expected to integrate the venereal disease program as a functional unit into the generalized public health services. This relationship is manifested in the recently established (1941) Southwest Health Center, where Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Dental Clinics are all served by the same group of public health nurses, social workers, pharmacy attendants, clerks, engineers, and maintenance personnel. Service is also rendered to patients routed through these clinics by the laboratory, school health, contagious disease, epidemiology, and public health education bureaus. The personnel in each of the bureaus, however, function under close staff and line supervision of the specific bureau chief. The Health Officer, by holding monthly staff meetings, weighs and integrates general problems of interest to all bureau chiefs.

At the level of venereal disease service the bureau chief devotes a major portion of his time to measuring progress of control activities and increasing the efficiency of the service rendered to the community. He also acts as medical consultant for treatment and epidemiologic problem cases which constantly present themselves among the clinic population.

*Statistical report.*—Table IV, as in former years, reveals that the venereal diseases outrank all other diseases reported. Although the experience in all clinics and private practice gives every indication of at least a two-to-one ratio of gonorrhea cases over syphilis, yet in the reported cases to the Health Department the ratio is usually reversed. This obviously reflects increased emphasis on syphilis and a disregard of the necessity of reporting the more transient and localized disease, gonorrhea.

An analysis of pneumonia deaths in the District of Columbia by Dr. C. C. Dauer, epidemiologist in the District Health Department, table V, brings up an interesting development in relation to the extensive use of sulfonamides for the treatment of pneumonia and gonorrhea. The most marked reduction in deaths from pneumonia occurred in the Negro age group of 15 to 24 years. This age group corresponds to the age group in which the attack rate for gonorrhea in the general population is highest and therefore in which the sulfonamides are already widely used in otherwise apparently normal



patients. It is also constantly observed clinically that the treatment of gonorrhea patients with sulfonamides usually "clears up" chronic and incipient upper respiratory inflammatory conditions in otherwise apparently healthy ambulatory patients. These observations warrant further study on the influence of the sulfonamides among carriers for at least the pneumococcus.

TABLE IV.—Number of cases of the 10 most frequently reported communicable diseases occurring in the District of Columbia during the period 1930 to 1940, inclusive

	Syph- ilis	Gonor- rhea	Mea- sles	Tuber- culosis	Pneu- monia	Chick- en pox	Scarlet fever	Whoop- ing cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza
1930										
1931	2,801	1,570	877	1,018	1,324	825	719	288	537	56
1932	3,687	2,034	4,234	1,062	1,433	893	890	719	574	228
1933	3,243	2,596	272	1,154	1,314	1,064	814	688	401	298
1934	5,120	2,764	539	1,100	1,182	837	600	401	388	97
1935	4,903	2,981	6,456	1,138	1,254	892	746	1,013	539	75
1936	4,973	3,333	1,006	1,366	1,353	1,548	1,606	183	913	153
1937	5,209	3,864	2,130	1,371	1,175	534	707	1,134	888	75
1938	5,757	4,086	2,118	1,406	1,041	1,047	548	561	539	595
1939	6,585	4,191	479	1,468	1,010	1,390	654	518	511	66
1940	6,169	3,386	3,731	1,369	813	720	530	1,337	299	148
	6,706	3,345	102	1,637	1,044	1,073	792	472	181	143
Total	55,153	34,150	21,944	14,089	12,943	10,823	8,606	7,314	5,770	1,934

Largely because of incorporating a policy of probating patients after a probable "symptomatic" cure for syphilis has been established, it has been possible to decrease significantly the proportion of late latent syphilis patients treated in the clinics, thus allowing more time, effort, and space to be devoted to patients with early infectious syphilis and gonorrhea. Table VI shows the proportion of patients with early infectious syphilis in the various clinics of the District of Columbia.

TABLE VI.—Distribution of the active clinic population among 21 clinics in Washington, D. C., during the month of January 1941, showing the number of patients with syphilis, the proportion of those with early syphilis, and the number of patients with gonorrhea, chancroid, and granuloma

Name of clinic	Patients with syphilis			Total number patients with gonorrhea, chan- chroid, granuloma	
	Total number syphilitic patients	Patients with early syphilis		Gonorrhea	Other
		Number	Percent		
Health Department clinics:					
Social Hygiene.....	2,402	1,289	53.8	803	9
Southwestern health center.....	35	12	34.2	2	0
9 maternal and child welfare.....	847	354	41.8	41	0
Gallinger.....	308	111	35.7	0	0
Other clinics:					
Freedmen's.....	964	401	41.6	72	27
Georgetown.....	310	93	30.0	5	0
Garfield.....	310	140	45.0	21	7
Emergency.....	254	29	11.4	20	2
Children's.....	135	4	2.9	45	0
Episcopal.....	122	25	20.4	0	0
Providence.....	84	18	21.4	32	10
Columbia.....	81	20	25.0	7	0
George Washington.....	46	20	43.4	0	0
Total.....	5,898	2,516	44.4	1,048	55

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TABLE VII.—Distribution of cases of venereal diseases reported to the Health Department of the District of Columbia during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940, by race and sex

Disease	1939					1940				
	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Syphilis.....	649	454	2,299	2,767	6,169	686	438	2,327	3,255	6,706
Gonorrhea.....	657	248	1,546	935	3,386	696	150	1,819	680	3,345
Chancroid.....	9	0	26	1	36	10	0	37	2	49
Total.....	1,315	702	3,871	3,703	9,591	1,392	588	4,183	3,937	10,100

TABLE VIII.—Distribution of cases of venereal diseases reported to the Health Department of the District of Columbia during 1939 and 1940, by race and age

Age	1939		1940	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
Under 1 year.....	8	66	10	72
1 year.....	3	10	6	14
2 years.....	5	25	2	28
3 years.....	6	30	6	31
4 years.....	9	35	7	25
5-9 years.....	36	182	34	145
10-14 years.....	24	134	18	106
15-19 years.....	156	1,053	117	1,045
20-24 years.....	400	1,816	436	1,950
25-34 years.....	703	2,468	620	2,707
35-44 years.....	352	1,149	402	1,300
45-54 years.....	207	432	203	482
55-64 years.....	85	134	86	159
65 years and over.....	23	40	33	56
Total.....	2,017	7,574	1,980	8,120

TABLE X-A.—Cooperative venereal disease epidemiological program, greater metropolitan Washington area, total cases and contacts reported by military stations and number of such contacts, referred to the District of Columbia Health Department classified by diagnosis of informant

Military stations	Cases		Contacts reported		Contacts referred to District of Columbia	
	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea
Apr. 20 to July 3						
All.....	54	60	38	35	12	17
Bolling Field.....						
Walter Reed.....	3	8	1	8		7
Fort Meade.....						
Fort Myer.....	7	21	5	19	2	7
Fort Belvoir.....	44	27	32	4	10	3
Quantico.....		4		4		
July 4 to Aug. 22						
All.....	49	187	47	159	23	52
Bolling Field.....	1	2		2		2
Walter Reed.....	5	5	1	4	1	4
Fort Meade.....	2	63	1	69	1	9
Fort Myer.....	4	33	4	33	4	17
Fort Belvoir.....	37	84	41	51	17	20
Quantico.....						



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TABLE XI.—Distribution according to color and sex of 623 new admissions to the clinics of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the District of Columbia Health Department during March 1941, of whom 400 were studied

Classification	Number of new admissions	Percent distribution	Number of new admissions surveyed	Percent distribution
White male	98	15.7	57	14.5
White female	43	6.9	26	6.5
Colored male	300	48.2	185	46.0
Colored female	182	29.2	132	33.0
Total	623	100.0	400	100.0

TABLE XI-A.<sup>1</sup>—Distribution of the rates of positive serologic tests for syphilis per 1,000 persons examined among selectees appraised by the District of Columbia selective service examining boards

This material is arranged in order of magnitude and according to local selective service boards and by race]

Local Board No.	District of Columbia census tracts included	Total <sup>2</sup>	White	Negro
All <sup>3</sup>	All	103.1	21.4	262.7
25	48, 49, 51 <sup>4</sup>	325.6	119.0	348.5
19	46, 47, 48 <sup>4</sup>	267.9	0	305.3
15	60, 63, 64, 65, 66 <sup>4</sup>	202.9	0	324.5
11	36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 52 <sup>4</sup>	160.6	18.5	255.0
16	69, 70, 71, 72	150.9	32.3	338.1
13	50, 49, 51 <sup>4</sup>	143.3	11.4	290.1
12	34, 35, 32, 33 <sup>4</sup>	138.4	52.6	182.8
14	58, 59, 61, 62	118.6	63.6	244.1
21	86, 87, 88, 91 <sup>4</sup>	105.8	39.9	202.2
10	38, 42, 53 <sup>4</sup>	99.5	14.0	213.8
18	84, 85, 83 <sup>4</sup>	98.1	45.0	228.3
24	73, 74, 75, 76, 96	75.8	37.0	278.7
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	71.0	22.1	271.4
8	40, 41, 55, 56	66.2	18.8	198.3
17	67, 81, 82, 66, 80, 83 <sup>4</sup>	64.7	22.9	267.9
23	68, 77, 78	63.5	19.5	125.9
7	26, 27, 28, 30, 39, 31 <sup>4</sup>	58.5	24.2	213.3
22	79, 89, 90, 80, 91 <sup>4</sup>	52.5	19.4	152.9
6	24, 25, 29, 31, 32 <sup>4</sup>	46.8	9.8	254.5
9	54, 57, 52, 53 <sup>4</sup>	40.9	14.9	190.5
20	92, 93, 94, 95, 33 <sup>4</sup>	33.3	13.5	263.2
2	5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 11 <sup>4</sup>	13.6	8.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
5	21, 22, 23	12.3	7.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
3	8, 9, 10, 11 <sup>4</sup>	11.7	8.3	( <sup>4</sup> )
4	16, 17, 18, 19, 20	9.8	5.1	( <sup>5</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Partial.

<sup>2</sup> Includes other and unknown race.

<sup>3</sup> Includes unknown local board and persons tested in District of Columbia, but registered elsewhere.

<sup>4</sup> By courtesy of Miss Lida Usilton and Mr. J. E. Brown. Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

<sup>5</sup> Insufficient data.

TABLE XIII.—*Distribution of 399 new admissions to the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the District of Columbia Health Department during March 1941, according to source of referral and clinical type of disease*

Source of referral	Total number of cases re-referred	Total patients infected		Proportion of total referrals infected, according to clinical type of disease						
				Gonorrhea		Syphilis				Un-classified <sup>1</sup>
				Acute	Chronic	Primary	Secondary	Early latent	Late latent	
		Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Personal.....	132	82	62	26	5	5	4	5	6	11
Social agencies.....	76	22	29	4	4	1	1	4	8	7
Selective service.....	58	58	100	4	9	2	3	16	16	50
Employers.....	56	20	36	2	5			9	3	17
Public medical agencies.....	35	22	63	3	9	6		12	9	24
Private medical agencies.....	24	16	67	8		4	8	14	17	16
Private physicians.....	15	10	67	7			20	13	20	7
Cosmetology Board.....	3									
Total.....	399	230	57.6	11.2	5.3	3.1	3.3	8.0	8.7	18

<sup>1</sup> Unclassified includes those presumably infected patients on whom clinical, laboratory, or historical evidence was incomplete, so as to make impossible a definite diagnosis of the clinical type of venereal disease at the time of this study.

TABLE XIV.—*Distribution of 399 new admissions to the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the District of Columbia Health Department during March 1941, according to occupations*

Clients' occupation	Total cases	
	Number	Percent
Professional persons.....	3	1
Unemployed.....	147	37
Proprietors, managers, and officials.....	4	1
Clerks.....	20	5
Skilled workers and foremen.....	7	1
Semiskilled workers.....	39	10
Work-relief.....	21	5
Other laborers.....	37	10
Servants classes.....	106	26
Indefinite.....	12	3
Direct relief.....	3	1
Total.....	399	100

According to a study of economic status, it was determined that 16 percent of the new admissions had income at least 10 percent or more above the minimum adequate income levels. These persons could probably pay at least a minimal fee for private medical care. The ability to pay medical fees decreased as the size of the family increased. Approximately 1 out of every 5 unmarried individuals who presented themselves to the clinic for medical service could pay for a whole or at least part of their care. On the other hand, less than 1 in 10 individuals with dependents could provide for their own medical care.

*Estimated potential treatment load.*—If the attack rates calculated from an extensive study by Vondelehr, P. A., and Usilton, L. J. (Ven. Dis. Info. 1938, 19: 396) are corrected for age and race distribution and applied to the population of the District of Columbia, an annual attack rate for syphilis of 3.8 per 1,000 may be expected. This rate



should yield approximately 2,500 new cases each year. However, in the 1939 survey of treatment facilities of the District of Columbia (Usilton, L. J., and Ruhland, G. C., Ven. Dis. Info. 1940, 21:244) it was brought out that only approximately one-half this number of syphilis cases are diagnosed during the first year of the infection. Of this group again less than one-half received sufficient treatment to assure noninfectiousness.

*Evaluation of the performance of serologic tests for syphilis among private, municipal, and university laboratories in the District of Columbia and adjacent states.*—For the purpose of evaluating the performance of serodiagnostic tests for syphilis, the Section on Pathology and Laboratory Medicine of the District of Columbia Medical Society, in cooperation with the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, organized a study in March 1940. The final plans for this study were drafted by a subcommittee composed of Dr. Eugene Whitmore as chairman, with Dr. J. W. Lindsay, Dr. Thomas Cajigas, Dr. Lester Neuman, and Dr. G. M. Leiby. In order that the results of this study might be used as the basis for establishing a list of laboratories approved to perform serodiagnostic tests for syphilis in the District of Columbia, an impartial serologic evaluation committee was formed, consisting of Dr. H. H. Hazen, Dr. Charles Halle, and Dr. Russell Fields.

It was planned that this impartial group of medical men would review the technical results of any laboratory applying for approval when the need for such a list of officially approved laboratories arose in the District of Columbia. Participating laboratories wishing to apply for approval from this committee merely certified to the identity of the confidential code number assigned to the applying laboratory during the study.

#### THE BUREAU OF LABORATORIES, 1940

Another increase in the number of specimens submitted to the Bureau of Laboratories resulted in establishing a new record during 1940. A total of 171,589 specimens was submitted and 283,400 examinations were performed, representing an increase over the previous year 1939 of 12,610 or 7.9 percent in number of specimens submitted and an increase of 4,404 or 1.6 percent in number of examinations performed.

The following table illustrates the annual increase of laboratory work performed during the past 5 years:

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Number of specimens submitted for bacteriological examination.....	53,071	52,578	53,823	39,002	30,747
Number of examinations performed.....	78,031	76,485	66,857	45,104	38,707
Number of specimens submitted for chemical examination.....	15,713	15,274	12,983	12,367	17,445
Number of examinations performed.....	22,933	25,927	21,596	20,973	31,368
Number of specimens submitted for serological examination.....	102,800	91,127	79,437	55,725	35,135
Number of examinations performed.....	182,436	176,584	129,907	92,045	57,053
Number of specimens submitted to Bureau of Laboratories.....	171,589	158,979	146,243	107,094	83,327
Number of examinations performed.....	283,400	278,996	218,360	158,122	127,128

There has been no change in the number of personnel in the Division of Bacteriology or the Division of Chemistry. The Division of Serology has added one technician.

Valuable aid was rendered the staff of the laboratories by five persons assigned from a W. P. A. project.

The laboratories have reached a stage where additional space and personnel are of paramount importance if a high standard is to be maintained.

The pneumonia control program which was inaugurated upon a large scale January 1, 1938, has been a success, as indicated by the response of the physicians to take advantage of the 24-hour service offered them by the laboratory. There was a marked increase in the number of specimens submitted for pneumococcus typing during the year 1940. A total of 1,818 specimens of sputa as against 1,247 for 1939 was examined, representing an increase of 46 percent.

In accordance with established custom, the Bacteriological Laboratory has been on a 24-hour schedule for pneumonia typing. A bacteriologist is on call throughout the night and on Sundays and holidays. This 24-hour service was made possible by the bacteriologist and two assistant bacteriologists taking turns on night service, Sundays and holidays. This is in addition to their regular office hours.

Sera for all types of pneumococci are available for distribution to the indigent.

The culturing of specimens for *N. gonococci* is now offered to the physicians as a routine service.

#### THE DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

During the year ended December 31, 1940, the Bacteriological Laboratory received 53,071 specimens for examination. The number of examinations made thereon totaled 78,031, representing an increase of 1,546 examinations for the year 1940.

*Diphtheria*.—During the year ended 1940, there was submitted a total of 10,698 cultures for diagnosis and release. Of this number 154 were primary positives, as compared to 275 for the previous year. The number of negatives was 10,449, as against 12,050 for the previous year.

Virulence tests were performed with 162 strains of *C. diphtheria*. Of this number 98 were found to be virulent.

*Tuberculosis*.—There was a decrease in the number of sputa submitted for examination for *M. tuberculosis*. Sputa to the number of 6,158 were examined as against 7,709 for the previous year. *M. tuberculosis* was demonstrated in 328 of the total number of specimens submitted.

Sixty-four Guinea pigs were inoculated with sputa and body fluids to demonstrate the presence of *M. tuberculosis*. Of this number 10 developed the disease. An autopsy was performed on each animal and *M. tuberculosis* isolated.

*Typhoid*.—The laboratory examined 637 blood specimen agglutinations against the following organisms:

- B. typhosus*.
- B. paratyphosus* A.
- B. paratyphosus* B.
- B. dysenteriae*.



Of this number 55 specimens agglutinated *B. typhosus*, 2 specimens agglutinated paratyphosus A, 3 specimens agglutinated paratyphosus B, 2 specimens agglutinated *B. dysenteriae*.

There were submitted 570 specimens of feces to be cultured for *B. typhosus*. All specimens were routinely examined for the paratyphosus and the dysentery group. Of the 570 specimens of feces, *B. typhosus* was isolated and identified in 52 specimens, one being positive for *B. paratyphosus* A. Two specimens were positive for paratyphosus B. Fourteen specimens were positive for *B. dysenteriae*.

A total of 570 specimens of urine was submitted to be cultured for *B. typhosus*. In 29 specimens this organism was isolated.

Blood cultures to the number of 117 were submitted for *B. typhosus*. In 16 specimens this organism was isolated.

*Malaria*.—Blood smears from the peripheral blood of 54 persons were examined microscopically for malarial parasites, but in no instance was the organism found.

*Meningitis*.—There were submitted (a) 10 throat cultures for examination of *M. meningococcus*, all of which were negative; (b) 7 specimens of spinal fluid for microscopical examination and (c) 7 specimens of spinal fluid for culture. In no instance was *M. meningococcus* found.

*Pneumonia*.—There was a marked increase in the number of specimens submitted for pneumococcus typing over the previous year, the number received being 3,147 specimens as against 2,235 for the year 1939, or an increase of 41 percent. Of this number 1,818 were sputa, or an increase of 46 percent.

The following table shows the number of types and percentage of each type found among sputa containing pneumococci.

*Classification of positive pneumonia specimens according to type*

Type	Number	Percent	Type	Number	Percent
I.....	100	6.73	XVII.....	24	1.63
II.....	107	7.88	XVIII.....	59	3.97
III.....	146	9.83	XIX.....	67	4.52
IV.....	62	4.18	XX.....	52	3.50
V.....	13	.88	XXI.....	30	2.02
VI.....	55	3.70	XXII.....	25	1.68
VII.....	79	5.32	XXIII.....	28	1.89
VIII.....	70	4.71	XXIV.....	65	4.38
IX.....	42	2.83	XXV.....	10	.67
X.....	41	2.76	XXVII.....	16	1.08
XI.....	49	3.30	XXVIII.....	12	.81
XII.....	29	1.95	XXIX.....	60	4.04
XIII.....	42	2.83	XXXI.....	22	1.48
XIV.....	27	1.82	XXXII.....	7	.47
XV.....	27	1.82	XXXIII.....	25	1.68
XVI.....	55	3.70	Morph.....	29	1.95

Total number of types, 1,485.

Total number of specimens positive, 1,149.

Total number of specimens negative, 669.

Total number of sputum specimens submitted, 1,818.

There were 1,329 blood cultures submitted for isolation and differentiation for pneumococcus. This was an increase of 36 percent over the previous fiscal year.

Classification of positive pneumonia blood specimens according to type

Type	Number	Percent	Type	Number	Percent
I.....	25	31.65	VIII.....	7	8.86
II.....	6	7.59	IX.....	2	2.53
III.....	5	6.33	XII.....	5	6.33
IV.....	6	7.59	XIV.....	7	8.86
V.....	3	3.80	XVIII.....	1	1.27
VI.....	3	3.80	XXVII.....	1	1.27
VII.....	6	7.59	XXXIII.....	2	2.53

Total number of blood specimens submitted, 1,329.  
Total number of blood specimens positive, 79 (5.94).  
Total number of blood specimens negative, 1,250.

*Miscellaneous.*—This includes all specimens not tabulated in the foregoing report and the results were forwarded in the form of special reports.

The miscellaneous specimens consisted of foodstuffs; feces for intestinal parasites; tests on diphtheria toxin for its potency; serological tests for undulant fever; microscopical examination for ring-worm fungi; swabs and cultures for streptococcus; samples for sterility; sanitary tests on different types of drinking fountains; cultures for pertussis; cultures for *B. tuberculosis*; identification of miscellaneous cultures; cultures for gonococci, and a study of several food poisoning outbreaks.

*Bacteriological examination of eating utensils.*—The Food Inspection Service submitted to the laboratory a total of 13,415 samples from eating utensils to be examined in connection with control and enforcement of the Code governing the sterilization of eating utensils.

*Well water and municipal supply.*—There were examined 3,221 samples of water from wells, springs, municipal supply, and other sources during the year. This was an increase of 552 samples over the previous fiscal year.

The following table shows the number of examinations of water from wells, springs, municipal supply, and miscellaneous supplies:

	Number of specimens examined	Number of specimens positive for <i>B. coli</i>	Number of 10 cubic centimeter portions negative for <i>B. coli</i>	Number of 10 cubic centimeter portions positive for <i>B. coli</i>
Municipal supply.....	2,640	33	13,107	93
Water wells and springs.....	581	66	2,703	202

Miscellaneous waters: Number of specimens, 22.

*Swimming pools.*—There were submitted to the laboratory for examination during the year a total of 1,249 specimens of swimming pool water. This was an increase of 90.1 percent over the previous year.

The following table shows the number of examinations of water from swimming pools and the resultant bacteriological findings:



*Swimming pools*

Number of specimens examined	Number of specimens showing over 200 plate count per cubic centimeter	Number of specimens showing <i>B. coli</i>	Number of 10 cubic centimeter portions showing no <i>B. coli</i>	Number of 10 cubic centimeter portions positive for <i>B. coli</i>
1,249	123	23	6,193	52

*Milk and cream.*—The number of milk and cream samples submitted to the laboratory for examination during the year was 5,677 as against 5,502 for the year 1939.

The results of the bacteriological examination of milk and cream samples are, as follows:

*Milk and cream*

Specimens	Number of specimens	Number of specimens meeting legal standard <sup>1</sup>	Percent of specimens meeting legal standard <sup>1</sup>	Number of specimens not meeting legal standard	Percent of specimens not meeting legal standard
Pasteurized milk.....	752	700	93.09	52	6.91
Raw and certified milk.....	329	310	94.23	19	5.77

<sup>1</sup> Legal standard for pasteurized milk not more than 40,000 total count per cubic centimeter, no colon bacilli.

<sup>2</sup> Legal standard for raw and certified milk not more than 20,000 total count per cubic centimeter, no colon bacilli.

*Cream pasteurized*

	Number of specimens with a plate count of not more than 50,000	Number of specimens with plate count of more than 50,000	Number of specimens containing <i>B. coli</i>
Number of specimens of 20 percent:			
142.....	123	19	7
Percent.....	86.62	13.38	4.93
Number of specimens of 40 percent:			
57.....	42	15	2
Percent.....	73.68	26.32	3.50

*Milk and cream before pasteurization*

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 to 500,000	Number of specimens with plate count of 500,000 and over	Number of specimens containing <i>B. coli</i>
4,024.....	3,600	258	148	18	101
Percent.....	89.46	6.42	3.67	0.45	2.5

Three hundred seventy-three specimens of milk were submitted during 1940 to be examined in the survey of milk plans.

*Ice cream.*—The total number of samples of ice cream submitted to the laboratory for examination was 1,554, a decrease of 113 specimens compared to the previous year.

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The results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples for the year ended December 31, 1940, are as follows:

Ice cream

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000 per cubic centimeter	Number of specimens with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000 per cubic centimeter	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 or more	Number of specimens showing <i>B. coli</i>
1,554	1,367	130	57	96
Percent	87.98	8.36	3.7	6.2

Ice cream mix

Number of specimens	Number of specimens with plate count of not more than 50,000 per cubic centimeter	Number of specimens with plate count of 50,000 to 100,000 per cubic centimeter	Number of specimens with plate count of 100,000 or more	Number of specimens showing <i>B. coli</i>
29	29	0	0	1
Percent	100.00	0	0	3.45

Type of examination	Year ended December 1939				Year ended December 1940				
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Diphtheria:									
Microscopic examinations:									
For diagnosis	11,775	275	11,500	12,765	10,248	154	10,094	911	11,159
For release	747	197	550	803	450	95	355	101	551
Total	12,522	472	12,050	13,568	10,698	249	10,449	1,012	11,710
Virulence	122	75	47	242	162	98	64	100	262
Tuberculosis:									
Microscopic examinations	7,709	462	7,247	8,491	6,158	328	5,830	324	6,482
Animal tests	53	8	45	106	64	10	54	64	128
Total	7,762	470	7,292	8,597	6,222	338	5,884	388	6,610
Enteric diseases (typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery):									
Agglutination tests (blood):									
<i>B. typhosus</i>	700	60	634	700	637	55	582		637
<i>B. paratyphosus A</i>				700		2		637	637
<i>B. paratyphosus B</i>		5		700		3		637	637
<i>B. dysenteriae</i>					28	2	26		28
Total	700	71	634	2,100	665	62	608	1,274	1,939
Bacteriological examinations (feces):									
<i>B. typhosus</i>	754	156	598	754	570	52	518		570
<i>B. paratyphosus A</i>				754		1		570	570
<i>B. paratyphosus B</i>		4		754		2		570	570
<i>B. dysenteriae</i>		2		754	134	14	120	372	506
Total	754	162	598	2,262	704	69	635	1,512	2,216



Type of examination	Year ended December 1939				Year ended December 1940				
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Positive	Negative	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Enteric diseases typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery—Con. Bacteriological examinations (urine):									
<i>B. typhosus</i> .....	754	47	707	754	570	29	541		570
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> A.....				754				570	570
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> B.....				754				570	570
Total.....	754	47	707	2,262	570	29	541	1,140	1,710
Bacteriological examinations (blood cultures):									
<i>B. typhosus</i> .....	110	9	101	110	117	16	101		117
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> A.....				110				117	117
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> B.....				330				117	117
Total.....	110	9	101	550	117	16	101	234	351
Malaria: Microscopical examinations.....	44	0	44	44	54	0	54		54
Meningitis: Bacteriological examinations:									
Throat cultures.....	8	0	8	24	10	0	10	30	40
Spinal fluid.....	4	0	4	12	7	0	7	21	28
Microscopic examinations: Spinal fluid.....	3	0	3	6	7	0	7		7
Total.....	15	0	15	42	24	0	24	51	75
Pneumonia: Sputa (pneumococcus for isolation and type differentiation).....	1,247	814	433	2,894	1,818	1,149	669	4,150	5,968
Pneumonia: Blood cultures (pneumococcus for isolation and type differentiation).....	978	55	923	1,126	1,329	79	1,250	362	1,691
Miscellaneous examinations.									
Feces for intestinal parasites.....	48	7	41	48	95	6	89		95
Serological tests for undulant fever.....	159	2	157	159	284	18	266		284
Vincent's angina—microscopical examination.....	82	10	72	82	80	10	70		80
Serological tests for tularaemia.....	61	1	60	61	75	3	72		75
Sera to be agglutinated against proetus X19.....	62	1	61	62	71	6	65		71
Microscopical examination for ring worm fungi.....	380	62	318	380	361	63	298		361
Swabs and cultures for streptococci.....	83	26	57	83	195	36	159		195
Sanitary tests on drinking fountains.....	10			60	10			50	60
Investigations food poisoning.....	217			682	206			412	618
Cultures for:									
<i>B. pertussis</i> .....	15	2	13	15	20	3	17		20
<i>B. tuberculosis</i> .....	16	4	12	16	22	4	18		22
<i>N. gonococcus</i> .....	660	250	410	2,502	2,040	398	1,642	2,532	4,572
Miscellaneous organisms.....	125			585	243			338	581
Total.....	2,759			7,472	3,702			3,302	7,034

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## FOOD CONTROL AND SANITATION

Type of examination	Year ended December 1939			Year ended December 1940		
	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Additional examinations	Total examinations	Number of specimens submitted for examination	Additional examinations	Total examinations
Milk and cream.....	5,502	5,502	11,004	5,677	5,677	11,354
Water wells, springs, and municipal supply.....	2,669	256	2,925	3,221	593	3,814
Water—Swimming and wading pools.....	657	42	699	1,249	152	1,401
Water—miscellaneous.....	17	33	50	22	42	64
Ice cream.....	1,667	1,667	3,334	1,554	1,554	3,108
Ice cream mixes.....	138	39	177	29	29	58
Eating utensils.....	13,310	494	13,804	13,270	145	13,415
Miscellaneous foodstuffs.....	841	1,896	2,737	1,984	3,223	5,207
Total.....	24,801	9,929	34,730	27,006	11,415	38,421

## TOTAL LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

Total examinations for disease producing organisms.....	27,767	13,928	41,695	26,065	13,555	39,610
Total examinations for food control and sanitation.....	24,811	9,979	34,790	27,006	11,415	38,421
Total examinations performed by the Bacteriological Laboratory.....	52,578	23,907	76,485	53,071	23,460	78,031

## DIVISION OF SEROLOGY

There was a total of 102,880 specimens submitted to the serological laboratory for examination during the calendar year 1940. This is an increase of 11,653 specimens, or 12.8 percent over the calendar year 1939. There were 79,556 supplemental examinations on these specimens, making a total of 182,436 examinations. This increase is largely due to the National Syphilis Eradication Campaign, and blood tests on thousands of food handlers, barbers, beauticians, prenatal cases, and domestic servants.

During the year 1940 there were 1,112 miscellaneous examinations made in this laboratory as follows:

(1) National Serological Evaluation Study was conducted under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service and the Committee on Evaluation of Serodiagnostic Tests for Syphilis. This laboratory entered with the Eagle macroflocculation tests and our modified complement fixation test. In this evaluation study our Eagle macroflocculation test was rated at 100.0 specificity and 79.6 sensitivity as compared with Eagle's specificity 99.6 and sensitivity 80.3. The complement fixation test rated at 100.0 specificity and 80.7 sensitivity as against control laboratory 98.8 specificity and 80.7 sensitivity.

(2) During the year 1940 the Director, Bureau of Venereal Diseases, with this laboratory cooperating as the control laboratory, made an evaluation study of the private laboratories in the District of Columbia. In this study this laboratory, as the standard control, tested 416 specimens.

(3) There were 26 specimens examined for the Metropolitan Police Department for evidence in rape cases to be used in court. This necessitated the appearance as expert witness on several occasions during the year.



(4) There were 12 specimens for the Aschheim-Zondek test for pregnancy during 1940.

*Tabulated report of serological laboratory for 1940*

WASSERMANN TESTS FOR SYPHILIS

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Specimens examined.....	66,514	58,355	50,470	36,320	21,918
Positive.....	11,463	12,477	10,398	7,364	5,227
Negative.....	55,051	45,878	40,072	28,956	16,691
Percent positive.....	17.2	21.3	20.6	20.3	23.8
Percent increase over previous year.....	13.9	15.6	39.0	65.7	9.9

EAGLE FLOCCULATION TEST FOR SYPHILIS 1940

	1940	1939	Kahn 1938	Kahn 1937	Kahn 1936
Specimens examined.....	66,514	55,252	9,659	3,832	1,706
Positive.....	13,042	12,996	6,382	2,590	1,204
Negative.....	53,472	42,256	3,277	1,242	502
Percent positive.....	19.6	23.5	66.1	67.6	70.6
Percent increase over previous year.....	20.3	472.0	152.1	124.6	12.4

SMEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR GONORRHEA

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Specimens examined.....	22,212	19,551	19,273	15,549	11,478
Positive.....	3,522	4,577	6,752	6,456	5,844
Negative.....	18,690	14,974	12,521	9,093	5,634
Percent positive.....	15.8	23.4	35.0	41.5	50.9
Percent increase over previous year.....	13.6	1.4	24.0	35.4	17.1

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Specimens examined.....	1,112	225	35	24	33

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS AND SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Total number of specimens.....	102,880	91,127	79,437	55,725	35,135
Supplemental examinations.....	79,556	85,457	50,470	36,320	21,918
Total number of examinations.....	182,436	176,584	129,907	92,045	57,053
Percent increase over previous year.....	12.8	35.1	42.6	58.6	11.4

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

During the calendar year of 1940, the Division analyzed 15,718 samples from various sources, and made 22,933 determinations thereon. For details see accompanying table.

The use of the phosphatase for determining the adequacy of pasteurization of milk and cream was continued.

The use of annatto for tracing purposes in cream and ice cream mixes used in the manufacture of ice cream was continued and the Division of Chemistry made the tests for the presence of annatto in samples submitted.

During the year work was continued on blood and spinal fluid specimens from Gallinger Hospital. Blood levels of sulfanilimide and related compounds were determined in 3,505 specimens of blood and spinal fluids.

During the year the Division of Chemistry prepared and dispensed approximately 1,200 gallons of distilled water and dispensed approximately 800 gallons of alcohol.

*Chemical laboratory, samples handled, 1940*

	Number of samples	Number of deter- minations		Number of samples	Number of deter- minations
Milk.....	5,067	10,154	Blood and spinal fluid for sul- fanilimide and related com- pounds.....	3,505	3,505
Cream.....	134	134	Urine.....	3,724	4,073
Ice cream.....	1,558	1,575	Coroner.....	379	760
Other foods.....	321	765	Air.....	134	134
Drugs.....	74	232	Police Department.....	20	35
Waters.....	21	120	Miscellaneous samples.....	127	250
Phosphatase tests on milk and cream.....	542	1,084			
Annatto in cream and ice cream mixes.....	112	112	Total.....	15,718	22,933

### SANITARY INSPECTION

The activities of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection include the following:

1. Nuisance abatement: The Bureau answers all complaints concerning insanitary conditions and follows up with a corrective program.
2. It maintains supervision over buildings of public assembly in regard to ventilation, heating, and air conditioning.
3. It supervises private water supplies and sewage disposal systems and routinely inspects the public water supply.
4. It inspects industrial establishments for the purpose of preventing and correcting potential health hazards.
5. It inspects boarding houses for children and convalescent homes for adults.
6. It supervises the operation of swimming pools.
7. It carries out regular inspections of barber shops and beauty parlors and calls attention to insanitary conditions.
8. It maintains an insect and rodent-control program.
9. It investigates housing conditions which come under the jurisdiction of the Health Department.

A summary of the activities for the calendar year 1940 is as follows:

*Sanitary activities*

Complaints acted upon.....	9,317
Inspections on complaint.....	10,937
Reinspections.....	24,251
Official calls.....	22,571
Total.....	57,759

Number and character of inspections not on complaint and not included in the above:

Barber shops and beauty shops.....	2,397
Boarding homes for children.....	1,015
Cemeteries.....	6
Cleaning and dyeing and tailor shops.....	61
Garbage plants.....	26
Halls, theaters, and stores (ventilation).....	160
Hospitals and asylums.....	164
House-to-house inspections.....	8,930
Junk shops.....	22
Laundries.....	198
Lodging and tenement houses.....	938
Mattress dealers and manufacturers.....	3,173
Podiatry establishments.....	3
Printing offices.....	164



Privies.....	2,272
Swimming and wading pools.....	1,069
Sewage disposal systems.....	144
Stables.....	36
Unclassified.....	207
Wells and springs.....	51
Total.....	21,036

The sanitary inspectors made 78,785 official visits during the year. During the calendar year 1940, notices were served for 12,433 conditions found to exist in violation of law and 3,748 notices were served on premises other than where nuisances existed.

Conditions were corrected in all cases except a comparatively few, in which the time had not expired at the end of the year.

#### PROSECUTIONS

*Sanitary cases.*—There were five sanitary cases pending in police court at the beginning of the calendar year. Informations were filed against 113 persons, charging violations of the laws relating to public health.

These and pending cases were disposed of as follows: Nolle prosequi was entered in 44 cases; personal bonds were taken in 19 cases; collateral was forfeited in 7 cases; fines were imposed in 10 cases; and 37 references not sworn to, leaving 1 case pending at the close of the calendar year.

The amount of fines and collateral forfeited during the year amounted to \$255.

The time consumed in court by all inspectors of the Bureau of Sanitation in prosecuting cases amounted to 124 hours, or approximately 18 work days.

*Abatement of nuisances under the assessment system.*—There were 317 assessment system notices issued during the calendar year, and in 323 cases the work was done either by the owners or by order of the Commissioners.

In 60 cases the Commissioners caused the necessary work to be done, at a total cost of \$886.07.

At the close of the calendar year there were 18 notices pending.

The collection of samples of water from public and private water supplies, swimming and wading pools, was continued by this Bureau.

Physical surveys are made of the surroundings of these sources of supply and proper action is taken to have defects corrected.

The number of these places listed on December 31, 1940, were as follows:

Swimming pools.....	38
Wading pools.....	25
Wells.....	262
Springs.....	57
Cisterns.....	4

During the year 1940, 3,675 samples were taken from these sources; however, included therein were 224 samples of drinking water from wells and springs in nearby States.

Continued progress has been made in having faulty air conditioning and ventilation conditions corrected in stores, theaters, assembly halls and industrial establishments.

The following table shows registration and inspection of stables, barber shops, beauty shops, laundries, privies, sewage disposals, lodging, and tenement houses, boarding homes and day nurseries for children, and manufacturers of and dealers in mattresses, during the calendar year 1940.

	Stables	Barber shops and beauty shops	Laundries	Privies	Sewage disposals	Lodging and tenement houses	Boarding homes and day nurseries	Manufacturers of and dealers in mattresses
Registered at beginning of year.....	83	1,630	110	1,793	268	436	160	230
Registered during the year.....	0	401	0	3	38	0	32	29
Abandoned during the year.....	2	691	15	54	45	25	19	21
On register at close of year.....	81	1,340	95	1,742	261	411	173	238
Number of inspections during year.....	36	2,397	198	2,272	144	938	1,015	3,173
Average frequency of inspections.....	0.45	1.79	2.08	1.30	0.55	2.28	5.87	13.33
Number of nuisances found.....	20	(1)	(1)	518	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Data not available.

Performance

Time worked by all inspectors.....	days--	5,753
Time worked by all inspectors on detail.....	do--	169
Time worked by all inspectors in Field Service.....	do--	5,584
Time consumed in office, report and record work (approx.).....	do--	1,396
Actual time spent in field service.....	do--	4,188
Average number of calls per inspector, per day.....		18
Average time consumed in going from place to place.....	minutes--	5
Average time consumed in making inspections.....	do--	15
Average days worked by each inspector.....	days--	274

The public health engineer and junior engineer have continued to render valuable assistance in the work of the Bureau, and good results have been obtained in the various activities in which they have been engaged.

BUREAU OF FOOD INSPECTION

There was a total of 114,275 inspections made by the Bureau of Food Inspection during the calendar year ending December 31, 1939. A statement of the number of dairy farms, milk-pasteurizing plants and livestock, with the number of inspections made thereof by the veterinary dairy farm inspectors is submitted.

The work performed by the veterinary, dairy farm, milk plant, and livestock inspectors during the year, ending December 31, 1940, follows:

	Number	Inspections
Dairy farms registered.....	1,362	6,078
Cattle on dairy farms.....	41,814	166,924
Cattle on dairy farms tuberculin tested.....	41,814	166,924
Cattle on dairy farms positive reactors to tuberculosis test.....	29	
Cattle on dairy farms condemned for mastitis.....	244	
Cattle on dairy farms. Bangs tested.....	160	
Milk pasteurizing plants registered.....	12	1,196
Slaughter houses.....	5	1,691
Dogs examined reported to have bitten persons.....	1,747	3,494
Cats examined.....	4	4
Parakeets examined.....	15	15



*Dairy farms.*—There were 1,362 dairy farms licensed to ship milk or cream into the District of Columbia. These were inspected within a period of every 90 days.

*Tuberculin test of cattle.*—A check was made showing that the 41,814 cattle on the dairy farms licensed to send milk or cream into the District of Columbia were tuberculin tested during the year. There were 29 reported as reactors which were immediately removed from the herd upon order, and the dairy herd having a reactor was required to pass a retest within 6 months.

*Mastitis.*—Examinations were made for the purpose of controlling bovine mastitis in the dairy herds. There were 244 cows condemned for mastitis during the year. These cows were immediately removed from the dairy herd.

*Bangs disease.*—All cows are required to pass the Bangs test on dairy farms producing raw milk for retail sale in the city.

*Milk plants.*—The milk pasteurizing plants were regularly inspected this year. A milk plant score card is used for rating the plants which has resulted in considerable sanitary improvements in these establishments.

*Medical examination of dairy attendants.*—A total of 6,412 dairy attendants submitted a medical examination record during the past year; credit is given for this examination on a dairy and dairy farm score card used by this Division.

*Slaughterhouses.*—A new set of regulations were enacted governing these establishments. The enactment of these regulations provided for the first time a specific ordinance to govern the establishment and maintenance of slaughterhouses, stockyards, and packing houses in the District of Columbia. A close inspection was made of the local slaughterhouses, which has caused a marked improvement in their sanitary condition.

*Dogs.*—An examination was made of 1,747 dogs, 4 cats, and 15 parakeets, reported to have bitten persons, and 3,494 inspections were made.

*Bacteriological examination of eating and drinking utensils.*—Four bacteriologists appointed as food inspectors continued the work of collecting bacteriological samples from eating and drinking utensils in restaurants to ascertain their cleanliness from a bacterial examination.

These examinations proved conclusively that the eating and drinking utensils are now being properly cleansed and no restaurant license was approved for the year 1940 until the bacterial count of the eating utensils was found to be below 500 bacteria per utensil.

At the end of the calendar year, more than 90 percent of the local restaurants were complying with Health Department requirements for properly disinfecting eating and drinking utensils and the others are rapidly being brought into line. A statement showing the restaurant work during the calendar year 1940 is submitted below.

Likewise, the medical examination of food handlers has been made during the year and credit is given for this examination on a restaurant score card used by this Division. Five thousand six hundred

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and sixty-four food handlers were examined during the year 1940, which marked an increase of more than 1,300 over the year 1939.

Number of tests made of glasses----- 6, 655  
 Number of tests made of silverware----- 6, 615

Total number of tests made----- 13, 270  
 Number of proprietors of restaurants summoned to the Health Department for conference in regard to improper sterilization of glasses or silverware----- 975  
 Number of weekly meetings held each Thursday----- 51  
 Number of educational lectures at various meetings----- 4

A table showing prosecution for violations of the milk Act, Food and Drugs Act and Health Ordnances during the year 1940 is submitted below:

Cases referred----- 171  
 Cases of fines and forfeitures----- 151  
 Cases of personal bond or nolle prosee----- 10  
 Cases pending----- 10  
 Amount of fines and forfeitures----- \$2, 265

The following table shows the number of the various types of food establishments operating in the District of Columbia, together with the number of inspections made at all such establishments:

Kind of establishment	Number	Inspections	Kind of establishment	Number	Inspections
Bakeries	160	758	Ice cream plants, wholesale	11	481
Bottling establishments	12	84	Ice cream plants, retail	95	1, 995
Commission houses	21	6, 985	Lunch rooms	1, 884	19, 213
Confectioners	85	568	Markets	11	2, 377
Delicatessens	60	747	Poultry establishments	63	4, 972
Drug stores	48	896	Produce dealers	45	10, 612
Fish houses	40	6, 398	Miscellaneous	10	1, 367
Food factories	13	441	Oral complaints received	740	740
Groceries	2, 470	12, 903			
Hotels	56	84			
Hucksters	254	30, 186	Total	5, 648	101, 807

Condemnations, food—Total pounds: 341,727.

A regular systematic inspection has been made of the above food establishments during the past year, which has caused an improvement in the sanitary conditions under which the foodstuff is handled, manufactured and delivered to the public.

*Slaughterhouses (local) in the District of Columbia, operating during the calendar year 1940, together with certain data pertaining thereto*

[Number of slaughterhouses, 5; number of inspections, 1,691]

Year	Livestock inspection							
	Inspected				Condemned			
	Steers	Sheep	Calves	Cows	Steers	Sheep	Calves	Cows
1940	3	8, 558	15, 936	2	9	24	20	2



Following is a table showing the number and kind of samples of food collected for the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories of the Health Department during the calendar year 1940.

Kind of sample:	Number
Milk.....	5,067
Cream.....	450
Ice cream.....	1,554
Ice cream mixes.....	29
Food samples.....	1,984

*New regulations enacted during 1940.*—In addition to the regulations governing the establishment and maintenance of slaughterhouses, stockyards and packing houses heretofore mentioned, the following regulations have been promulgated during the year 1940, and are now being enforced by the Bureau of Food Inspection.

(a) Regulations governing the storing, selling, and slaughtering of poultry in the District of Columbia. The enactment of these regulations provided for the first time a specific ordinance governing this subject.

(b) A regulation to govern the sale of vitamin D milk in the District of Columbia. The enactment of this regulation for the first time legally recognized and controlled the sale of this product.

(c) Amendment to food ordinance.—This amendment constituted an advance in requiring for the first time, running hot water in all grocery and food establishments handling bulk food products.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH INSTRUCTION

The Bureau of Public Health Instruction is the Health Department's central office for health information and it directs a health education program in cooperation with the various departmental services and community health agencies. The United States Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor also collaborated with the Bureau during the calendar year 1940 in conducting health exhibits and health lectures, including motion pictures and radio programs.

A marked increase in requests for health guidance of many sorts has occurred since the health education service was established in 1937. But during the last few months of 1940, with the influx of defense workers as a result of the city's new role in the national emergency, these requests for health information and guidance mounted strikingly.

This has placed heavy demands on the Bureau and there is every reason to believe that this will continue to increase to an illimitable degree in the future. Consequently, additional clerical and secretarial assistance will need to be given the service which is now reaching a point of maturity, and is of established value and usefulness to the community.

The first motion-picture equipment was acquired by the Health Department in 1940. This was installed in the auditorium at the Southwest Health Center where health conferences and illustrated health lectures are conducted regularly.

The Health Department distributed 91,125 copies of popular health literature at the clinics, at lectures and on request through visits

of persons to the Bureau, and by telephone or through the mails. The subjects include first aid, maternal and child health, communicable diseases, food and nutrition, posture, tuberculosis, and the venereal diseases.

The number of health lectures given by the Health Department increased to over 300 through the year and there was a total attendance of 20,250.

The following table shows the steady growth of this phase of health education since the first records were kept in 1938:

	Calendar year		
	1940	1939	1938
Number of health lectures given.....	305	285	257
Total health lecture attendance.....	20,250	18,562	17,043
Number of copies of literature distributed.....	91,125	88,635	87,632

The Bureau's program as it now functions includes the following health education services:

1. *Public information service.*—Answers health questions requested by the general public over telephone, through correspondence, and office conferences. Several thousand questions on health are answered by the Bureau annually.

2. *Consulting service.*—Provides a public health consulting service for cooperating agencies and persons in the community.

3. *Studies and investigations.*—Conducts studies and investigations for solution of local health problems, especially those of current public interest.

4. *Health lecture service.*—Provides health lecture service in cooperation with other bureaus for lay audiences in the community.

5. *News release service.*—Prepares news releases on current activities of the Health Department, hygienic living, health warnings, and advice on preventing and controlling disease.

6. *Distribution of health literature.*—Distributes popular health literature on request, through clinics and at conferences and lectures.

7. *Publications.*—The Bureau issues a monthly bulletin entitled "Capital Health." It contains popular health articles on health conservation, news of the Health Department and statistical reports of morbidity, mortality, and natality.

All publications such as the annual report of the Health Department are edited for printing. This requires the rewriting and revamping of certain sections submitted by the various heads of bureaus.

8. *Health exhibits.*—Prepares exhibit material and assists community agencies in planning and making up health exhibits. The Bureau prepared an exhibit on health in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service in 1940. This was on display during the month of February in the New National Museum.

9. *Health tour service.*—Arranges health tours in cooperation with the Bureau of Administration to bureaus and clinics for (a) professional observers from other health departments, (b) visitors from abroad, (c) school children on special projects, (d) women's clubs and civic organizations.

10. *Library service.*—Provides staff with a limited library service through interlibrary loan agreements and makes available to the members of the staff periodicals and books from the department's own library. This is not a satisfactory service at present. A librarian is needed to maintain this service satisfactorily.

11. *Newspaper clipping service.*—Maintains daily newspaper clipping service.

12. *Radio.*—Prepares material for radio during special campaigns and delivers talks in cooperation with the medical society and other agencies.

13. *Motion pictures.*—Utilizes the available health films for showing at meetings, theaters, and special groups.

14. *Aide to Health Officer.*—Assists Health Officer in the compilation of public health information. Conducts special studies of current value.



## HOSPITAL PERMIT BUREAU

This Bureau was created and served under the Board of Charities from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1926, under the Board of Public Welfare from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1937, at which time it was transferred by congressional act to the jurisdiction of the Health Department beginning July 1, 1937.

This Bureau arranges to give medical service to patients unable to pay for medical care and determines whether patients needing treatment at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, and in the isolation, psychopathic, and tuberculosis wards at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, are able to pay in full or in part for maintenance and treatment. It also passes upon the eligibility of in- and out-patients treated as public charges in the following hospitals with which the District of Columbia has contractual relations: Children's Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, and the Washington Home for Incurables.<sup>1</sup>

Careful scrutiny has been exercised over admission of free patients to the various hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Health Department. Every applicant accepted for admission as a free patient for in- or out-patient care must be passed on by this Bureau, and this fact in itself has a tendency to deter persons who are non-residents, or able to pay for treatment, from making application as free patients.

During the past 40 years it has been generally accepted that a person, in order to be eligible for free hospital care, must be a resident of the District of Columbia for at least 1 year, but it has not been ascertained that there is any statute designating how long a person should be a resident before he is eligible for this service.

An act of Congress appropriating money for the Gallinger Hospital contains the following statement: "That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the care of persons, except in emergency cases, where the person has been a resident of the District of Columbia for less than 1 year at the time of application for admission." However, this ruling does not apply to any of the other hospitals.

It is strongly urged that some definite law be passed designating residence for the hospitals and institutions.

Three medical social workers and one clerk-stenographer have been added to the staff, which enables us to have one social worker stationed at the Gallinger Hospital admitting office from 8:45 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. and one from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. in order to clear and investigate a great many patients applying directly at the hospital for admission as emergency cases, but the personnel is still not sufficient to enable us to investigate all applicants. In many cases the inability of persons to make payment for treatment is apparent without investigation, and as careful an inquiry as possible is made in those cases where we have reason to believe there is an effort at imposition. In many instances we have been able to prevent non-resident persons from entering these hospitals to be cared for at public expense. Frequent instances have occurred where patients from other communities have obtained admission to the contract

<sup>1</sup> No out-patients treated at this institution.

hospitals and reported to this Bureau for payment, and we have consistently disallowed these cases.

Some nonresident cases in the District of Columbia with an acute exacerbation of a chronic condition, or acutely ill, and when their condition has been such as to demand in the interest of humanity that they receive at least temporary care, have been provided for until they were in condition to be moved with safety to their homes or resident jurisdictions.

The social workers keep a daily report of the work performed, giving a detailed account of the services rendered. This data is used for statistical purposes.

Monthly staff meetings for the social workers have been conducted by the Social Service Director, at which time the problems of the Bureau have been discussed. Heads of the various departments were invited to talk to the workers and explain the functions of their offices in an effort to establish a better understanding and coordination between the several agencies.

It is essential that accurate records and files be kept of all investigations made by the social workers, and hospital admissions and discharges. To do this efficiently we should have a room large enough to accommodate all of our records with sufficient clerical help to keep them current. Additional clerks would also allow for the immediate audit of the monthly bills rendered by the contract hospitals, a trained worker in charge of all clearances and registrations with the Social Service Exchange, a trained receptionist, and additional correspondence for more thorough investigation of nonresident cases.

In August 1940, the office was moved from the old police court building at 515 D Street NW. to 472 Indiana Avenue NW. This building is antiquated and in need of considerable repair but because the new Municipal Center, where we have been assigned commodious quarters, is nearly completed, it would be a waste of money to remodel the old building. We have been handicapped by an inadequate waiting room, record room, heating plant, and other nuisances due to the age of the building and insufficient janitorial services.

With our present personnel it is not possible for the clerks to leave the files for a sufficient length of time to allow them to take and transcribe all the correspondence necessary in connection with investigations on nonresident cases.

*Ambulance service.*—The Hospital Permit Bureau of the Health Department has four ambulance chauffeurs, three ambulances, and one bus, to furnish transportation to the indigent, noncontagious, sick cases of the District of Columbia to and from their homes, various hospitals and dispensaries, Home for the Aged and Infirm, and other institutions.

These ambulances are called to carry patients from all quarters of the District and several of our institutions are located in remote sections, necessitating long trips. In some instances patients who are nonresident stretcher cases have to be transported to institutions in Maryland and Virginia 30 to 40 miles distant.

The ambulances and bus are heated and equipped with stretchers, linen and blankets, and are regularly inspected, in order that the sick and infirm may be transported quickly and comfortably.



The bus is used mainly for the transfer of insane patients from Gallinger to the court and St. Elizabeths Hospital, and it is often used when a number of patients are to be taken to the Glenn Dale Sanatorium.

*District physicians.*—Fourteen physicians are now employed under the direction of the Hospital Permit Bureau of the Health Department, who render home medical care to the indigent residents of the District of Columbia when such patients are unable to attend an out-patient clinic, and they examine patients who request admission to the hospitals as free cases.

The physicians are located in various sections of the city and their districts are divided according to United States census tracts. This apportionment was made in order that the department could determine the nature and extent of illnesses treated by the district physicians in any particular section of the city at any time.

During the year 1939, arrangements were made for fourth-year students of the Georgetown Medical School to accompany a district physician and observe cases in the homes. This program is being followed only in the area near Georgetown. It has proved of definite benefit to the physician, the patients and the medical school, and may be extended to include other medical schools. With this procedure the students have the opportunity, under proper supervision, to observe and follow all types of illness from their beginning in the home; to make special examinations, such as blood and urinalysis, and they are shown how and allowed to give hypodermics other than narcotics.

During the calendar year of 1939 the district physicians made 10,631 home visits, during 1940 they made a total of 11,706, or an increase of 1,075 home visits.

Regular monthly meetings are held to discuss the problems and changes that occur from time to time. Representatives of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital are present at each of these meetings and guest speakers are invited to present the facilities of their agencies and to discuss any problems which the Health Department service might help them to overcome. The purpose of these meetings is to increase the efficiency of the service and improve the domiciliary care furnished by the district physicians.

*Pharmacy.*—The pharmacy is equipped to furnish medicines to indigent residents of the District of Columbia upon presentation of prescriptions written by the district and clinic physicians on prescription blanks furnished by the Health Department.

A formulary is maintained for the convenience of the doctors in order to aid them when prescribing medicines of which a bulk supply is prepared and kept in readiness at the pharmacy.

Records are kept on all regular and narcotic prescriptions filled and a card index file maintained showing the cost price of the drugs and various supplies stocked at the pharmacy.

It is required that the pharmacist prepare a monthly report for the Health Officer, giving statistics on the work performed and the approximate cost of each prescription filled. Due to the tremendous increase in the number of prescriptions presented and the additional supplies now being ordered by the clinics, it is not now possible to devote enough time to the records to give detailed, extensive reports.

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However, it has been recommended that assistants be assigned to the pharmacist.

*Summary*

Hospital	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hos-pital	Average number of days each patient was in hospital
	White		Colored		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Casualty	735	351	511	325	1,922	58.60	10.84
Children's	538	432	1,236	953	3,159	83.97	9.52
Emergency	331	232	285	199	1,047	42.24	14.26
Freedmen's	12	5	2,326	4,172	6,515	297.30	16.03
Gallinger	3,911	3,229	4,490	6,180	17,810	956.21	18.73
Glenn Dale	152	126	164	129	571	656.35	199.52
Total	5,679	4,375	9,012	11,958	31,024	2,094.84	22.59

Number of hospital days divided by the number of patients treated equals the average number of days per patient.

Number of hospital days divided by 366 equals the daily average number of patients in hospital.

*Home for Incurables—Report of patients admitted on permit of the Health Department during the year ending Dec. 31, 1940*

	White		
	Male	Female	Total
Number of patients Jan. 1, 1940	6	20	26
Admitted during 1940	4	2	6
Patients treated during 1940	10	22	32
Discharged during 1940 (including deaths)	1	6	6
Number of patients Dec. 31, 1940	9	17	26

Days board furnished..... 9,501

Daily average patients in institution..... 25.96

Average number of days during 1940 each patient was in the institution..... 296.91

*Pharmacy.*—The total number of prescriptions filled was 20,532.

*Report of investigated cases*

[As indicated on the records at the time patients were discharged]

Hospital	Total number of cases discharged	Number of cases not investigated	Number of free cases investigated	Pay cases
Emergency	1,056	224	636	196
Children's	3,146	104	2,562	480
Casualty	1,924	437	1,026	461
Gallinger	17,673	6,751		
Freedmen's	6,471	13,687		

<sup>1</sup> This observation takes into consideration only those cases reported by the hospital as eligible for free care from the District of Columbia.

**GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL**

The period covered in this report is the third complete calendar year of operation of the hospital under the administrative direction of the Health Department, and the thirteenth year of its operation



under the reorganization plan that was instituted on January 1, 1938. It can be safely said that the year just concluded has in many respects been the outstanding period in the hospital's development. In this year, objectives long known and keenly felt have been achieved; an opportunity for marked betterment of professional work has been made available; more suitable classification with consequently improved handling of patients has become possible, and in other directions signal progress has been made. It is gratifying to know that the indications of progress which will be described in this report are sound and substantial in nature, and are steps that will continue to prove their merit and worth in each succeeding year. Thus the rearrangement of the wards and services of the hospital in a manner that should in future prevent overcrowding is an achievement that will continuously foster and promote a better grade of professional treatment in the future. After years of parsimonious economies, far too limited opportunities for rendering adequate modern care, and following repeated episodes of acrimonious discussion, investigations, and events of discord, the period just concluded has been characterized by tranquility, steady progress, growth in size and efficiency as well as an expanding favorable reputation based upon sound achievements which if continued, will inevitably place Washington's city hospital on a plane comparable to similar institutions in other cities and in keeping with the American way of living, which includes among other things, adequate, liberal, and decent facilities for the hospitalization of the indigent sick of every community.

The important events entering into the hospital's operation during the year will hereafter as in preceding years be described under two major divisions, viz, administrative and professional.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

*Finances.*—To meet the needs of the hospital for 1940, Congress appropriated a rather sizeable increase in funds as compared with those made available in the preceding year. The amounts of money made available, the expenditures and the balances remaining unexpended at the end of the year are as follows:

Project	Construction cost	Furniture and equipment
Ward building No. 2.....	\$453,825.69	\$37,757.17
Ward building No. 3.....	567,315.79	43,982.29
Ward building No. 4 (remodeling sixth floor).....	14,300.68	5,061.00
Addition to nurses' home.....	80,462.42	6,923.11
Central heating plant .....	263,746.16	179.07
Electric distribution system.....	28,039.79	-----

To the average citizen, the foregoing sums would appear strikingly large for the hospital treatment of the indigent sick of a community of 663,000 people. At first glance it would seem that these funds are liberally adequate to render very high grade treatment to a great many sick people, but it cannot be overlooked that hospitals under modern conditions, are even in their simplest form, a costly luxury. Not only must the modern hospital provide comfortable physical surroundings comparable in many respects to those offered by a hotel,

but at the same time medical and nursing care as well as many forms of additional therapy must be provided. The cost of furnishing continuous nursing service alone is in itself an extremely costly matter. Add to this the value of the services of many highly trained physicians at sizeable salaries; it immediately becomes obvious that the cost of rendering treatment to a patient for 1 day is a significant sum. Thus, the funds appropriated for the year 1940 while materially increased over preceding years, were only barely sufficient to render a fair degree of care to the daily average of 956 patients that were handled throughout the year. Only by husbanding the available funds as far as possible was a deficiency avoided. The purchase of permanent equipment was kept to a minimum, while the utilization of many needed but not imperative commodities was reduced, or in some instances even eliminated. In procuring all forms of necessities a "hand to mouth" system of purchases was followed, while every possible economy was made in an endeavor to make each dollar procure 100 cents worth of value. As will be seen in statistics cited herein, the unit costs of various fundamental activities of the hospital are for the year extremely low, and since they compare most favorably with other similar hospitals, it is evident that the funds allowed for the conduct of the institution were entirely in line with true necessities and in keeping with economical operation as practiced elsewhere. Among the important unit costs that have applied in the financial operation of the hospital during the year are:

TABLE 2

Average monthly cost.....	\$72,267.40
Average daily cost.....	2,389.28
Per capita patient cost.....	2.616
Cost per meal.....	.155
Cost per ration.....	.465
Cost foodstuff per patient.....	.282
Cost per laboratory test.....	.119
Cost per operation.....	3.769
Cost per X-ray examination.....	1.398
Cost laundry, per piece.....	.006

The amount received from paying patients treated in the contagious disease and psychiatric services amounted to \$7,058.14 as compared with \$14,459.85 collected in the previous year. In addition to patients treated in these two subdivisions for which a charge was made, a limited number of semiprivate patients were accepted in the Crippled Children's Division. Likewise the principle of allowing patients with contagious diseases to pay for their care was extended during the year to persons suffering with tuberculosis, on the basis that this disease is a communicable one. Furthermore, an intensive effort has been made to effect collection from adjacent suburban communities and cities for the treatment furnished by the hospital to their indigent residents. Little success has attended this effort, but it is felt that further continuous vigorous efforts should be made in this direction in the belief that suburbs in the States of Maryland and Virginia should reimburse Washington for the treatment that it renders to the indigent sick of these communities, who under the guise of being emergency cases secure admission to the hospital. As in previous years, all funds collected from paying patients reverted to the general fund of the



Federal Treasury, and these are of no actual value in the hospital's operation.

*Personnel.*—As will be pointed out in various divisions of this report, the hospital during the year as heretofore, experienced a marked shortage in personnel for the performance of a first-class grade of work. For the purpose of opening the two new ward buildings as well as to permit the inauguration of a 44-hour week, funds to pay 45 new employees were provided by Congress. This number of employees was barely sufficient to open the new buildings and to allow the institution of the 44-hour week program. No improvement whatsoever resulted in the general short-handed situation throughout the hospital as the result of the addition. The number of patients suffering with tuberculosis has remained so high as to unexpectedly make necessary the retention in service of three frame structures to care for about 60 patients. To staff these buildings it became necessary to withdraw a suitable number of personnel from the group regularly assigned to the Tuberculosis Division, thus further reducing the minimum needed personnel of this service.

Among the heads of departments only two changes of importance occurred. On August 19, 1940, Dr. Frederick Eberson replaced Dr. H. H. Löffler, pathologist who had resigned on July 1. Owing to ill health, the services of Robert A. Roane, chief clerk for about 10 years, were terminated as of November 19, 1940.

During the year it has been the policy of the hospital to grant all legally allowable vacations, amounting to 26 work days annually, and when it is considered that to do so makes essentially one-twelfth of the total personnel noneffective at all times, it is readily seen that an additional hardship is constantly present on an overburdened group of employees in performing the necessary work required by the patients.

The general health of the personnel has been exceptionally good during the year, and the average number of days of sick leave taken reached 4.9 per employee, which is a very satisfactory record. No epidemics have developed although during the last 2 months of the year a noticeable increase in mild respiratory infections occurred.

During the year four employees received reallocations in salary based upon increased responsibility in their respective positions. Unfortunately however, no funds were made available for automatic "step-ups" or promotions, and the vast majority of the employees of the hospital continue to receive the minimum salary of their respective grades. Many of these employees have been in the service for 10 or more years, and a decided improvement in their morale and attitude might properly be expected if even limited promotions could be granted to them with periodic regularity.

Throughout the year an increasingly intensive effort has been made to select the best possible employees in making all replacements. With a great number of citizens out of work it should be possible to secure a very high type of hospital worker, and following the policy outlined, is already showing favorable results. Greater stability in their employment is noted among all recently acquired employees. Since individuals of better training have been secured, a higher type of performance can and is being expected, all with the result that the

great load of work to be done in the hospital is being handled reasonably well with a far too limited staff.

As heretofore, all employees other than lower bracket domestics have been procured from registers of the United States Civil Service Commission. This requirement is not only cumbersome in application but offers very little if any benefits, either in the type of employee secured or rapidity of employment. The eligibles whose names are furnished by the United States Civil Service Commission are very often inferior in training, experience or personality, and yet each of them must be contacted to ascertain whether they meet the needs of the existing vacancy. Only a small proportion of the eligibles available are found to be high type and especially suitable for the positions for which they are needed. The types of eligibles submitted are clearly the result of mass consideration of applicants, who obviously cannot be individually selected to meet the needs of a particular position. In view of all of these circumstances, the requirement of using the registers of the United States Civil Service Commission works a decided hardship and disadvantage on the hospital in its necessity to fill various positions such as nurses, physicians, dentists, and technicians. It would be distinctly advantageous for the District of Columbia to have a civil service division of its own that would maintain registers of local qualified persons from whom applicants could be drawn as technical vacancies develop.

*Supplies and material.*—For the operation of the institution there was appropriated for all expenditures (except salaries, repairs to buildings, and allotment for Nurses Training School) the sum of \$290,500 for the year. In spite of the continuous increase in patients and in the cost of operation, there were no additional funds available for the operation of the hospital as compared with last year. Therefore, it was necessary for this service to operate on a parsimonious basis and make all purchases for a very short period of time. Thus, at times the service was unable to furnish various materials when needed; and it was sometimes necessary to delay certain items for a reasonable time after the order was received on account of being unable to carry an adequate stock of supplies.

During the last year, the two additional ward buildings and new central heating plant were opened, thus increasing the cost of operation by a considerable amount. The new power plant, with its additional load, has increased the cost of operation by approximately 30 percent, due partly to the additional buildings and partly to the increased cost of changing over from coal to oil, oil being considerably more expensive to use.

The Public Works Administration program granted to this institution the sum of \$37,757.17 for the equipment of ward building No. 2; \$43,982.29 for the equipment of ward building No. 3; \$6,923.11 for the addition to the nurses' home; and \$179.07 for the central heating plant. Up to the present time there has been allotted and expended \$5,061 for the renovation of the sixth floor in ward building No. 4. All of this money has been expended for furniture and equipment in these buildings.

In the last annual report it was stated that, in view of the fact that there was a considerable amount of equipment at that time that



the Public Works Administration would not approve for purchase because they felt that it was not of a permanent nature, it would be necessary to ask for a supplementary appropriation of approximately \$40,000 so as to permit equipment of the new ward buildings. The Public Works Administration reconsidered a request for this equipment and finally approved it; therefore, it was not necessary to ask for a supplemental appropriation for the purchase of the additional equipment.

The opening of the two new ward buildings required that we purchase with hospital funds a considerable amount of small items which did not come under the category of Public Works grants—items such as syringes and normal supplies used in these wards. For this reason, maintenance expenditures for the month of July increased by a considerable amount. A break-down of the cost of operation shows that there was spent for food and provisions a sum of \$125,547.10, or a unit cost of \$0.282 per day per person. It can readily be seen that the total cost spent for food amounted to approximately 40 percent of the total appropriation for maintenance, which results in the conclusion that an insufficient amount of money has been appropriated for efficient operation of this institution.

During the period under discussion there was obligated and spent \$115,812.02 for supplies and materials; \$115,885.39 for subsistence supplies; \$11,642.18 for furniture, furnishings, and equipment; \$26,061.55 for public utilities. During this year the inventory of non-expendable property showed a shrinkage of \$2,469.54; foods and subsistence stores, a shrinkage of \$9,661.71; and all other expendable stores and property, a shrinkage of \$22,012.04. Of course, this shrinkage takes care of the additional expenditures shown for the cost of operation for this year. It can be seen from the above figures, especially with the drastic reduction in inventory, that it is absolutely essential and imperative that this institution have additional funds on which to operate in the future, if it is to maintain a fair standard of operation in the supply service.

During the past year efforts were made to expend the appropriation on a monthly basis, but due to the shortage of funds it has been impossible to stay within a monthly allotment. As in the past, at the beginning of the year the warehouse was practically depleted of stock, and this desirable policy could not be carried out.

The expenditures for nonexpendable property during the year have been limited largely to hospital linens and white enamelware, which have been so badly needed in the past. Very few purchases of any other type of nonexpendable property have been made.

In last annual report mention was made of the shortage of help in the sewing room, and emphasized the fact that it had maintained a very satisfactory service in view of this shortage. However, with the additional patients, student nurses, and other help at this institution, it is now evident that the sewing room is operating at its fullest capacity, and at the present time is unable to keep the work up to date in view of this shortage of help. At the present time the seamstresses are required to devote at least 4 days out of each week to mending hospital linens, etc., which permits them only a day and a half for other hospital work. At a time when it is necessary to

make uniforms, aprons, caps, and bibs for the nurses, their other work accumulates. It is imperative that at least one seamstress be added to the sewing room if work is to be continued in a satisfactory manner.

It is still necessary to mimeograph the majority of forms in view of the fact that the amount appropriated for printing and binding is far from sufficient to have printed the forms necessary for this institution.

The \$4,500 appropriated for repairs to buildings was completely used up during the year for the necessary paints, lumber, etc., to keep the hospital in fair condition.

There was a balance of \$63.92 remaining in the allotment for the Nurses Training School.

*Dietary service.*—Probably the most pressing need remaining for change in the physical plant of the hospital is an increase in the size of its kitchen. Constructed in 1929 for the then normal capacity of about 360 patients, the kitchen continues to serve the present hospital with its daily average of around 900 patients. It is obvious that it is crowded, poorly arranged to meet its increased demands and cumbersome of operation. This condition has been present and steadily grown worse during the past year, and the most important recommendation which this report can make is to urge prompt action upon the procurement of funds looking toward augmenting the present dietary physical facilities.

During the year 13 additional employees were added to the dietary service as well as one assistant dietitian. On July 1, in this service as elsewhere, all employees were put on a 572 hour per 3-month basis, and this improvement in working conditions has done much toward maintaining satisfactory morale in the face of difficult surroundings.

With the opening of the new tuberculosis ward and medical ward, 11 additional diet kitchens were added, making a total of 31 serving kitchens now being provided with food from the main kitchen in addition to the service to the staff dining rooms.

The number of meals served by the dietary department during the year totaled 1,464,998 or an increase of 105,588 meals over 1939. The daily average meals served was 4,014 or an increase of 285 meals daily. This increase was due to the augmented staff of nurses and doctors, and in a less measure by the increase patient census particularly during the last half of the year.

During the year the dietary staff gave the following classes in connection with the training school for nurses:

(a) *Dietetics and cookery.*—Lectures, 15 hours; laboratory, 30 hours; course given in two semesters.

(b) *Diet and disease.*—Lectures and quizzes, 16 hours; course given in two semesters.

The special diet kitchen prepared and served 26,501 therapeutic diets during the year or an average of 73 daily.

Throughout the year intensive attention was directed toward improving the quality and service of meals for patients and personnel. Recognizing the primary importance of suitable food service, no effort has been spared in this direction and it can be accurately stated that a significant improvement in this direction has been achieved. Very few complaints, which are a barometer of food service, have



been received, and daily questioning of patients throughout the hospital reveal in general, satisfaction with the food that has been furnished to them. Obviously the financial situation of the hospital will not permit the furnishing of luxurious food service, but an adequate quantity of palatable, substantial, and suitable varied food has been provided continuously. In addition to foodstuffs that have been purchased, considerable benefit has been derived from the receipt of certain surplus commodities notably citrus fruits, dried fruits, flour, and butter. These items have been used not to supplant regular foodstuffs, but to augment them, thus providing more variety than would otherwise be possible to the hospital's patients.

*Physical plant.*—An objective present since 1934 was reached in the past year with the completion and occupancy of two additional ward buildings. These two buildings long needed to correct formerly present overcrowded conditions were made possible through a loan-grant of funds advanced to the District of Columbia by Public Works Administration, and were available in August after having been in process of construction for about 1 year. The additional ward buildings made available approximately 500 much needed beds, and not only made possible the segregation of patients in accordance with diseased conditions but provided beds that should prevent future overcrowding for many years time. The building program of the hospital now complete and in operation, consists of the following structures, opposite which the cost of same and its equipment are shown:

TABLE 1

1940	Amount appropriated	Amount expended	Balance
Services (salaries).....	\$572,508	\$572,065.33	\$514.67
Maintenance (supplies).....	291,000	291,000.00	0
Buildings and grounds.....	8,500	8,487.38	12.62
Nurses Training School.....	600	535.80	64.20
Total.....	872,680	872,088.51	591.49

While the opening of new buildings has been the outstanding achievement of the year, constant attention has been directed toward maintaining and further improving the plant in all other directions. This program has as heretofore been handicapped by a far too limited group of artisan mechanics. For example, only one painter is available on the hospital's staff, and obviously this employee can make no significant headway in the extensive necessary repainting that should constantly be in process. The hospital has for repairs and improvement to its buildings and grounds only \$4,500 annually, when in actuality at least \$15,000 would be a minimum real necessity to maintain the plant in a satisfactory state. By way of modification and improvements to the plant, the following specific major items were accomplished:

1. Remodeled and renovated two rooms, basement, psychopathic group as formula room, including plumbing, electric and gas installations.
2. Renovated four floors, ward building No. 4 before reoccupying them.
3. Installed new steam kettle, gas oven, sinks, and vegetable peeler, main kitchen.
4. Constructed new concrete benches in greenhouse.

- 5. Rehabilitated 312 pieces of hospital furniture.
- 6. Constructed new shelves, small tables, etc., at many locations where indicated in ward buildings 2 and 3.
- 7. Operated farm and garden, raising the following products:

Item	Quantity	Price
Asparagus.....	430 pounds.....	\$22. 20
Chickens, dressed.....	2,716 pounds.....	604. 88
Eggs.....	6,540 dozen.....	1, 488. 97
Guinea pigs.....	67.....	67. 00
Lettuce.....	390 pounds.....	17. 16
Pork; fresh.....	14,924 pounds.....	2, 517. 68
Rabbits.....	42.....	42. 00
Strawberries.....	635 pounds.....	50. 80
Turnips.....	500 pounds.....	5. 60
Total.....		4, 876. 19

If a limited amount of additional help had been available, these quantities of produce could have been very materially increased. However, since the institution of a 44-hour week, it has been necessary for the limited laborers available to perform other more pressing work about the hospital, and the gardens and grounds have proportionately been neglected. During the year it has been impossible to secure any prisoner labor to carry on this work as was formerly done.

The need for additional painters and other mechanics cannot be too strongly urged. It is indeed distressing to witness the slow but continuous deterioration of splendid permanent new buildings when such a process should be prevented by continued care and regular upkeep. Painting in nearly all of the hospital buildings is sadly needed, while roof repair work, appropriate drainage of the grounds, repointing of foundation stone, etc., all need attention. In the necessity of economy and suitable long life for these buildings, proper institution of systematic and continuous repair work should be undertaken during the near future.

*Laundry.*—During the period covered by this report, no increase in size of the laundry building has been made possible. In previous years, available little used rooms, closets, etc. had been converted into working space; an additional room had been constructed with hospital forces, and all possible areas had been utilized in enlarging the laundry's floor space.

With the noticeable increase in patients during the year and a sizeable increase in personnel, the work of the laundry has increased significantly. Therefore, an already crowded working situation has been appreciably augmented during the past year, and this service will continue to be congested and unsatisfactory until enlarged working quarters are made available.

To meet the increased laundry needs of the hospital as mentioned, in July a second work shift was instituted. By using one paid employee and a force of approximately eight male prisoners, an additional 8-hour shift was put on duty, and only by using this additional staff has the laundry been handled with fair satisfaction. Some consideration is already being given to instituting a third work shift during the coming year, since at present there is little immediate likelihood of added space or additional equipment being promptly available.

The laundry equipment now 11 years old and having been used con-



tinuously, is showing serious signs of wear and deterioration. An important objective of the hospital should be at an early date the provision of added floor space for the laundry, and essentially a complete outlay of new modern laundry equipment. It has been estimated that such equipment, adequate in nature and amount would cost approximately \$50,000.

TABLE 4.—*Laundry statistics*

Hospital laundry	pieces	2, 124, 012
Patients laundry	do	1, 368
Employees laundry	do	25, 704
Average pieces per worker		110, 050
Nurses uniforms		137, 856
Service uniforms		22, 104
Total work done	pieces	2, 311, 044
Average pieces per patient day		6. 11

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

*Movement of patients.*—The year began with 876 beds occupied, and during the period there were 15,881 admissions from the outside with 1,999 births (including 70 stillbirths) occurring, giving a total of 18,756 patients to be accounted for. Of these, 16,412 left the hospital by discharge and 1,331 deaths (including 60 stillbirths) occurred, leaving 1,013 patients occupying beds at the termination of the calendar year.

The average daily admissions for the year was 43.4 patients.

During the year 350,033 days of treatment were furnished to the patients in the hospital, as compared with 326,684 days in 1939.

The average occupancy of the hospital for the year was 956.4 patients as compared with the average for the preceding year that reached 895.

The largest number of patients on hand at any one time occurred on May 13 when 1,062 patients were occupying beds. The lowest census took place on January 7 when only 843 patients were on hand.

The average length of each patient's stay in hospital was 12.1 days as compared with 11.5 days for the preceding year.

Since 1,331 deaths occurred, the percentage of loss when compared with all patients treated was 7.1 percent or slightly lower than the corresponding figure of 7.3 percent for the preceding year. Autopsies were done on 527 cadavers or in 39 percent of all losses. From the 16,412 discharged, 3,458 were recorded as cured; 8,825 as improved, and 2,330 as unimproved.

Throughout the year the hospital has been full, but only rarely and in few locations has it at any time been distressingly crowded.

At this point it is significant to observe that for the first time in the institution's history its daily average reached over 900 patients in every month of the year. It is further interesting that during 2 months of the year the average reached well over 1,000 patients daily. It is of practical importance from a service and supply standpoint here to point out that the year's average reached 956.4 patients as compared with 895 daily in the preceding year or 62 patients more on hand continuously than in 1939. This appreciable sized group of patients created a considerably heavier load on an already overloaded staff than was hitherto present.

Fortunately radical amendments were made in the lunacy law passed in 1939. These permit prompt transfers of mentally ill patients to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the discretion of the Superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital. This new situation has made possible the immediate removal of disturbed mentally ill persons, with the result that the population of the psychiatric wards has been retained within fairly acceptable limits continuously.

Opening of the new medical and tuberculosis wards in August permitted important rearrangement of the patients in the surgical building immediately thereafter. Two floors in ward building No. 4 were evacuated when all medical patients were transferred to their new building. One of these floors was, following renovation, occupied by male patients with orthopedic and urologic disorders. The second floor was assigned to male general surgical patients, while the third floor was made available for female patients with similar disorders. This rearrangement permitted the use of the fourth floor surgical building as an infected-obstetrical ward. Since the maternity floor had been crowded more frequently than any other location in the hospital in recent years, this additional space provides a welcome relief for that situation. It should not again become necessary for the obstetrical service to be seriously overcrowded unless unexpected increases in demand should develop.

During the year a ward for communicable venereal diseases having 40 beds was opened in the old Quarantine Station. This subdivision meets a long felt want, since in the past infectious diseases, venereal in type, have been isolated throughout various parts of the hospital in an unsatisfactory manner. These patients are now grouped in one building under one professional staff with resulting improvement in their care and treatment.

It is with regret that the continuing high census in the tuberculosis service has made necessary the utilization of three frame structures that are old, obsolete and which should have been demolished years ago. These buildings are now used for housing patients with chronic fibroid tuberculosis, and certain other seriously ill patients with this disease. They handle approximately 70 patients and are operated as an adjunct to the new tuberculosis pavilion which is inadequate to take care of all patients with tuberculosis for which the hospital is responsible.

*Resident staff.*—The hospital has continued its avowed objective of securing the highest possible grade of internes and resident physicians to form its house staff. As formerly, interne appointments are not made directly, but as a result of a specific nomination from the authorities of different medical schools, together with an individual appraisal of the candidate in question and a personal interview wherever practicable. This plan has worked exceptionally well as would be expected. It has brought together young physicians from different class A medical schools with different points of view and who have been trained along different lines. The stimulation and friendly competition that has resulted among the house staff as a result of these differing points of view has had a beneficial result upon the general esprit de corps and efficiency of the group.

Growth in hospital population and service has made necessary the addition of assistant residents in orthopedic surgery, neurology,



anesthesia and psychiatry. Except for these additions, the resident staff has remained numerically the same as formerly, there being 30 internes in service and 35 resident physicians on training duty.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The modern hospital is intended to satisfactorily serve four primary functions. These are: first, the care of the sick; second, medical education of physicians, nurses, and technicians; third, the scientific research and medical study; and, fourth, the promotion of community health. A careful reading of the foregoing report will, it is believed, clearly indicate that the hospital has in the past year perhaps more favorably than ever before carried out with considerable success all of these objectives. It will be observed, first of all, that a larger number of citizens has received treatment than in any previous period. A well-warranted increase in size of the hospital has made this condition possible, and has allowed this greater number of ill individuals to receive a better grade of treatment than could formerly have been offered. Again the opportunity for offering better treatment has made possible an improved grade of instruction to the young medical officers and student nurses who are in training at the hospital. With chaotic conditions incident to overcrowding present, it has in the past been simply impossible to make and adhere to training ideals high in type, and while the training staff has unquestionably received much valuable experience, it has been impossible to offer to it an entirely satisfactory curriculum. The lowered mortality rates in obstetrics and surgery, the increased rate of cured and improved patients discharged from tuberculosis, medicine, etc., all clearly indicate that an improved grade of professional care has been offered, and the training furnished to the doctors and nurses in observing this improved grade of medical activity has without question caused them to be better trained than former groups.

The staff has been active in the year not only with its routine daily tasks, but many members have constantly been on the alert for the development of new and unproven ideas. Several original studies have been undertaken, and a number of these have been completed. As evidence of this is observed the considerable number of scientific publications and exhibits that have been presented in various locations. These productions indicate that the hospital is adding something to the sum total of medical knowledge, and it so happens that the studies presented have been in the past year of extremely practical nature and valuable not only in the treatment of disease but in the actual saving of life as a demonstrable fact. As an example, the improvement in the use of blood plasma is definitely known to have contributed much toward lowering mortality in various divisions of the hospital.

Growth in divisions of the out-patient clinic and an extension of its facilities to larger numbers of persons have contributed toward health education and community welfare in an extended manner. The treatment as ambulant patients of large numbers of individuals suffering from syphilis is in itself a hospital objective offering splendid results in the promotion of community health. To follow up the contacts of cases suffering from syphilis and tuberculosis by out-patient service, and to bring these apparently well individuals under obser-

vation and care are all real practical measures of health education and community improvement. In this respect likewise, the hospital has made considerable progress, and with extended facilities for out-patient service this one of its four major objectives could be even further advanced.

It is fully recognized and this report clearly shows that many deficiencies and shortcomings continue to exist. These are definitely known to the administration of the hospital. Efforts are constantly directed toward improving such of these deficiencies as are amenable to betterment with existing facilities. Other problems that require additional funds, additional personnel, or additional buildings should be overcome according to a sound long-range program. It is realized that the hospital has gone a long way in the past decade, but 10 years ago it was so far behind other modern institutions that its growth although rapid has even yet not entirely brought it up to a point that should be demanded of the Nation's Capital City Hospital. In Washington where unlimited funds are expended for monumental public buildings, it would seem logical that the best or at least one of the best public hospitals in the entire country should be available. This should be the objective of every one connected with the city government, and reasonable funds should be made available to accomplish that objective as the years pass. While little was formerly present at the city hospital to stimulate the pride of the community, endeavors should continuously be directed toward making of the institution one that will command a spirit of pardonable civic pride on the part of every citizen who as a taxpayer contributes to the institution's upkeep.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following steps be undertaken as objectives of the hospital for the coming year: (a) Intensive efforts directed toward the procurement of funds from regular appropriations or other sources to enlarge the hospital's kitchen and laundry, and to commence the construction of a bachelor doctors home. Thereafter, in accordance with 5-year plan, should be constructed a combined obstetrical-pediatric ward, a new laboratory and out-patient building, and family quarters for professional heads of departments.

(b) Continued concerted efforts looking toward the procurement of increased appropriations to permit a more adequate staff of nurses, laboratory personnel, clerical workers, social workers, and mechanics. Fortunately the estimates prepared by the hospital and covering the fiscal year 1942 carry at present a certain number of these much-needed employees.

(c) A continued effort to secure an appropriation of increased funds for more liberal maintenance of the hospital. The amounts appropriated annually have been so limited as to restrict entirely too much the minimum requirements of a growing modern institution. A slightly more liberal use of fundamental materials would accomplish much in promoting further efficiency throughout the hospital.

(d) Arrangements to permit the occupancy of the building now occupied by the Superintendent of the District Jail as an out-patient clinic until such time as a permanent building for this purpose may



be erected. In the building named should be concentrated all clinics now functioning in several unsuitable locations at the hospital.

#### GLENN DALE SANATORIUM

Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md., was formed by combining the Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, located at Glenn Dale, Md., with the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia, located in Washington, D. C. The children's building was opened at Glenn Dale in September 1934, and the adults' unit was moved from Washington to Glenn Dale in September 1937. There are approximately 110 beds for children and 560 beds for adults in the institution. Due to the increased demand for beds for adults both units now admit adults but children are admitted only in the original children's building. Patients of all races and denominations, male and female, of all ages, with all types of tuberculosis and all stages of the disease, are admitted. Pay cases are admitted only after all indigent cases on the waiting list have been taken care of, and the rates of pay are determined according to the income and financial status of the patient.

The hospital has made great progress during the years since the first unit was opened. At present there are two main hospital buildings, two nurses' homes, two duplex homes and two single homes for doctors, a large building for colored employees, a laundry of sufficient size to care for all of the laundry needs of an institution of this size, and of course the boiler plant, refrigeration equipment, and a modern sewage-disposal system. These buildings were not all erected at the time of the opening of the original building but have been built over a period of the last 6 years. Within the past 2 years the sanatorium has been rated as an institution meeting the requirements of both the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association and as such is rated as a class A hospital. Through the cooperation of the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association a rehabilitation program, which was started in 1939, has been brought into greater use in fitting patients, who will soon be ready for discharge, with some occupation which would not be harmful to them when they returned to private life. Regular weekly church services are held for the various religious groups and from time to time additional services are held when considered advisable.

*Personnel.*—Within the past year all of the personnel, with the exception of the resident physicians, have been placed on a 44-hour week. There are approximately 330 persons on the regular pay roll and in addition we have the chief visiting consultant, who is on a part-time basis, the pathologist, who is on a part-time basis, and the visiting consultant physicians, who come as they are called by the resident staff. There are approximately 30 men on the consulting staff, but of course all of these are not contacted each month. However, monthly nose and throat clinics, orthopedic clinics, eye clinics, and surgical clinics are held regularly. With the allowance of 9 additional graduate nurses in July 1940, our total of ward-duty nurses was brought up to the standards recommended by the American Sanatorium Association, i. e., 1 nurse for every 7 patients.

*Needs.*—It is believed that one of the primary needs of the sanatorium at present is a building to house chronic cases of tuberculosis,

those who do not need constant hospital care but who would be unable to take care of themselves on the outside and who have persistently positive sputum examinations and who would, therefore, be a menace to the public health if they were on the outside. It is estimated that a building of approximately 150-bed capacity would take care of all of these cases. Further, an apartment house for resident physicians is considered very necessary. At present the unmarried physicians are required to live in quarters in one of the wards of the hospital, and this is a most unsatisfactory arrangement. If an apartment building for 10 physicians could be built, we feel that it would take care of existing needs and future needs for resident physicians. It is hoped that we can complete the radio wiring and equipment for unit B so that the same facilities will be available there as are available in unit A.

I. Admissions and discharges, 1936 to 1940:

	1940	1939	1938
A. Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year-----	633	594	582
B. Admissions:			
1. Childhood (primary infection)-----	52	58	67
2. Pulmonary, minimal-----	49	66	36
3. Pulmonary, moderately advanced-----	175	129	129
4. Pulmonary, far advanced-----	246	254	227
5. Nontuberculous-----	19	4	19
6. Other-----	30	27	13
7. Total admissions-----	571	538	491
8. Total number who received treatment-----	1, 204	1, 132	1, 073
C. Discharges:			
1. Number arrested-----	12		
2. Percentage arrested was of total treated-----	1		
3. Number apparently arrested-----	87	123	113
4. Percentage apparently arrested was of total treated-----	7. 2	10. 8	10. 5
5. Number quiescent-----	31	34	38
6. Percentage quiescent was of total treated-----	2. 5	3. 0	3. 5
7. Number improved-----	179	152	140
8. Percentage improved was of total treated-----	14. 6	13. 4	13. 0
9. Number unimproved-----	65	40	47
10. Percentage unimproved was of total treated-----	5. 4	3. 5	4. 3
11. Other cases-----	15	6	7
12. Percentage others were of total treated-----	1. 2	. 53	. 5
13. Number deaths-----	172	144	134
14. Percentage deaths were of total treated-----	14. 3	12. 7	12. 5
15. Total number discharged-----	561	499	479
D. Number of patients in hospital at end of year-----	643	633	594
E. Number of patients leaving hospital against advice-----	93	59	90
F. Percentage patients leaving against advice was of total discharged-----	16. 5	11. 8	18. 8



## II. Patients served:

A. Daily average number patients.....	1658. 1	1607. 6	1589. 6
B. Maximum number of patients at one time.....	675	643	625
C. Minimum number of patients at one time.....	633	593	579
D. Average number days stay.....	364. 2	396. 3	301
E. Number of beds.....	670	610	688
F. Percent of bed capacity occupied.....	98. 2	99. 6	85. 6
G. Number days maintenance patients.....	240, 223	221, 786	215, 190
H. Number days maintenance employees.....	92, 276	87, 379	81, 075
I. Total number days maintenance.....	1332, 499	1309, 165	1296, 265
J. Daily average number pay patients.....	43. 1	27. 1	12. 8
K. Days maintenance for pay patients.....	15, 758	9, 910	4, 681
L. Daily average number patients:			
1. Male:			
a. White.....	163. 1	146. 5	131. 0
b. Colored.....	204. 8	163. 7	168. 0
c. Total.....	367. 9	310. 2	299. 6
2. Female:			
a. White.....	130. 0	125. 2	112. 7
b. Colored.....	160. 2	172. 2	177. 3
c. Total.....	290. 2	297. 4	290. 0
3. Male and Female:			
a. White.....	293. 1	271. 7	243. 7
b. Colored.....	365. 0	335. 9	345. 9
c. Total.....	658. 1	607. 6	589. 6
M. Admissions:			
1. Male:			
a. White.....	152	128	120
b. Colored.....	164	160	147
c. Total.....	316	288	267
2. Female:			
a. White.....	126	109	91
b. Colored.....	129	141	133
c. Total.....	255	250	224
3. Male and Female:			
a. White.....	278	237	211
b. Colored.....	293	301	280
c. Total.....	571	538	491

<sup>1</sup> This includes pay cases.

III. *Work performed by various services—A. Occupational Therapy.*—The sanatorium is fortunate in being allowed the services of one chief occupational therapy aide and three assistant aides. These individuals have organized a very fine occupational therapy department. Patients in class III are allowed to do supervised work on the wards of the hospital, while those patients in class IV are allowed to go to regular classes in the workshops. Leather work, bookbinding, needlework, woodwork, tooling and jewelry work are among

the many crafts taught in this department. We feel that occupational therapy plays a very definite part in the recovery of the tuberculous patient.

*B. Recreation.*—The recreational activities for Glenn Dale Sanatorium are under the direction of the recreational director and one assistant. These employees work with the various religious groups in seeing that religious programs are provided for all denominations. They arrange showings of motion pictures, plan parties with various social groups in Washington, and supervise the organized play of the children who happen to be patients in the institution. In addition they are in charge of the medical library and the patients' library, at the sanatorium.

*C. Education.*—We have continued to have the services of several W. P. A. teachers supplementing the work done by the three teachers who are on our regular pay roll. An educational program is provided for the children at the hospital which is in conformity with that in the public schools in Washington. In addition to this a rehabilitation program for the adults is provided. Regular classes are held for the up-patients and bedside instruction is provided for bed patients. A business course, which includes typing, business arithmetic, shorthand, and business English, is provided for those interested. It is the aim of this department to aid in fitting patients to return to a normal and useful life upon their discharge from the hospital and to fit them for some occupation which will not endanger them physically.

*D. Nursing.*—We have been allowed 9 graduate nurses as of July 1, 1940, which now brings the total number of graduate nurses to 70. We have a total of 9 supervisors. This enables us to put all of these employees on an 8-hour day basis, 44 hours per week.

*E. Matron.*—The department supervised by the matron has had all of its employees placed on a 44-hour week basis during the past year. This department takes care of the cleaning of the various employees' quarters.

*F. Maintenance and Mechanical Force.*—Practically all of the maintenance and repair work of the institution is taken care of by this department. However, several additional employees are needed to round out the force, particularly a painter, carpenter, and fireman. As the institution grows older more and more repair work has to be done and the additional carpenter and painter are needed for this work.

*G. Dietary Department.*—In the fiscal year 1940 we served a total of 328,859 $\frac{1}{3}$  rations at a cost of \$0.72 per ration (ration equals 3 meals). This includes the cost of the raw food plus preparation and service. The dietary department has now been placed on the 44-hour-week basis.

*H. Administration.*—There have been no major changes in the administrative set-up of the institution.

*I. Laundry.*—At the present time about 178,095 pieces of laundry are being finished every month at an approximate cost of \$0.018 per piece. The laundry employees are now on a 44-hour-week basis.



## CONSOLIDATED HOSPITAL REPORT

*Number of admissions and discharges, municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1941*

	Freed- men's Hospi- tal	Child- ren's Hospi- tal	Central Dispen- sary and Emergen- cy Hospi- tal	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casual- ty Hospi- tal	Home for In- curables	Tuber- culosis Hospi- tal	Gallinger Municipal Hos- pital
Number of patients July 1, 1940.....	338	115	220	82	165	665	905
Admitted during year.....	5,785	6,408	6,873	3,468	95	538	16,753
Births (including stillbirths).....	1,414	0	0	23		0	2,287
Total.....	7,537	6,523	7,093	3,573	260	1,203	19,945
Discharged.....	6,737	6,136	6,583	3,300	15	395	17,375
Died.....	426	218	280	190	60	149	1,455
Total.....	7,163	6,354	6,863	3,490	75	544	18,830
Number remaining, June 30, 1941.....	374	169	230	83	185	659	1,115

*Patient-day costs,<sup>1</sup> municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1941*

	Freed- men's Hospi- tal	Child- ren's Hospi- tal	Central Dispen- sary and Emergen- cy Hospi- tal	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casual- ty Hospi- tal	Home for In- curables	Tuber- culosis Hospi- tal	Gallinger Municipal Hos- pital
Personal services.....	\$2.7722	\$3.2928	\$3.3757	\$1.9054	\$1.0451	\$1.7746	\$1.7154
Office supplies.....	.0196	.0762	.0270	.0383	.0080	.0013	.0107
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	.1334	.6047	.6872	1.0354	.0561	.0439	.1766
Fuel, light, power, water, and engineer's supplies.....	.2498	.2300	.3330	.1286	.1772	.2283	.2667
Food and ice.....	.0230	1.0300	1.3264	.6357	.7785	.5890	.3836
Communication.....	.0314	.0497	.0733	.0256	.0131	.0085	.0042
Furniture and equipment.....	.2658	.1682	.0615	.0269	.0086	.0254	.0111
Repairs.....	.0513	.1594	.1219	.0610	.0352	.0228	.0168
Laundry and cleaning.....	.0132	.0700	.4362	.1062	.0211	.0131	.0114
Miscellaneous.....	.4008	.2188	.5364	.1620	.1395		.0252
Clothing and dry goods.....		.0541	.0559	.3405	.0152		
Total.....	4.5595	5.8539	7.0354	4.4656	2.2976	2.7119	2.6217
Daily average number of in- patients.....	350	148	226	96	175	649	1,053
Total number of in-patient-days.....	127,926	53,985	82,567	34,869	63,809	236,924	384,235
Total number of in-patient-days for which no payment whatever was received from any source during this fiscal year.....	117,509		1,046	1,108	8,882	217,060	378,635
Amount actually paid by District of Columbia from regular 1941 appropriation under contract.....		\$80,000	\$75,778.90	\$70,787.30	\$15,000		

<sup>1</sup> Based on cash disbursements, exclusive of capital disbursements.

# 232 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Cash receipts and disbursements of municipal and contract hospitals, fiscal year 1941*

	Freed- men's Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tubercu- losis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
<b>CASH RECEIPTS</b>							
Revenue from services:							
Private pay patients	\$26,351.00	\$109,102.88	\$454,531.72	\$102,007.90	\$77,444.76	1 15,263.95	1 10,502.54
District of Columbia charity patients		92,444.27	75,778.90	70,913.20	14,942.93		
Community Chest and Health Security Administration		43,045.66	34,725.02				
Maryland charities				16,166.65			
Nonservice revenue:							
Rent, interest, and dividends		33,353.01	8,215.66	5,891.91	39,196.03		
Other			32,555.18				
Contributions		30,464.70	1,735.00	265.00	244,790.51		
Miscellaneous:							
Sale of capital assets		4,366.07					
Other					2,130.17		
Appropriations and allotments:							
Salaries	363,620.00					423,760.00	661,080.00
Maintenance	191,957.00					217,000.00	344,600.00
Repairs	16,323.00					5,500.00	23,000.00
Car tokens	25.00						10.00
Motor vehicles							
Postage						40.00	75.00
Printing and binding						70.00	600.00
Nurses' Training School							600.00
Total cash receipts	598,276.00	312,776.59	607,541.48	195,244.56	378,504.40	646,370.00	1,029,965.00
<b>CASH DISBURSEMENTS</b>							
Personal services	354,647.00	177,753.90	278,729.66	66,439.20	66,689.71	420,440.00	659,173.00
Office supplies	2,505.00	4,115.37	2,227.36	1,334.78	509.98	319.00	4,105.00
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	17,067.00	27,248.76	56,737.02	36,103.40	3,578.37	10,412.00	67,838.00
Fuel, light, power and engineering supplies	31,827.00	12,415.79	27,566.05	4,484.30	11,305.58	54,084.00	102,476.00
Food and ice	79,698.00	55,604.29	109,521.16	22,167.30	49,675.48	139,542.00	147,404.00
Communication	4,016.00	2,683.23	6,055.03	891.39	834.09	2,020.00	1,624.00
Furniture and equipment	34,000.00	9,082.38	5,080.51	937.35	550.53	6,022.00	4,248.00
Repairs	6,558.00	8,602.95	10,067.11	2,126.31	2,247.60	5,400.00	6,437.00
Laundry and cleaning	1,689.00	3,780.40	36,012.85	3,704.40	1,344.98	4,287.00	4,362.00
Miscellaneous	51,271.00	11,813.90	44,285.81	5,648.16	8,902.77		9,680.00
Clothing and dry goods		2,922.32	4,612.92	11,874.62	971.69		
Capital disbursements	14,998.00	3,538.06		15,491.73	219,563.73		8,298.00
Total cash disbursements	598,276.00	319,561.35	580,895.48	171,202.94	366,178.51	642,526.00	1,015,645.00

<sup>1</sup> Paid to Collector of Taxes, D.C.; not credited to appropriation.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes patients' refunds and deposits.



# BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

	<i>Term expires June 30—</i>
JAMES A. COUNCILOR	1942
A. J. DRISCOLL	1942
MRS. SPENCER GORDON	1942
MRS. FRANK A. LINZEL	1944
MRS. MILTON W. KING	1944
FREDERICK W. McREYNOLDS	1944
H. J. CROSSON, M. D.	1946
EDGAR MORRIS	1946
JOHN R. PINKETT	1946

## OFFICERS

FREDERICK W. McREYNOLDS, chairman.

H. J. CROSSON, M. D., vice chairman.

MRS. MILTON W. KING, secretary.

ROBERT E. BONDY, Director of Public Welfare, and executive officer of the Board.

CONRAD VAN HYNING, Principal Assistant Director of Public Welfare.

PAUL L. KIBBY, Assistant Director of Public Welfare.

## STANDING COMMITTEES

*Child welfare.*—Mrs. Spencer Gordon, chairman; Frederick W. McReynolds; Mrs. Frank A. Linzel.

*Penal and correctional institutions.*—Edgar Morris, chairman; James A. Councilor; A. J. Driscoll.

*Public assistance.*—H. J. Crosson, M. D., chairman; John R. Pinkett; Mrs. Milton W. King.

## INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND SERVICES UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### INSTITUTIONS

District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.

District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.

Jail.

National Training School for Girls.

District Training School, Laurel, Md.

Industrial Home School.

Industrial Home School for Colored Children.

Receiving Home for Children.

Home for Aged and Infirm.

Municipal Lodging House.

### AGENCIES AND SERVICES

Public Assistance Division.

Child Welfare Division.

Nonresident Service.

Care of the Insane.

Instruction of Handicapped Children.

# 234 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAS CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER RELATIONS, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO VISITATION

National Training School for Boys.	Southern Relief Society.
Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors.	Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.
Florence Crittenton Home.	St. Elizabeths Hospital.
St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.	Social Service Exchange of the Washington Council of Social Agencies.

Public institutions and agencies	Location	Superintendent
District of Columbia Workhouse..	Occoquan, Va.....	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Arthur L. Pettit, superintendent; Blanche LaDu, superintendent, Women's Division.
District of Columbia Reformatory.	Lorton, Va.....	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Claude O. Botkin, superintendent.
Jail.....	19th and C Sts. SE., Washington, D. C.	Ray L. Huff, general superintendent; Thomas M. Rives, superintendent.
National Training School for Girls.	Conduit Rd. and District Line, Washington, D. C.	Miss Anne O. Andruss.
District Training School.....	Laurel, Md.....	Dr. James Lewald.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	Blue Plains, D. C.....	Wendell P. Tucker.
Industrial Home School.....	2453 Wisconsin Ave. NW.....	Daniel F. Ahern.
Receiving Home for Children.....	816 Potomac Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	Grady H. Leonard.
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	Blue Plains, D. C.....	Frank B. Haskell.
Municipal Lodging House.....	456-458 C St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Henry A. Koch.
Foster Care Service.....	472 Indiana Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Miss A. Patricia Morris.
Protective Service.....	Force School Bldg., 1740 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Miss A. Madorah Donahue.
Public Assistance Division.....	460 C St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Otto J. Cass, general superintendent of public assistance services.
Education of Handicapped Children.	Force School Bldg., 1740 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Goodman, Mrs. Ida Z. Alphin, supervisors.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Board of Public Welfare has held 19 meetings, regular and special, during the fiscal year and its committees have held a total of 33 meetings.

There were two changes in the Board membership during the year to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Jr., and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, A. J. Driscoll, and Mrs. Frank A. Linzel being appointed to fill these vacancies.

Pursuant to the provisions in the appropriation bill for the year, Conrad Van Hyning was appointed principal assistant director and took office in July 1940. Robert E. Bondy, Director, having resigned at the end of the fiscal year 1941, Mr. Van Hyning has been appointed Director of Public Welfare.

There have been some important personnel changes in the departments and institutions under the Board. Earle W. Cassie, for 18 years superintendent of the Industrial Home School, resigned and Daniel F. Ahern was appointed his successor. Frank B. Haskell, superintendent of the Home for Aged and Infirm, reached retirement age and Otto J. Cass, superintendent of the Public Assistance Division, was transferred and appointed superintendent of the home



to succeed Mr. Haskell. To succeed Mr. Cass as superintendent of the Public Assistance Division, Morris Zelditch was appointed.

Legislation in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942 provided for the outside placement of all white girls in the National Training School for Girls with the provision that after September 15, 1941 no white girls should be housed in the institution. As it was the purpose that this should be a school for colored girls, steps were taken to plan for an all-colored staff of employees. Miss Anne O. Andruss, who has been superintendent of the school is succeeded by Mrs. Rachel H. Galloway who has for years maintained at Croome, Md., a home for the care of colored girls assigned to her by the Child Welfare Division of the Board of Public Welfare. Mrs. Galloway was appointed for a temporary period.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION

[For the purpose of affording relief to residents of the District of Columbia who are unemployed or otherwise in distress because of the emergency: of administering District of Columbia and Federal funds for aid to dependent children, old-age assistance, and aid for needy blind; and of administering certain other public assistance projects.]

During the fiscal year the program embraced virtually the same activities as during the preceding year, except that two new functions were added: Certification for fluid milk and certification for Works Progress Administration eligibility.

It was financed by appropriations, reimbursements from the Social Security Board, clothing and food from the Federal Work Projects Administration, and surplus commodities from the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

*General public assistance.*—An average of 2,043 families and single persons received general public assistance during the fiscal year, an increase of 8.6 percent over the preceding year. The fiscal year closed with 2,225 unemployables in the active case load as compared with 2,168 at the beginning of the year, an increase of approximately 50. The increased case load was due principally to the following reasons: First, the Works Projects Administration raised its standards of physical ability for unskilled labor, as a result of which unskilled persons able to perform "light work only" were laid off. Sewing room projects were also appreciably curtailed. Second, the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains is accepting fewer persons between the ages of 50 and 65 than was its former policy. Many families and single persons in those groups, unable to provide for themselves, were given assistance. With the exception of July when the intake policies were somewhat restricted, this year probably represents a true picture of the unemployable need in the District of Columbia since no arbitrary restrictions had been made of applications or relief grants to recipients who had met the standards required in regard to unemployability, need, and residence. The relief situation in the District of Columbia, with relief having been given only to unemployables, would obviously be little influenced by improved employment conditions due to the defense program.

For this fiscal year, as for the year preceding, the amount of \$900,000 was appropriated for general public assistance. However, the

appropriation act for the year ended June 30, 1941, limited amounts which might be paid to any one family as follows: Single persons, not more than \$24; family of two persons, not more than \$30, and for each person in excess of such number under 16 years of age not more than \$6; and not to exceed a total of \$60 to any one family. This limitation affects the relief composition in family groups so that the actual number of persons in a family does not coincide with the number of "relief persons" in a family.

The average monthly grant per general public assistance case was \$24.51 as compared with \$25.62 during the preceding year. Intake interviewed an average of 226 applicants for general public assistance each month; as a result, 2,397 different cases were added to the general public assistance load during the year and an average of 636 applications were rejected each month. During this fiscal year steps were undertaken to provide for a regular review of general public assistance cases in order to determine continuing eligibility for relief. This plan will be continued for the ensuing year.

*Intake.*—The intake department interviews applicants for general public assistance, for Social Security categories, for referral to Work Projects Administration, and for certification for admission to the Home for Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains. It also approves admission of District of Columbia residents to Florence Crittenton Home and to St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital. The intake department handles all out-of-town inquiries and, since the passage of the Selective Service Act, makes dependency investigations at the request of the Selective Service Boards.

During the year, 21,409 applications were received.

*Aid to dependent children.*—The program of aid to dependent children, as in previous years, was supported partially from the appropriation for home care to dependent children and partially from the appropriation for general public assistance, to both of which Social Security reimbursements were added.

During the fiscal year grants were given each month to an average of 940 families with 2,841 children under 16 years of age. Monthly grants averaged \$37.50 per family.

A total of 724 applications for aid to dependent children were received during the year, of which 291 were approved and 348 were rejected.

*Old-age assistance.*—A total of 4,013 individuals received grants of assistance during the fiscal year, a net gain of 107 over last fiscal year. Grants varied in amounts from \$5 to \$30, the maximum permitted by the appropriation act, the average grant per person per month being \$25.50.

Four hundred and fifty-one grants were canceled during the year, 287 because of death. Funerals were provided for 157 of this latter number.

While only 18 grants were canceled because the individuals became self-supporting, 59 cases were closed because relatives became able to support the old-age recipient in entirety. Some grants likewise have been reduced because children and grandchildren are securing more employment and thereby contributing in larger amounts but cannot completely care for the aged persons.



Each year a number of individuals become so feeble, physically or mentally, that institutional care is more beneficial in solving their problem. Thirty-four were admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital, 14 to the Home for the Aged and Infirm, 5 to tubercular institutions, and 9 to homes under churches or organizations, such as the Masonic Home, Home for Incurables, etc. Seven persons had their grants canceled because they moved out of the District of Columbia.

Occasionally recipients secure income from legacies left them by relatives or friends, the sale of property, etc. During the past year nine cases were closed for these reasons. In several instances the inheritance will last but a few months or years and the individual may then have to reapply for assistance.

*Aid to needy blind.*—Two hundred sixty-one persons received blind grants during the fiscal year and 51 made application. This latter number was augmented by 15 applications which were pending on July 1, 1940. A total of 53 applications have been disposed of, 44 being approved and 9 being denied. Twenty-three grants were canceled during the year.

On July 1, 1941, the beginning of the fiscal year, 238 blind persons were receiving grants averaging \$27.64 monthly and 13 applicants for aid were pending investigation.

*Admission to Home for Aged and Infirm.*—During the fiscal year 156 persons (113 men and 43 women) were approved for admission to the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains, District of Columbia.

*Insurance and estates.*—This department handles all matters pertaining to resources possessed by all clients and applicants of the Public Assistance Division. Its purpose is to safeguard the funds of the District of Columbia and to protect the interests of the clients, to make collection from insurance claims, to probate the claims against estates and to collect funds therefrom. It is also responsible for the arrangements that permit the burial of deceased recipients of old-age assistance.

During the fiscal year collections were made as follows:

Life insurance	\$19,125.86
Estates, bank accounts, etc	8,500.53
Adjustments on life insurance	326.57
Total	27,952.96

To heirs of deceased recipients the sum of \$7,450.84 was made available. There was collected and turned over to administrators in behalf of clients at their request, \$1,663.34. In addition, there was made available to general public assistance clients by insurance adjustments, \$3,135.49, to the Home for Aged and Infirm \$606.09, and to Child Welfare \$88, a total of \$3,829.58.

Property adjustments have frequently avoided foreclosure and in a number of instances the services rendered avoided the necessity of relief.

*Distribution of surplus commodities.*—During the fiscal year surplus commodities constituted a very real aid to the relief and other low-income families, the free school-lunch program, the free summer camps, and institutions caring for indigent persons in the District of

Columbia. This was made possible through the cooperation of the Surplus Marketing Administration and Work Projects Administration.

Surplus foods included butter, fresh fruits, flour (white and graham), dried fruits, dried beans, fresh vegetables, and other staple commodities. Relief clients received 12,525,028 pounds of this produce. The total distribution was 14,893,846 pounds.

*Milk program.*—On August 12, 1940, the 5-cent milk program was inaugurated, distribution being made through 11 depots located in various sections of the city. From August 12, 1940, to June 30, 1941, 750,058 quarts of grade A milk were sold to approximately 2,400 families daily.

*Civilian Conservation Corps—Selection Office.*—During the enrollment periods from July 1940 to June 30, 1941, 952 boys were selected and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Forty-one of these were selected from families aided by the Public Assistance Division. An average of 735 boys per month were in camp and payments to their allottees totaled \$160,656.26 during the year.

*Nonresident service.*—The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for transportation of indigent nonresident persons to their legal residences, or to the homes of relatives, for maintenance pending transportation and for transportation of other indigent persons, including indigent veterans of the World War and their families.

The needs of 4,044 individuals and 68 families were considered during the year. Of these, 720 were sent home.

*Student training.*—The three schools of social work in the District of Columbia assigned students to the Public Assistance Division for field work during the year. There were 11 from Catholic University of America, 10 from Howard University, and 10 from the National Catholic School of Social Service.

Each school provided a supervisor for its students, as well as stenographic service for the student unit.

The schools have expressed their appreciation for the wealth of case material made available to them and for the opportunity of providing their students with experience in a public agency. Such cooperation is advantageous to the Public Assistance Division as a means of preparing persons for social work vacancies as they occur within this agency.

### CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

[Supervises the care and training of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare and recommends children to the court for adoption]

#### FOSTER CARE SERVICE

During the year, a daily average of 1,972 wards were under care. There was a decrease of 46 children in the number committed, the number received on commitment being the smallest received for a number of years. There was also a decrease in the number of children discharged from care, however, and there was a notable increase in the number of older children committed, 284, or 75 per cent of the 373 children committed, being 12 years of age or over.



Further, this increase marks a trend which has been apparent during at least the past 3 years.

In addition to the number of children committed by the Juvenile Court, 118 children were received into emergency care under provisions established in the Appropriation Act of 1941 which required care in foster homes for nondelinquent children who had previously been housed in the Receiving Home for Children. To care for these nondelinquent children in emergency cases, two foster homes were set up, one for white and one for Negro children. The Foster Care Services assume a responsibility for the development and supervision of these homes, while the Protective Services has the responsibility for clearances and services for the children sent there. These two homes were placed in operation in September 1940.

During the year, effort has been made to bridge the gap between the workers who investigate cases prior to acceptance in foster care and the workers who are responsible for finding homes and supervising the children placed in them. A consultant (whose services have been made available through Social Security funds administered by the United States Children's Bureau) had the responsibility of bringing these two important parts of the work together. Through her work, those who have made inquiry into the need of foster care and the inadequacies of the child's home environment have been brought to understand the difficulties and limitations of the foster-home care and those responsible for finding the homes have had an increased understanding of the problems of the investigator in finding an answer to the child's needs. This consultation procedure has also served to prepare the child in the home and his own family for the placement, often a difficult experience for all. An advisory committee has continued its very helpful interest and service during the year and the discussion in its meetings have done much to focus attention upon certain inadequacies in the community facilities.

During the year it was possible to increase the clothing allowance for children in foster care because of the reduction in the number of children. Funds were released which made possible some increase in the per capita expense for each child in care. Some thought was given to the possibility of increasing the board rate for certain older children, but it was decided to increase instead the amount of clothing purchased for all children.

Fifty new foster homes have been opened by the home-finding department this year. They have only partly met the needs of the agency, although these needs have been more adequately met this year than in any preceding year. It has been necessary to place very few young children in institutions. This is not true of the group of older children. Replacements within this latter group have been numerous. It becomes apparent that in this group are many individual children who cannot be expected to make adjustment to the normal family life, desirable as this might be. For them it may be necessary to attempt the development not only of the institutions but of other congregate life or resident clubs, in which they may have supervision, but also exercise some initiative and perhaps control of their environment.

## PROTECTIVE SERVICE

This is the first full year of operation for this unit. It is therefore a comparatively new activity which needs continuing clarification and interpretation. It has been frequently observed that among those who should best understand its purpose there is evident the thought that the Protective Services are to be looked to to take children from their parental homes. It is necessary again and again to point out that the very purpose for establishing the unit was to furnish a means for making it possible for children to remain in their own homes instead of being moved by court action.

The case committee for this service has continued to render valuable assistance in this clarification and interpretation process.

A new responsibility was laid upon the service this year in view of the provision carried in the appropriation act that two foster homes should be used in emergency care of nondelinquent children instead of being sent to the Receiving Home for Children.

Additional services have been developed for children born out of wedlock. One worker carried a case load made up entirely of such cases.

Special attention has been given to work with older boys. Co-operative services with the Public Assistance Division has been continued with increasing success in efforts to bring the joint resources of the two divisions to bear upon individual family needs.

The Protective Services, during the year, accepted for care and treatment 565 new cases involving 1,392 children which, together with those that were carried over from the year before, represented a total of 847 families with 2,186 children who received the benefit of attention from the department during the year.

## EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made this year to the Board for continuing the program for the education of shut-in physically handicapped children, which had been carried on as a Work Projects Administration project for 2 years.

The funds were sufficient for the employment of 10 teachers and 2 supervisors, a reduction below the former Work Projects Administration project. Some of the teachers were assigned to teaching in the homes and some in the hospitals where handicapped children were receiving medical treatment. A total of 808 different children, 377 white and 431 colored, were served during the year.

Some of the major handicaps from which the children suffered were cardiac trouble, chorea, orthopedic and muscular conditions, epilepsy, and a miscellaneous number of temporary conditions, such as fractures, bruises, and protracted illnesses.

The Board recommended at the end of the year that the program be transferred to the Board of Education, as it more properly is an educational rather than a welfare program. The recommendation was approved and the transfer made at the beginning of the fiscal year 1942.



## INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL (WHITE)

[This is a temporary home for the reception and training of white children—both boys and girls]

The daily average population in this institution was 117 last year and 101 during the fiscal year just ended.

Some improvements have been made to the grounds, and repairs and improvements started in the buildings.

A remodeling of the school building to provide a modern carpentry and woodworking shop, a domestic science room, and a beauty parlor have greatly improved the facilities for vocational training.

## INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

[An industrial school for the training of colored boys]

The daily average population of this institution was 175 at a per capita cost of \$412.50. This population was slightly lower than that for last year and the per capita cost is a little too low to provide as good care and service for these boys as it would be desirable to give. Their period of stay in this institution represents for many of them an important and late opportunity for constructive influences to be brought to bear upon them. The group, as a whole, seems even more in need of adjustment and training than in previous years.

Emphasis has been placed upon a study of their past records as available to the school and, too, mental and personality examinations were made possible through the assistance of Howard University, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Gallinger Hospital.

An effort is made to inculcate work habits. To this end, the boys are required to do much of the maintenance work around the institution, and they have gained some experience in practical farming, dairying, and farm labor work in addition to the more general care of the grounds and roadways. The special vocational classes in masonry and painting have cleaned, plastered, and painted the walls and ceilings of cottages and other buildings and have built concrete walks and steps at the north end of the reservation. The boys in the shoe repair shop have kept the shoes of the whole population in repair, about 14 pairs of them daily being salvaged and made satisfactory for further use. Several of the boys have acquired sufficient skill to do this work with but little assistance from the instructor.

The new vocational building was completed and put into use in October 1940. In this structure are located the shops for metalwork, shoe repairing, painting, and masonry. It has proved to be a very valuable addition to the equipment of the school.

Recreational activities have continued as in the past. The military drill culminating in the competitive drill in June has been helpful in developing an attitude of acceptance of discipline and control and the ball games and other athletic events have also tended to a more sportsmanlike relationship among the boys.

## RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

[A detention home for children pending disposition by the courts or otherwise]

The Receiving Home for Children admitted 2,789 children during the year. Of these 1,581 were colored boys, 772 were white boys, 152

were white girls, and 284 were colored girls. Due to the fact that most of the dependent children are now cared for in foster homes even temporarily and in emergencies, most of the children admitted were older children and some of them of rather a difficult type to control. The largest number of children in the home on any 1 day was 49. The daily average population was 32 and the average length of stay was 4.1 days.

The usual program of Sunday services and of concerts and entertainments has been continued throughout the year.

The building has not been maintained at as high a level as might be desirable, in view of the policy to spend as little as possible for this purpose, because the new building, which has been authorized for construction during the next fiscal year, will be ready for occupancy by July 1942. More adequate segregation facilities and excellent outdoor playground space are provided in the new plans.

## PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### JAIL

[Place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial]

Within the fiscal year the new wings and the renovated old wings of the jail have been opened. The new admission and hospital building and housing, in addition to the execution facilities, are under construction and should be occupied soon.

The Bureau of the Census directed a study of admissions to the jail for half of 1940. A principal finding is that repeaters are significant in number. Five hundred and fifty account for 3,800 admissions annually, if we assume a constant experience.

For all admissions, good practice requires a physical examination, fingerprint, and social service exchange clearance, clothing sterilization, and the essential record making and keeping. In addition, data from these sources should be quickly available to the courts and to the prisons. If the 18,000 admissions can be reduced to 13,500, or if any significant reduction in admissions is possible within what is necessary, the services now available will be able to function more effectively.

The benefit which accrues to the community by the brief and repeated incarceration of these recidivists is relatively small. Little more actual penalty would be imposed on these regular repeaters were their imprisonment to be longer. Benefits to the community would be more immediate and constant during incarceration and would permit greater benefit to those so incarcerated by providing time for physical and mental rehabilitation. Incidental costs of arrests, courts, admission, and transfer would be reduced, congestion would be reduced in part, wear and tear and internal organization problems would be simplified. Assuming a complete correction were possible, arrests and court (and other) business would be reduced by nearly 6,000 cases.

Central records at the jail are in reasonably good basic form. For those having served felony sentences there is much of value to the courts. To develop summary sheets of value for misdemeanants we need to reduce volume as suggested above. We are now ready, in part, and are developing a service through these records filed at the



jail which is of value to the judges and probation officers. With the facilities of the new jail now becoming available, the rest of this development is a matter of personal services and procedure. By reducing the number of admissions, these services which are available will be made more effective.

*Construction.*—The final item for construction is the surrounding wall. When completed, the new jail will represent a decided improvement over the old.

Insofar as can be done, those sentenced will be held no longer than necessary for original classification. The new plant will permit more definite control than was possible formerly and will provide better facilities for segregation. Within the limits of personnel these controls will be developed as rapidly as can be done.

*Internes.*—Facilities now exist at the jail for more effective interne services. The use of these internes in dentistry, psychology, social work, and other services, is valuable to the service and to the universities concerned. The work of these internes is supervised by the university and in field social work by the Bureau of Rehabilitation. With better facilities this service is expected to develop more quickly. The number actively interested in this work is limited and only graduate students carefully chosen are acceptable.

*Population.*—Average daily population has been lower than might normally have been expected, due to rapid movement to the reservation to relieve the jail during construction. This average will increase by relaxing this rapid movement. The daily average for the fiscal year 1941 was 507, an increase of 4.31 percent over the fiscal year 1940. Commitments for the year were 18,556, or a decrease of 3.429 percent.

*Grounds.*—Considerable improvement has been effected in the appearance of the grounds following the completion of the work on the maximum security cell blocks. However, some little time yet will be needed to effect a return to their former condition.

*Housing.*—The housing situation is much better because of the previously mentioned occupancy of the reconstructed maximum security cell blocks. Not only have more suitable quarters been made available for housing felony-type male prisoners, but also the removal of the women to the two upper floors of their new wing has given them more satisfactory quarters.

*Personnel.*—Due, no doubt, to the general situation, difficulty has been experienced in filling vacant positions, but that condition appears to be general. A tendency has been noticed on the part of employees with certain qualifications to attempt to locate other work which would afford them advancement.

#### WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY

##### WORKHOUSE

[A place for the confinement and employment of petty criminals sentenced for terms of 1 year or less]

*Salvage unit.*—The principal addition to the operation at the Workhouse has been the salvage unit. This unit is assigned to one employed craftsman. It consists of a group of inmates not able to do heavy labor.

To this unit are sent goods which can no longer be used for their original purposes, to be made over into usable articles. The paint and carpenter shops cooperate in this work.

*Cattle.*—The dairy has maintained its good record. Tests of animals and milk show a clean herd.

*Swine and poultry.*—The swine operation continues successfully. Two thousand pounds of pork was butchered in excess of last year's record of 200,000 pounds. A heavy loss of chickens, due to epidemic which included the entire community, interfered with the expected progress of this unit.

*Land farming and cannery.*—There has been no significant change in this operation. The cannery building has not yet been moved from the Reformatory area to the Workhouse where it will be more suitably located.

*General.*—The population average at the Workhouse was 1,196 the first 6 months, and 1,037 the last half of the year.

The damage done to the spillway at Elkhorn Run is nearing complete restoration. Some means will be necessary to guard against very heavy freshets which do occur.

The general health of the inmates has been very good. The limited medical staff has done excellent work in treating the various diseases among the inmates. Improvement in sanitary conditions has also been made.

#### REFORMATORY

[For confinement and reformation of prisoners serving sentences of 1 year or more]

During the past year two inmates attempted escape. One of these was apprehended the following day and the other about 6 days later. Both of these prisoners were assigned to minimum custody details and their escape did not affect the safety of the institution. Speedy indictments were obtained under the escape act and each received an additional sentence.

The general discipline and morale of the inmate population has been excellent. On numerous occasions the inmates have responded willingly to calls for extra duty work involving hours of overtime, and their reaction has been splendid.

Thirteen juveniles, originally committed from the National Training School, were removed from the institution by order of the Attorney General, after a decision by the United States District Court of Appeals that they could not be confined in an institution of this type. Generally this group constituted one of our most serious disciplinary problems, as they failed to react favorably to the established routine.

*New admissions.*—Out of 668 admissions in 1940, 271 (40 percent) had served previous penitentiary sentences.

During the present fiscal year, until June 1, of 558 new admissions 222 had previous penitentiary sentences, or approximately 40 percent.

A study of the length of sentences of those admitted compared with those released shows new arrivals average 4 plus years maximum against 3 years maximum for released.



The partial opening of the walled unit has been accomplished. Operating procedures, including that developed for quarantine, are going forward with the development of the general plan for the Penitentiary Division.

A distinct uniform has been provided for inmates assigned to the industrial laundry, adding to appearance and neatness.

The new enlarged and modern bakery building is rapidly nearing completion and the necessary equipment is on hand awaiting installation.

Extensions have been made to the dormitories in the main group to provide reading and study rooms. The building formerly used as a commissary has been converted for use as a dormitory, and all inmates assigned to clerical tasks have been quartered there. Likewise, all laundry workers have been assigned to a separate dormitory. This step marks the beginning of a plan to segregate inmates in dormitories basically by like work assignment.

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent except for a mild flurry of influenza, which was general throughout this section. The resident dentist resigned during the winter and as yet replacement has not been made.

The outdoor recreational program has continued under the supervision of a full-time officer. After being dormant for several years, football activities were resumed and a great deal of interest displayed by the inmate population.

The classification committee has completed its fourth year of successful functioning with little material change. The resident protestant chaplain, assigned to the institution by the Washington Federation of Churches, has been added to the group.

The bloodhounds have rendered the usual effective service. On several occasions the institution has cooperated with nearby law-enforcement agencies in the apprehension of fugitives. Daily practice and mimic chases have been held and each dog's accomplishment recorded.

*In-service training.*—The secondary course of this program for commissioned officers has continued on schedule with lectures by selected speakers and related study work. The general plan is that the commissioned officers will, upon completion of the course, carry the training through to the entire custodial personnel. The rapid turn-over has hindered regularity in group instruction, but all new personnel receive the basic training within the first 8 weeks.

Through special training on the pistol range 98 percent of the force qualified in shooting. The team placed first in the Rock Hill match, and individuals are achieving commendable scores.

*Walled Division.*—The Walled Division of the Reformatory is in partial operation. One cell block is used for quarantine; a second is used for maximum-custody prisoners; and a third block is now under construction.

Inmates who are considered to be unsafe for holding outside the wall are kept in the maximum-security division. This operation is not a punishment but is rather a form of control needed by the few who cannot safely be held elsewhere. Due to the relative newness

of this operation some have considered it to be a form of punishment due to the restricted privileges. It is essential that privileges be restricted there, especially the privileges associated with contacting persons outside the prison by means of visits, correspondence, and devious methods.

*Wharf.*—The transfer of the Ninth Street Wharf activities to the reservation interrupted the normal progress of the building program. Road work and finishing grading about new construction has been delayed. The activities formerly at the wharf are now centered in a newly constructed building at the Reformatory.

*Maintenance.*—The development of records through the last few years is of significant value in assisting to control maintenance accounts and operations. In this work the use of the recently completed central storage has helped greatly.

#### WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

The new building to house all the present activities (except the infirmary) is nearing completion. This building will house the laundry, power sewing, bindery, domestic training, inmates' and officers' dining room, and kitchen. With the completion of this building the presently completed permanent buildings will be separated from other building areas and permanent landscaping will be done.

A combination incinerator-open fireplace has been constructed, the superintendent's cottage has been renovated, and the grounds and road work have been improved.

A dental unit has been added to the infirmary.

New tables and chairs for this division have been manufactured and are in use.

*Library.*—An unused storeroom has been converted into a library. This now holds more than 1,500 books which have been rebound here. Regular library procedure is followed. Copies of famous paintings have been donated. Books and magazine issues approximate 350 a month.

*Chapel.*—A former rug room has been converted into a chapel. It has been redecorated. An organ, ornaments, altar cloths, vestments, and pictures have been contributed. A special Easter sunrise service was held this year. The interest of many religiously motivated citizens continues to add inspiration to the religious work, especially at the Women's Division.

*In-service training.*—This work has progressed during the year to include a secondary general course. The matrons participated in the Red Cross course of first-aid classes, which were under the instruction of institutional physicians.

*Education.*—No teacher is employed as such at the Women's Division. However, the matrons have contributed generously of their time, in giving instruction in the following: Reading, spelling, penmanship, English, power sewing, typing and shorthand, waitress training, laundry theory, arts and needle craft, serving and embroidery, knitting, crocheting, and weaving.



A large vegetable garden operated by the women added valuable interests and valuable food.

In addition to this work, the women have taken over the care of lawns and shrubs in the Women's Division area.

The matrons have personally purchased flowers and shrubs and developed the area adjacent to the staff house.

*General.*—When the new building is occupied, the existing laundry (frame) building will be razed and the remaining frame buildings will be used for classes and small assemblies.

The population of this division averages 180, with a high of 235.

#### NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

[Institutions for the training of delinquent boys and girls committed by the courts for minor offenses.]

##### NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The daily average at this institution was 76, as compared with 79 the year before. The population grew to a high point of 86 during the year. The more liberal appropriation for this year made possible a somewhat better standard of care for the girls than could be maintained the year before when more drastic curtailments were necessary, in order to live within the limitations of the funds available. Again attention is called to the need of "a more suitably located institution and one better planned to serve its purposes."

##### NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

[A contractual service]

This institution is under the direction of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. Under the terms of the appropriation act, the Board of Public Welfare entered into a contract with the Attorney General providing for the payment of \$2 per day for each boy committed by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and admitted to this school.

The daily average number of District boys thus charged to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year was 101, as compared with 113 during the fiscal year 1940 and 125 during 1939.

#### FEEBLE-MINDED AND INSANE

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRAINING SCHOOL

[A public institution located near Laurel, Md., owned and managed by the District Government for the training of the feeble-minded]

The daily average number of patients cared for during the year was 604. This is an increase over 1940, but not as great as expected, as the completion of dormitories A and B was somewhat delayed due to the contractor's difficulty in obtaining skilled labor and delay, owing to defense priorities, in delivery of some materials.

The two new dormitory units, however, were completed and occupied during the year, permitting a somewhat better classification of inmates

and making space available for some cases known to social agencies and awaiting opportunity for admission to the institution.

This was the first full year of operation for the hospital. This building has helped materially in giving better care to those acutely ill as well as in serving as a receiving center for new admissions.

The milking barn, appropriated for in 1939, and constructed in part by our own mechanics, assisted by inmates, was completed and put into use during the year.

Food has been adequate, but this was largely supplemented by products of the farm, as well as surplus commodities which were furnished us during the year.

*Construction.*—Grading, landscaping, road construction, extension of underground electrical and signal conduits, as well as general maintenance work on the grounds, has been continued.

*Laundry.*—The overload, plus the age of some of the equipment, has been a serious handicap. Two washers were replaced, an extractor and dryer were repaired, and a new small dryer installed.

#### CARE OF THE INSANE

The care of the District of Columbia insane in St. Elizabeths Hospital cost this year \$2,774,534.40, as compared with \$2,684,502 last year, the per capita rate of \$1.80 per day maintaining again this year. The average number of District of Columbia patients was 4,212 as compared with 4,074 last year. The number of patients admitted showed a decrease from 904 to 884 this year. The Board of Public Welfare inspector investigates the cases committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital and chargeable to the District of Columbia and every effort is made, as time permits, to collect at least a part of the cost of maintenance. The amount collected this year was \$158,064.11. Representatives of the Board attended 1,446 hearings before the Commission on Mental Health for the purpose of obtaining information that would contribute to the investigation of the cases.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

##### HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

[A permanent home for aged and infirm indigent residents of the District of Columbia]

This year the daily average population decreased from 680 in 1940 to 610. This is the lowest average in population since 1933. It is due in part to the admission of 53 fewer persons. Investigation of the circumstances of the inmates made it possible to discharge others to outside care. The per capita cost in view of the lower population and owing in part to a somewhat increased appropriation by Congress, was \$267.59, as compared with \$207.45 the year before. There were some improvements in the physical plant, notably the covering of the outside porches to enlarge the day-room sitting space. Increased personnel in the hospital made possible by larger appropriations has contributed to better care of the bedridden cases. The assignment of



Works Progress Administration personnel as waiters in the dining room improved that service, as compared with the service formerly rendered by inmates. There is need for serious consideration being given to radical construction and repairs of the buildings on the ground, or the relocation of this institution.

#### MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

[A temporary lodging house conducted by the city for homeless men out of employment and without means]

This important but small institution reports for its forty-eighth year. Over this long period of time it has served as an emergency home for stranded men who find themselves in this city without resources. Those admitted to the home are now all sent there by the nonresident service of the Public Assistance Division. They are men who are in need and for whom there is expectation that means may be found to return them to their own homes. Some provision must be made for them during the time that it takes to develop an answer for them. The care that this home gives makes it unnecessary for these men, many of whom are decent but somewhat unfortunate, to prey upon the community during the time that it is necessary for them to stay in Washington.

The number cared for averaged 42 daily, as compared with 37 last year.

#### TEMPORARY HOME FOR FORMER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

[An institution maintained by the District government, but managed by representatives of various veterans' organizations, for the purpose of providing a temporary home for indigent soldiers who come to Washington because of some business with the Federal department]

During the year the daily average provided for in this institution was 48. Last year it was 49. The largest number in the home on any one day was 66.

#### INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL OR MANAGEMENT

The Board of Public Welfare has contractual or other relations with a number of nongovernmental institutions under various appropriations providing care for indigent persons in the Florence Crittenton Home, in the Southern Relief Society Home, in the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, and in the St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital.

These institutions submit annual reports to the Board of Public Welfare and their activities are included in the financial and other tables included herewith.

#### DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE

The number of patients charged to the District of Columbia who were deported to their places of residences or transferred without

# 250 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

expense to the District of Columbia has been, during the last 15 years, as follows:

Year	Total ad- mitted	Deported at expense of District of Columbia	Deported or transferred at no added ex- pense to District of Columbia	Total de- ported or transferred
1926.....	452	127	17	144
1927.....	348	138	18	156
1928.....	431	126	24	150
1929.....	397	134	27	161
1930.....	368	146	33	179
1931.....	471	102	41	143
1932.....	570	147	10	157
1933.....	653	141	15	156
1934.....	595	158	9	167
1935.....	601	155	10	165
1936.....	654	148	32	180
1937.....	777	125	58	183
1938.....	743	150	87	237
1939.....	778	158	70	228
1940.....	904	149	55	204
1941.....	884	144	38	172
Total.....	9,626	2,248	544	2,782

## SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

This service has continued to be of great value, making available to the Board of Public Welfare agencies information as to other social agencies which have knowledge of persons who apply to, or who are committed to, the Board of Public Welfare. Much effort and time is saved by this means in obtaining data needed in dealing with these cases. A total of 27,542 clearances were registered with the exchange by the Board of Public Welfare, classified as follows:

Board of Public Welfare (including Juvenile Court and Women's Bureau).....	7,653
Child Welfare Division (including foster care service, protective service).....	2,106
Public Assistance Division (including Home for Aged and Infirm).....	16,985
Jail.....	798
Total.....	27,542

## FINANCES

### I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Jail	Workhouse and Reform- atory	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Appropriations:				
Salaries.....	\$104,940.00	\$557,760.00		\$23,060.00
Maintenance.....	72,700.00	480,000.00		18,860.00
Repairs.....		27,000.00		
Construction, balance.....	241,975.00	78,469.13		
Construction.....	44,000.00	70,000.00		
Purchase of land balance.....		5,000.00		
Working capital.....		30,000.00		
Support of convicts.....		120,730.00		
From District of Columbia.....			\$91,250.00	
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle.....	113.87	86.74		255.00
Allotment for postage.....	40.00	500.00		20.00
Allotment for printing and binding.....	200.00			10.00
Private fund.....				4,413.53
Sale of industrial products.....		321,837.88		
Total.....	463,968.87	1,691,383.75	91,250.00	46,618.53



## I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Jail	Workhouse and Reform- atory	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
Salaries.....	99,324.78	540,690.61	-----	22,894.35
Food and ice.....	35,884.02	171,979.98	-----	10,166.89
Laundry and cleaning.....	3,479.58	19,191.60	-----	238.04
Dry goods and clothing.....	3,188.34	49,730.11	-----	1,008.23
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	17,919.17	100,519.48	-----	4,839.56
Furniture and household furnishings.....	2,509.02	15,471.26	-----	384.62
Medical and surgical supplies.....	2,995.65	9,906.71	-----	411.08
Stable, farm, garden, etc.....	174.51	63,839.89	-----	766.38
Repairs.....	1,462.59	26,995.02	-----	1,253.98
Miscellaneous.....	4,796.58	47,511.26	-----	265.49
Moving-picture machine.....	-----	1,496.00	-----	-----
Construction.....	153,664.16	76,284.52	-----	-----
Operation of industries.....	-----	319,883.59	-----	-----
Deposited in U. S. Treasury.....	-----	31,954.29	-----	-----
Support of convicts.....	-----	120,730.00	-----	-----
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>325,399.30</b>	<b>1,596,184.32</b>	<b>78,822.00</b>	<b>42,228.62</b>
Balance.....	6,258.73	18,014.82	17,428.00	184.71
Balance for construction and land.....	132,310.84	77,184.61	-----	-----
Balance in fund.....	-----	-----	-----	4,205.20
Cost per capita.....	338.73	370.34	-----	555.64
Daily average number.....	507	2,824	102	76
Whole amount paid under contract.....	-----	-----	78,822.00	-----

## II. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

	Division of Child Welfare	Receiving Home for Children	District of Columbia Training School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children	Industrial Home School
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
<b>Appropriations:</b>					
Salaries.....		\$20,920.00	\$148,620.00	\$41,005.00	\$37,530.00
Maintenance.....	\$316,000.00	18,080.00	107,500.00	29,000.00	25,600.00
Repairs.....			6,000.00	3,000.00	6,500.00
Contingent expenses.....	5,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction, balance.....	-----	-----	45,482.19	-----	-----
Laundry equipment.....	-----	-----	7,000.00	-----	-----
Purchase of truck.....	-----	-----	750.00	-----	-----
Purchase of refrigerator.....	-----	-----	-----	850.00	-----
Plans for new building.....	-----	3,675.00	-----	-----	-----
Allotment for car tokens.....	-----	-----	-----	30.00	30.00
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle.....	-----	295.24	722.77	129.33	250.43
Allotment for postage.....	-----	10.00	-----	5.00	20.00
Allotment for printing and binding.....	-----	25.00	-----	15.00	50.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321,000.00</b>	<b>43,005.24</b>	<b>316,074.96</b>	<b>74,034.33</b>	<b>69,980.43</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Salaries and wages.....	-----	20,392.79	145,177.32	40,158.52	38,091.63
Food and ice.....	-----	4,714.27	34,199.29	14,952.68	14,108.32
Laundry and cleaning.....	-----	1,141.05	2,986.15	573.00	1,000.17
Drygoods and clothing.....	-----	1,449.94	10,556.83	3,128.00	1,200.30
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	-----	1,289.46	33,388.89	2,722.00	3,365.77
Furniture and household furnishings.....	-----	536.22	2,105.52	985.32	964.70
Medical and surgical supplies.....	-----	29.53	2,572.34	129.50	335.57
Stable, farm, garden, etc.....	-----	295.24	18,171.39	3,610.70	1,201.06
Repairs.....	-----	450.00	6,513.11	2,999.00	4,679.35
Rent.....	-----	6,750.00	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	-----	282.57	3,807.43	2,175.98	3,156.81
Refrigerator.....	-----	-----	-----	716.00	-----
Construction, etc.....	-----	-----	36,325.87	-----	-----
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>310,753.64</b>	<b>37,331.07</b>	<b>295,804.14</b>	<b>72,150.70</b>	<b>68,103.68</b>
Balance.....	10,167.52	1,999.17	4,114.50	1,883.63	1,876.75
Balance for contingent.....	78.84	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance for construction.....	-----	3,675.00	16,156.32	-----	-----
Cost per capita.....	-----	1,166.61	429.60	408.20	674.29
Daily average number.....	1,972	32	604	175	101

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## III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Home for Aged and Infirm	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	Columbia Polytechnic Institute	St. Elizabeths Hospital (District of Columbia patients)
RECEIPTS							
Balance on hand June 30, 1940				\$1,220.80	\$270.15	\$73.73	
Board of inmates				3,750.13	600.00		
Interest, dividends, and rents			\$990.38	4,473.57	496.47	913.99	
Contributions and dues				873.13	21.00	1,491.08	
Telephone						4,583.80	
Earnings					600.00		
Community Chest				13,923.07			
Private fund	\$751.15		2,273.24	239.19			
Trust fund				15.00	402.00	2,557.70	
Miscellaneous						113.24	
Refunds							
Appropriations:							
Under contract				6,099.00	9,998.96	3,000.00	
Salaries	89,560.00	3,660.00	4,620.00				
Maintenance	82,100.00	4,000.00	11,750.00				
Repairs	12,350.00		1,000.00				
Station wagon	750.00						
Construction balance	194.46						
Allotment for passenger-carrying vehicle	14.08						
Allotment for postage	10.00						
Allotment for printing and binding	25.00						
Transfer from Industrial Home School, Colored	2,000.00						
Total	187,754.69	7,660.00	20,633.62	31,193.89	12,388.58	12,733.54	2,792,250.00
Deficit					131.14		
DISBURSEMENTS							
Salaries and wages	82,709.65	3,660.00	5,107.00	6,958.67	1,639.23	8,346.48	
Food and ice	39,112.73	2,268.58	9,635.55	8,434.74	2,259.26		
Laundry and cleaning	1,192.19	327.48	396.78	984.06	312.37		
Drygoods and clothing	4,236.35	54.02					
Fuel, light, power, etc.	22,825.28	706.25	1,423.21	4,808.42	603.47	470.56	
Furniture and household furnishings	2,721.16	295.05	211.44	1,305.58	48.34		
Medical and surgical supplies	3,167.97			5,372.64	72.09		
Repairs	12,343.00		999.67	697.67	12.34		
Stable, farm, garden, etc.	9,345.29			509.17		1,118.93	
Rent					1,500.00		
Beneficiaries outside home					5,781.96		
Miscellaneous	2,196.40	31.87	145.45	677.35	290.86	2,761.21	
Construction	133.69						
Total	179,983.71	7,343.25	17,919.10	29,748.30	12,519.92	12,697.18	2,768,586.00
Balance	7,244.79	316.75	70.67	1,445.59		36.36	23,664.00
Balance in fund	526.19		2,643.85				
Balance for construction	60.77						
Cost per capita	294.84	174.84	373.31	354.16			
Daily average number	610	42	48	84	13		4,212
Whole amount paid under contract				\$6,712.20	\$9,998.96	\$3,000.00	



*Cost per capita per day*

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the several institutions]

	Salaries and extra services	Food and ice	Laundry and cleaning	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power and engineer's supplies	Furniture and household furnishings	Medical and surgical supplies	Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	Repairs	Miscellaneous	Total
<b>REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>											
Jail.....	\$0.5367	\$0.1939	\$0.0188	\$0.0173	\$0.0968	\$0.0136	\$0.0162	\$0.0009	\$0.0079	\$0.0259	\$0.9280
Workhouse and Reformatory.....	.5246	.1668	.0186	.0482	.0975	.0150	.0097	.0619	.0262	.0461	1.0146
National Training School for Girls.....	.8253	.3665	.0086	.0363	.1745	.0139	.0148	.0276	.0452	.0096	1.5223
<b>CHILD CARE</b>											
Receiving Home for Children.....	1.7460	.4036	.0977	.1241	.1104	.0459	.0025	.0253	.0385	.6022	3.1962
District Training School.....	.6585	.1551	.0135	.0479	.1515	.0096	.0117	.0824	.0295	.0173	1.1770
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	.6287	.2341	.0090	.0490	.0426	.0154	.0020	.0565	.0470	.0341	1.1184
Industrial Home School.....	1.0333	.3827	.0271	.0326	.0913	.0262	.0091	.0326	.1269	.0856	1.8474
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS</b>											
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	.3715	.1757	.0054	.0190	.1025	.0122	.0142	.0420	.0554	.0099	.8078
Municipal Lodging House.....	.2387	.1480	.0214	.0035	.0461	.0192				.0021	.4790
Temporary Home for Former Sailors and Soldiers.....	.2915	.5500	.0226		.0812	.0121			.0571	.0083	1.0228
Florence Crittenton Home.....	.2270	.2751	.0321		.1568	.0426	.1752	.0166	.0228	.0221	.9703

*Movement of population***I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

	Jail	Workhouse	Reformatory	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Number of inmates June 30, 1940.....	455	1,344	1,572		76
Admitted.....	18,556	13,077	644		16
Readmitted.....	949	179	0		
Recaptured.....	14	13	4		42
Returned parole violators.....		1	35		3
Returned conditional-release violators.....		1	122		
Received from other institutions.....		8	183		
Total.....	19,974	14,623	2,560		137
Discharged.....	3,221	12,717	117		3
Transferred.....	14,146	578	225		3
Paroled.....	12	15	149		14
Escaped.....	8	9	2		45
Released by court.....	1,971	41			
Conditional release.....	6	26	543		
Died.....	12	3	3		
Executed.....	0				
Number remaining June 30, 1941.....	598	1,234	1,521		72
Total.....	19,974	14,623	2,560		137
Daily average number.....	507	1,301	1,523	102	76

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## II. CHILD CARE

	Division of Child Care			Receiv- ing Home for Chil- dren	District of Colum- bia Train- ing School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children	Indus- trial Home School
	Perma- nent wards	Tempo- rary wards	Total				
Number under care June 30, 1940.....	1,302	712	2,014	17	592	184	103
Inmates or wards received.....	142	231	373	2,789	98	167	88
Absconders returned.....					8	65	143
Recommitted.....	173	0	173				31
Returned from parole.....					2		
Total.....	1,617	943	2,560	2,806	700	416	365
Discharged.....	125	252	377	2,770		140	105
Transferred.....	48	24	72		2		38
Died.....	4	3	7		17		
Absconded.....					41	92	153
Paroled.....					12		
Adopted.....	3	0	3				
Permanent commitments.....	0	173	173				
Number remaining June 30, 1941.....	1,437	491	1,928	36	628	184	69
Total.....	1,617	943	2,560	2,806	700	416	365
Daily average number.....			1,972	32	604	175	101

## III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Home for Aged and Infirm	Munici- pal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors	Florence Critten- ton Home	Southern Relief Society <sup>1</sup>	St. Eliza- beths Hospital, District of Columbia patients
Number of inmates June 30, 1940.....	646		66	81	15	4,441
Admitted during year.....	140	15,075	4,563	109	4	839
Readmitted.....	194		74	5		45
Births.....				98		
Total.....	980		4,703	293	19	5,325
Discharged.....	305		4,666	161	1	422
Died.....	80			2	4	321
Transferred.....				45		
Number remaining June 30, 1941.....	595		42	85	14	4,582
Total.....	980		4,703	293	19	5,325
Daily average number.....	610	42	48	84	13	4,212

<sup>1</sup> 20 cared for outside home.



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 255

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1927-41

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>															
Jail.....	461	464	529	503	460	482	558	565	603	586	642	646	535	487	507
Workhouse.....	534	666	685	684	689	725	786	810	833	993	1,117	1,224	1,312	1,311	1,301
Reformatory.....	304	335	439	580	752	853	1,044	1,157	1,255	1,390	1,554	1,596	1,654	1,574	1,523
National Training School for Boys.....	469	501	452	467	496	382	289	237	220	346	381	395	404	345	102
National Training School for Girls.....	108	119	111	110	110	103	81	87	92	72	28	50	69	79	76
<b>CHILD CARE</b>															
Division of Child Welfare.....	1,757	1,733	1,797	1,740	1,735	1,788	1,850	1,816	1,775	1,750	1,796	1,891	1,952	2,022	1,972
Receiving Home for Children.....			31	30	31	30	37	41	42	44	45	45	48	44	32
District of Columbia Training School.....			195	263	325	349	406	462	505	524	541	553	572	588	604
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	94	109	111	111	111	112	188	189	176	146	175	184	185	192	175
Industrial Home School.....	91	94	93	85	106	97	87	99	103	114	115	118	120	117	101
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS</b>															
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	335	407	449	456	473	532	621	693	693	673	651	615	682	680	610
Municipal Lodging House.....	20	27	23	28	33	40	42	44	39	44	44	40	42	37	42
Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors.....	29	37	37	41	49	51	41	38	36	35	42	49	45	49	48
Florence Crittenton Home.....	82	93	81	82	86	89	82	76	79	73	71	72	80	89	84
Southern Relief Society Home.....	18	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	13
St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients <sup>1</sup> ..	2,136	2,193	2,281	2,340	2,472	2,663	2,884	3,027	3,193	3,315	3,458	3,702	3,854	4,356	4,212

<sup>1</sup> District of Columbia boys.

<sup>2</sup> Partially closed 3 months for remodeling.

<sup>3</sup> Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.





## DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS

*Purpose and scope of the weights and measures law.*—The law prescribing the duties of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets was passed by Congress in 1921. The broad, general purposes of the law are; (a) to protect consumers and other purchasers of commodities of every kind against deception and fraud through short weight, short measure, or other deceptive practices, and (b) to maintain fair competition between commercial establishments engaged in similar lines of business. The law is comprehensive in scope. It goes into many details regarding methods required to be pursued in commercial transactions involving quantity determination of commodities entering into channels of trade. It also authorizes investigations regarding the sale, distribution, and prices of commodities in the District of Columbia. In addition, it provides for rigid regulations and frequent inspection of all weighing or measuring instruments used in trade. The Department is also charged with administration of regulations governing licensing of coal dealers, agents for coal dealers, and trucks used for delivery of coal in the District and must approve applications for licenses at markets operated by the District government before a license is issued.

*Policy pursued in administering the law.*—It is the policy of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets to prevent violations of law and to abate minor irregularities through admonishment, advice, and information whenever possible to effectively protect the public without resorting to court action. In short, the policy is to do constructive work rather than make a record for many prosecutions. Such policy is carried out by having inspectors give instruction and advice to merchants and clerks in almost every establishment they visit, making them acquainted with details of the law, by conferences with business men in the office of the superintendent, and through educational work among consumers. Especial effort is made to demonstrate to business men and their employees the easiest and most efficient methods of carrying out provisions of the law bearing upon the sale of each kind of merchandise in which they are engaged. Such advice has been given merchants and their employees in 6,369 instances during the fiscal year. Some, however, are reluctant to accept information or wholesome advice in the spirit in which it is given.

There has been no hesitancy, however, in instituting and vigorously pursuing prosecution against offenders where such action has been deemed necessary. Such cases have required painstaking investigation and close scrutiny of methods pursued in order to present in a lucid and comprehensive manner to the court all the facts relating to plans calculated to defraud the public.

During the year 80 violations of the law were prosecuted and fines and forfeitures amounted to \$5,282. In no case was a defendant acquitted. In addition, there were 32 prosecutions arising from arrests made by market masters at District markets resulting in fines or forfeitures ranging from \$2 to \$20 and jail terms ranging from 10 days to 6 months.

*Summary of inspections.*—Following is a summary of inspections of weighing and measuring instruments:

Types of instruments	Total number examined	Total number approved	Number approved after adjusting	Number condemned
<b>Scales:</b>				
Spring.....	6,690	6,264	460	190
Computing.....	7,521	7,277	348	213
Counter.....	2,630	2,591	147	20
Counter platform.....	739	718	46	20
Platform.....	1,429	1,370	111	59
Personal.....	2,111	1,943	12	167
Dormant.....	198	175	28	23
Butcher beam.....	1,098	1,093	21	5
Abattoir.....	79	73	15	6
Truck.....	285	265	87	20
Prescription.....	975	960	516	13
Jewelry.....	39	39	14	0
Miscellaneous.....	156	146	32	10
<b>Weights:</b>				
Prescription.....	11,371	10,638	0	0
Jewelry.....	167	167	0	0
Avoirdupois.....	20,401	20,302	1	0
<b>Pumps:</b>				
Gasoline.....	6,855	6,648	1	207
Oil.....	107	107	0	0
Kerosene.....	2,130	2,104	0	26
Milk bottles.....	6,344,896	6,344,896	0	0
Liquid measures.....	17,762	17,745	0	8
Mechanical linear measure.....	322	322	0	0
Yard measures.....	1,624	1,617	0	0
Containers.....	2,143	2,143	0	0
Fuel-oil meters.....	435	413	15	22
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,432,163</b>	<b>6,430,016</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,009</b>

In addition to the foregoing, 1,138 scales, weights, and measures were confiscated in accordance with law.

In performing field inspection and investigational work inspectors, during the fiscal year, traveled 44,200 miles, made 17,284 official visits to business establishments, inspected 541 coal vehicles, weighed 37,167 packages of food, 96 deliveries of coal, inspected 241 transient venders, made 2,173 special or surprise inspections of weighing and measuring instruments, investigated complaints, and performed much other regulatory work of miscellaneous character such as examining coal-delivery tickets, bread-weight labels, milk-bottle labels, fruit and vegetable containers and have pursued similar activities in other lines for the purpose of making sure that regulatory provisions of the law were being observed. There was started a survey of retail sales of meats, but it had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year.

It is important for scales, measuring pumps, volumetric measures, and other instruments and mechanisms used for determining quantities of commodities involved in commercial transactions to be examined and tested prior to being placed in use to ascertain whether or not they comply with the law and regulations governing construction, material, and suitability, and register correctly; also, that



they be examined and tested periodically thereafter as provided by law to ascertain whether they are maintained in proper condition. The mere fact, however, that a commercial concern may use scales, measuring pumps, and other instruments which will register correctly does not offer conclusive assurance that the public may not be defrauded by such concerns. A dishonest concern can cheat its customers through sales by short weight, short measure, or by other means, notwithstanding its weighing and measuring instruments may be correct. Correct instruments enable honest dealers to deliver correct quantities, but do not prevent dishonest dealers from delivering less than is represented. Some plans employed will pass on to consumers all losses resulting from shrinkage, deterioration, spoilage, and other causes; other deceptions are accomplished by misleading advertising, oral misrepresentation, or downright false statements. One of the most important duties of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets is to discover and abate all such plans as will result in unfair competition in business and infliction of fraud upon the general public.

Establishments which resort to unfair practices, such as selling by short weight or short measure, deception as to quality, or by other means misleading the public, can, and sometimes do, advertise prices lower than prices at which establishments conducted in accordance with fair standards can sell. Failure of officials to correct such abuses inevitably results in honorable business being gradually destroyed. Thus the entire commercial fabric of the city or locality may become saturated with unethical practices to the serious injury of the general public.

*District markets.*—Markets owned by the District and under supervision of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets are: Western Market, Twenty-first and K Streets NW.; Municipal Fish Wharf and Market on Main Avenue SW.; Eastern Market, Seventh and C Streets SE.; Georgetown Market, Potomac and M Streets NW.; and Farmers' Produce Market, Eleventh and F Streets SW.

The total revenue for markets for the fiscal year amounted to \$47,553.25; total expenditures, \$25,236.01, leaving a net revenue above all expenses of \$22,317.24, which is \$4,717.17 in excess of the preceding fiscal year.





## BOARD OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

A notable feature, and one not satisfactory, is the small percentage of prisoners released on parole. Many do not apply, principally because of their bad records. Many who do apply are denied either because they are not regarded as safe risks or because it has been unable to arrange a suitable plan for their release, including home and job. Some 60 to whom parole has been granted are still incarcerated because of the absence of a suitable plan. A satisfactory plan before a man is released, is always insisted upon. Another factor is the crime wave, which has caused double caution about the release of men who are not considered good risks.

The Parole Board had under supervision during the year a total of 418 parolees. There were issued 52 warrants for the rearrest of paroled men, 35 of them for violations of our rules, 7 for misdemeanors, and 10 for felonies. The number who committed new felonies was slightly over 2 percent of the total under supervision. The total failures were about 12½ percent, this high figure being attributable mainly to close supervision and to strictness in revoking paroles for violation of rules of the Parole Board.

The Parole Board had under supervision during the year 879 conditional releasees. There were issued warrants for the return of 176 of these persons as conditional release violators, 76 of them for violation of conditional release rules, 51 for misdemeanors, and 49 for felonies. The number who committed new felonies was 5½ percent of the total under supervision. The total failures were about 20 percent. It should be understood that these conditional releasees were released by operation of law and not by action of the Parole Board. They represent persons who have been denied parole or who have not applied for same, yet they are supervised by us during the period between their release with good time allowance and the expiration of their maximum sentence. The supervision of this large group is one of the most difficult phases of the work of the Parole Board.

Attention is called briefly to some of the principal handicaps to successful parole administration.

(a) The environment from which many of the offenders come is very bad, and in most cases the Parole Board is unable to improve it. Submarginal living conditions, especially among the colored, are a prolific cause of crime. The best protection against crime is a good home.

(b) The wide prevalence of alcoholism and the extreme difficulty of rehabilitating inebriates. The present practice of incarcerating them repeatedly for short periods has proved very ineffective. Many felonies are the result of drinking.

(c) The failure of approximately 40 percent of all prisoners who are eligible for parole to apply for it; also the fact that many who apply for parole have such bad records that parole is not deemed practicable.

(d) Lack of sufficient clerical help for the parole work at Lorton. The one parole officer there is badly overburdened and must rely too largely on inmate help. The necessity of giving inmates access to confidential parole records is bad from every standpoint.

(e) The necessary release of many persons, including the hardened offenders at the end of their terms without the safeguards which parole provides. The release of these dangerous persons on their own responsibility is one of the weak spots in the penal system. Pending legislation which would require the release of the more dangerous felons whether or not home, job, and other safeguards are available, is looked upon with disfavor by the Parole Board.

(f) Lack of institutions to care for prisoners of abnormally low intelligence and confirmed inebriates. The release of these types simply because they have finished their sentence involves danger to the public.

(g) Lack of a psychiatrist at Lorton to aid the Parole Board in the study of certain mental cases. This is too serious a matter to be adjudicated on the basis of guesswork.

There is need, in the opinion of the Parole Board, for a broader opportunity for training at Lorton that will fit applicants for the types of work that are usually available in the District. The Parole Board has in mind such positions as cooks, domestic workers, and garage workers. There are some kinds of work such as that in the knitting mill which, however necessary as part of the institution, do not particularly fit men for work on the outside when released.

## CORONER

*Statistical summary, 1940-41*

	Virginia	Maryland	District of Columbia	Total
Total number of cases.....	34	91	2,847	2,972
Violent deaths:				
Homicides.....	1	5	79	85
Suicides.....		1	127	128
Traffic.....	16	58	91	165
Miscellaneous violent deaths.....	17	25	283	325
Abortions.....		2	16	18
Natural deaths.....			1,941	1,941
Stillbirths.....			310	310
Burials.....			15	15
Cremations approved.....			887	887
Number of inquests.....			149	149
Cases filed with the District Attorney's Office.....			103	103
Number of autopsies.....	12	69	478	559
Total number of deaths in the District of Columbia (figures obtained from the Department of Health).....			8,647	8,647



## INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS

*Expenditures covering injuries to District of Columbia employees*

Department	Number of in- jured employ- ees	Compen- sation	Hospi- tal	Doc- tors	Nurses	Law- yers	Medi- cal sup- plies	Burial expense	Total
Health.....	25	\$14,258.69	\$980.95	\$1,793.00	\$287.50		\$18.00		\$17,338.14
Refuse.....	331	1,658.73	1,024.70	706.50	82.50		42.42	\$200	3,714.85
Water.....	60	1,727.64	223.50	325.00			38.20	200	2,514.34
Sewer.....	108	679.66	744.00	3.00			25.75		1,452.41
Public Welfare.....	59	287.56	689.25	196.00			5.15	40	1,217.96
Public Schools.....	139	476.84	431.00	178.00	40.50		.75		1,127.09
Highway.....	48	345.81	160.00	90.00					595.81
District of Columbia Repair Shop.....	37	58.40	214.25	113.00					385.65
Trees and Parkings.....	12	209.79	107.75						317.54
Superintendent of Buildings.....	7	128.73	38.00						166.73
E. W. A.....						\$147.75			147.75
Police.....	10		63.50						63.50
Surveyor's Office.....	4		33.25	10.00					43.25
Community Center and Playgrounds.....	14			26.00					26.00
Municipal Garage.....	6		23.00						23.00
Vehicles and Traffic.....	4	14.40	1.00						15.40
Buildings Inspector's Office.....	1						11.33		11.33
Public Library.....	11		1.00						1.00
Public Utilities.....	1								
Unemployed Compens- ation.....	1								
Plumbing Inspector's Office.....	1								
Auditor's Office.....	1								
Electric Inspection.....	2								
Weights and Measures.....	2								
Purchasing Office.....	2								
Fire Department.....	1								
Electric Department.....	2								
	889	19,846.25	4,735.15	3,440.50	410.50	141.60	147.75	440	29,161.75

Appropriation fiscal year, 1941.....	\$41,500.00
Balance from 1940.....	5,362.12
First deficiency 1940.....	15,000.00
June repayments.....	3.00
July repayments.....	5.00
August canceled checks.....	49.50
November repayments.....	304.35
January repayments.....	266.00
February repayments.....	343.50
March repayments.....	59.40

62,892.87

Expended for compensation, hospital bills, doctors' bills, medical ex- penses, lawyers fees, and burial expenses.....	\$29,161.75
Automatic pay roll.....	23,497.97
Widows' pay roll.....	9,999.79
	62,659.51

Balance..... 233.36

Permanent pay rolls (28 on roll June 30, 1940) (30 on roll June 30, 1941).  
Widows' pay rolls (17 on roll June 30, 1940) (18 on roll June 30, 1941).

## COMMISSION ON LICENSURE TO PRACTICE THE HEALING ART

Five meetings were held by the Commission during the year. In addition to 22 applications pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 357 applications for license, registration, or certification were received as follows:

Pending at the beginning of the fiscal year-----	22
To practice medicine and surgery-----	103
To practice osteopathy and surgery-----	2
To practice osteopathy-----	1
To practice chiropractic-----	1
For border line registration-----	6
For registration of Federal physicians-----	230
For certification to other jurisdictions-----	14

Nine applicants failed or were rejected and 10 applications were pending action June 30, 1941.

A total of 360 licenses, registrations, and endorsements issued during the fiscal year follows:

To practice medicine and surgery:	
On the basis of previous license-----	4
On the basis of examination (N. B. included)-----	75
On the basis of reciprocity-----	27
On the basis of border line license-----	6
On the basis of Federal credentials-----	<sup>1</sup> 230

<sup>1</sup> The 230 additional registrations under section 42 of the District of Columbia Healing Arts Practice Act were based upon official notifications received from the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, or U. S. Public Health Service, and other branches of the Federal Government; these notifications being recognized in such instances by the Commission in lieu of individual applications.

To practice osteopathy and surgery:	
On the basis of examination-----	1
On the basis of reciprocity-----	1
To practice osteopathy: On the basis of reciprocity-----	1
To practice chiropractic: On the basis of previous practice---	1
Endorsement of District of Columbia license to other jurisdiction-----	14

The results of the examinations for license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia were as follows:

In the preliminary basic science examination October 21 and 22, 1940, 13 applicants were admitted and of that number 2 failed to attain the passing grade of 75 percent. Five applicants were exempt from this examination. Three applicants had previously passed the basic science part of the examination.

In the professional examination, November 12 and 13, 1940, 19 applicants were admitted and all passed.

In the preliminary basic science examination April 21 and 22, 1941, 17 applicants were admitted and all passed. Six applicants were exempt from this examination.

In the professional examination, May 12 and 13, 1941, 23 applicants were admitted and all passed.

Twenty-four applicants were licensed on the basis of National Board diploma.

In addition to licensing those who successfully passed the examination and those licensed on the basis of National Board diploma,



29 applicants were licensed by reciprocity with the following jurisdictions: Maryland 5, Virginia 3, Michigan 3, Pennsylvania 3, Tennessee 3, North Carolina 2, California 2, New Jersey 2, South Carolina 2, New York 1, Maine 1, and Alaska 1.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRARS OF ARCHITECTS

*Officers and members of the Board.*—President, L. M. Leisenring, term expires January 17, 1942; secretary-treasurer, Robert F. Beresford, term expires January 2, 1943; Irwin S. Porter, term expires January 23, 1944; Fred V. Murphy, term expires January 2, 1945; Francis P. Sullivan, term expires January 17, 1946. Property officer, Robert F. Beresford.

*Meetings, examinations, etc.*—During the year the Board held 12 meetings.

The regular spring and fall 4-day written examinations were conducted.

Verbal senior examinations were given to 4 applicants. Two of these applicants had been previously registered by exemption but wished to change the basis of their registration to "registered by examination," in order to facilitate registration in other States. Two applicants have practiced in other States for a period of over 10 years. Three applicants passed and were registered. One of the applicants failed to pass the senior examination.

Registration was granted to 12 applicants on the basis of having passed the full written examination.

Registration was granted to 14 applicants on the basis of transfers from States where they had been registered by examination.

Registration was refused 6 applicants until they shall have passed an examination.

Registration was refused 8 applicants who failed to pass the written examinations. These applicants will be allowed to retake the examinations in which they failed.

*Membership in National Council of Architectural Registration Board.*—The Board has retained membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and paid part of the expenses of the secretary-treasurer as a delegate to the annual convention in Chicago and Yosemite.

## BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Members appointed to serve on Board: Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin and Dr. M. Luther Dicus for a period of 3 years to succeed themselves.

On June 16, 1941, the Board met for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin, president; Dr. Alfred G. McDonald, vice president; Dr. M. Luther Dicus, secretary-treasurer.

Number of meetings held, 17, with a full attendance at all meetings. The Board was in actual session 49 hours and 45 minutes.

Approximately 60 hours of work was done by each member while not in session, preparing examination questions and correcting examination papers.

Two examinations were held: July 24, 25, and 26, 1940; and February 27, 28, March 1, 1941.

Number of applicants, 18; 17 were examined, 1 was refunded. One passed and 16 failed. Six were reexamined and 1 passed—making a total of 2 who were licensed during the year.

Optometrists registered in the District of Columbia and in good standing by having paid their renewal fees, 103, as of June 30, 1941.

## BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS

There were no changes in the members of the Board during the fiscal year. Tony J. Durso, secretary-treasurer of the Board was reappointed for a term of 3 years as of July 16, 1940.

During the fiscal year four examinations were held, namely, July and October 1940, January and April 1941.

On July 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1940, the first of this series of written and practical examinations for barbers was conducted by the Board. There were 32 applicants for this examination; 21 made a passing grade for a barber license, 4 failed, and 7 made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

On October 15, 16, and 17, 1940, the second examination was conducted by the Board. There were 22 applicants for this examination; 16 made a passing grade for a barber license, 5 failed, and 1 made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

On January 21, 22, and 23, 1941, the third examination was conducted by the Board. There were 22 applicants for this examination; 7 made a passing grade for a barber license, 12 failed, and 1 of 3 made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

On April 15, 16, and 17, 1941, the fourth examination was conducted by the Board. There were 18 applicants for this examination; 15 made a passing grade for a barber license, 2 failed, and 1 made a passing grade for an apprentice license.

During the fiscal year there were 1,825 licenses issued by the Board, of which 1,745 were barber licenses renewed, 9 apprentice licenses renewed, 59 barber licenses were issued by examination, 10 apprentice licenses were issued by examination, and 2 barber licenses were issued by exemption.

There were 7,121 barber-shop inspections made by the inspectors of the Board during the fiscal year and at the end of the fiscal year there were a total of 583 barber shops listed by the Board in the District of Columbia.

During the fiscal year there were 8 complaints filed in police court. One was fined \$10 for employing an unlicensed apprentice barber, 1 was fined \$25 for working on a revoked license, 1 was fined \$5 and 1 fined \$25 for violations of the health and sanitary regulations governing barber shops. One sentence was suspended for employing an unlicensed barber, 1 released on his personal bond for working on an expired license, 1 case dismissed, and 1 has not been apprehended for working without a license.

During the fiscal year there were 23 hearings held by the Board. One license was revoked by the Board for a period of 30 days, 1



license was revoked for an indefinite period, 1 case was taken under advisement, and 20 warnings were issued by the Board.

There were 65 cases of syphilis reported to the Board by the physicians, upon whose statement all were under treatment and declared not to be in an infectious or communicable state.

## BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

Mrs. Eileen Desmond Schmid was appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a member of the Board to succeed Mrs. Ethel Beebe, whose term expired July 7, 1941.

Mrs. Julia F. Crandall was reelected president, Mrs. Eileen Desmond Schmid, treasurer, and Mrs. Lillienne F. Cowan reappointed secretary for the ensuing year.

During the fiscal year the Board held 22 regular meetings and 1 special meeting. Four Board examinations were held and 259 applicants examined. Of this number 228 passed and were issued licenses. Twelve preliminary tests were held for issuance of temporary licenses and 205 applicants examined. Of this number 184 passed and were issued licenses.

There were 1,258 licenses issued as follows: 2 reciprocal instructors; 23 reciprocal owner-managers; 33 reciprocal managers; 145 reciprocal operators; 6 reciprocal manicurists; 67 reciprocal temporary operators; 1 reciprocal temporary manicurist; 1 instructor; 108 owner-managers; 55 owners; 54 managers; 200 operators; 30 demonstrators; 51 certificates of demonstration; 14 manicurists; 209 temporary operators; 15 temporary manicurists; 244 students.

There were 3,150 renewals issued as follows: 9 schools; 28 instructors; 1,004 owner-managers; 111 owners; 172 managers; 1,746 operators; 13 demonstrators; 20 certificates of demonstration; 48 manicurists.

There are 834 registered shops and 205 booth renters.

Approximately 2,800 regular inspections of shops and schools were made in addition to complaints of violations in shops, schools, and homes.

The Board is self-sustaining. After paying all salaries and fees, together with expenses for equipment, printing, postage, supplies, etc., and retaining \$1,000 as provided by law, the Board paid to the Treasurer of the United States \$8,229.81 to the credit of the District of Columbia.

## BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

The Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia completed its third year on June 30, 1941. During that year 143 appeals from assesment of taxes were filed with the Board. Such appeals involved taxes in controversy in the amount of \$94,032.85, or an average amount of approximately \$650 in each proceeding. The small average amount involved in each case was due largely to the fact that a large number of them were personal income-tax cases.

Of the 143 proceedings filed before the Board during the fiscal year, 61 have been finally disposed of. The cases disposed of involved taxes in controversy in the amount of \$78,401.87. In such completed cases refunds in the sum of \$25,045.26 were ordered by the

Board. Of the cases filed as above stated, 82 were undisposed of on June 30, 1941. Such proceedings involved taxes in the sum of \$17,481.86. Of the aforementioned cases undisposed of on June 30, 1941, 74 involved personal income taxes and depend upon the domicile of the taxpayer. Such cases have been placed upon the reserve calendar to await the outcome of 2 cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and 1 case in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, all 3 of which arose in the Board of Tax Appeals.

In addition to the proceedings filed in the fiscal year and disposed of by the Board, numbering 61, the Board has during the fiscal year disposed of 40 cases which were filed prior to July 1, 1940. The result is that during the fiscal year the Board disposed of 101 cases.

During the fiscal year, six proceedings have been appealed from the Board to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; of such number four appeals were taken by taxpayers and two by the District of Columbia. Three of such number have been disposed of by the Court of Appeals, resulting in affirmance of the Board of Tax Appeals' decision in each instance. Two of the affirmed cases were appeals taken by the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia applied to the Supreme Court for writ of certiorari in two cases mentioned, which writ was granted and it is expected that such cases will be argued during the coming fall.

During the fiscal year the Court of Appeals disposed of all of the appeals taken from the decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals during the preceding fiscal year. In one case the proceeding was sent back to the Board to take further testimony on a particular phase of the case. All the other cases were affirmed.

During the fiscal year, the Board has sold to the taxpayers copies of transcripts in the amount of \$63.13; copies of opinions, documents, et cetera, in the amount of \$47.95, or a total of \$111.08.

## POUND

### *Transactions of the Dog Pound during the fiscal year*

Dogs on hand	71
Captured	3,237
Collected	2,444
Held in quarantine	118
Total	5,870
Redeemed	318
Sold	990
Killed	4,385
Returned after quarantine	85
Transferred to other departments	25
Dogs on hand June 30	67
Total	5,870
Cats collected and killed	1,747
Rabbits collected	2
Possums	1
Horses	3
Pigs	1
Ducks	1
Goats	1
Calls made during year	5,129



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## Fees collected in connection with Pound service

Redemption of dogs.....	\$636. 00
Sale of dogs.....	1, 990. 00
Sale of bones.....	33. 00
Total.....	\$2, 659. 00

## REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

### Record of applications

	Received	With- drawn	Denied	Granted
<b>REAL ESTATE BROKERS</b>				
Firms, partnerships, and corporations.....	230	2	4	224
Partners and officers.....	382	1	1	380
Individuals.....	502	2	1	499
Real-estate salesmen.....	1, 006	6	0	1, 000
<b>BUSINESS CHANCE BROKERS</b>				
Firms, partnerships, and corporations.....	11	0	0	11
Partners and officers.....	15	0	0	15
Individuals.....	37	0	0	37
Business chance salesmen.....	56	0	0	56
Total.....	2, 239	11	6	2, 222

### Record of licenses

	Original and re- newals	Dupli- cate	Ex- change	Termi- nated	In force June 30, 1941
<b>REAL ESTATE</b>					
Firms, partnerships, and corporations.....	224	2	22	12	212
Partners and officers.....	380	0	61	10	370
Individual brokers.....	499	7	88	14	485
Total brokers.....	1, 103	9	171	36	1, 087
Salesmen.....	1, 000	1	261	160	840
<b>BUSINESS CHANCE</b>					
Firms, partnerships, and corporations.....	11	0	2	5	6
Partners and officers.....	15	0	6	1	14
Individual brokers.....	37	1	18	0	37
Total brokers.....	63	1	26	6	57
Salesmen.....	56	0	16	25	31
Total all.....	2, 222	11	474	227	1, 995

### Record of examinations given

	Passed	Failed	Total
Real-estate brokers.....	128	5	133
Real-estate salesmen.....	173	22	195
Business chance brokers.....	16	0	16
Business chance salesmen.....	14	2	16
Total.....	331	29	360

*Record of complaints*

Number of complaints received:	8
Number withdrawn	28
Number dismissed	2
Number considered and filed	10
Number settled	2
Number of cases where license was suspended	2
Number of cases referred to surety	5
Number pending	—
Total	57
Money recovered	\$940.00

*Financial statement*

Balance in treasury July 1, 1940	\$1,000.00
Gross receipts from license fees	\$33,455.00
Fees refunded	165.00
Net receipts from license fees	33,290.00

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$11,839.92
Printing	664.65
Stationery	139.12
Postage	466.00
Equipment	358.72
District of Columbia unemployment compensation	281.88
Credit reports	173.15
Cash expenditures of investigator	41.38
Premium on treasurer's bond	30.00
Travel expenses	19.55
Typewriter service and repair	22.50
Dues, Mr. Doyle, National Association of License Law Officials	20.00
Photostats	10.55
Fees, United States marshal	2.00
License law surveys	6.25
City directory	21.00
Total expenditures	14,096.67
Allowance to 2 members of Commission	2,240.00
Paid into U. S. Treasury	16,953.33
Balance on hand July 1, 1941	1,000.00
	34,290.00
	34,290.00

**NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD**

During the fiscal year there were 35 meetings of the Board and 4 meetings held jointly with the directors of nursing schools and others.

*Registration by examination.*—Two examinations for registration were given by the Board, one in October and the other in April. The written examinations were held in the auditorium of the Chemistry Building of the Catholic University of America and the examinations in nursing procedures in the demonstration rooms of the schools of nursing. The examinations were taken by 196 for the first time of whom 166 passed and 30 failed; 35 for the second time of whom 24 passed and 11 failed; and 2 for the third time of whom 1 passed and 1 failed.



*Registration by endorsement (reciprocity).*—The total number of applications for registration by endorsement (or reciprocity) counting those pending at the beginning of the year and those received during the fiscal year were 701 (301 more than the year previous). Out of the 701 applications, 331 were granted registration, 45 were closed or withdrawn, and 325 are pending at the end of the fiscal year.

*Total registration.*—The total registration for the fiscal year was 532 (111 more than the year previous), by regular examination 196, by special examination 5, and by endorsement (or reciprocity) 331.

*Annual registration.*—The annual registration for the fiscal year was 3,429 (170 more than the previous year).

*High school credentials.*—High school credentials of 524 applicants to schools of nursing were evaluated.

*Schools of nursing surveys.*—Surveys were made and reports sent to the following:

Children's Hospital School of Nursing (for affiliates and post-graduates), November 18-20, 1940.

Central School of Nursing (classes offered by the School of Nursing Education, Catholic University of America), November 7-9, 1940.

Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing, October 9, November 12, 25, and 26, 1940.

Lucy Webb Hayes School of Nursing, Sibley Memorial Hospital, November 12-14, 1940.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital School of Nursing, December 10-13, 1940, January 30, April 7 and 8, 1941.

Georgetown University Hospital School of Nursing, January 21-24, 1941.

Providence Division of Catholic University School of Nursing Education, February 4, 5, 18, and 19, 1941.

Garfield Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, February 25-27, 1941.

Capitol City School of Nursing, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, March 18, 19, 20, and 27, 1941.

*Accreditation of schools.*—After careful study and in some instances special conferences with the officials of the schools of nursing, accreditation was granted as follows to schools of nursing in the District of Columbia:

One for a combined academic and professional course of 4½ years; a course of 3 years; and two affiliations—pediatric nursing 3 months, and out-patient department 3 months.

Three for a course of 3 years.

One for a course of 3 years, and an affiliation—psychiatric nursing 3 months (also approved for a postgraduate course, psychiatric nursing, 6 months).

One for a course of 3 years and an affiliation—obstetric nursing 3 months.

One for a course of 3 years; and 4 affiliations—general medical nursing 3 months, pediatric nursing 3 months, psychiatric nursing 3 months and communicable disease nursing 2 months (also approved for a postgraduate course, communicable disease nursing 4 months).

One for an affiliation, pediatric nursing 3 months (also approved for a postgraduate course, pediatric nursing 6 months).

*Improvements in the schools as a whole.*—Improvements in certain respects have been made in all schools—more in some schools than in others. More attention has been given to the detail and the working out of better procedures and routines for the nursing care of patients.

*Committee: Drugs and Solutions.*—Excellent work has been done by both committees which came into being last year. The Commit-

tee on Drugs and Solutions gave much thought to the drawing up and discussion of outlines for teaching drugs and solutions and completed and edited sets of questions for future annual examinations in drugs and solutions to be given to all students beginning with the one for the first week in September 1941 (a trial one was given last spring).

*Nursing arts.*—The Committee on Nursing Arts has continued its study of nursing techniques and has completed two forms for the clinical services to be used by all schools of nursing, an adjustment rating scale, and an evaluation of nursing arts which are to be printed and ready for use in the fall of 1941.

*Psychometric tests.*—A most satisfactory program has been developed by Dr. Mitchell Dreese and Dr. Frederick Watts, in administering the battery of psychometric tests. The Board is most fortunate in having such able psychologists to carry on this project for the better selection of students, their assistance and advice in setting up the rating forms and counsel in many other matters.

*Appointments—Board Members.*—(Miss) Pauline Hall, supervisor of the medical service, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, was appointed on June 30, 1941, to succeed Miss Elsie Berdan. (Miss) Esther McClain, instructor in nursing arts at Providence Hospital, was appointed on July 16, 1941, to fill the unexpired term of Miss Stella I. Mucha.

*Officers.*—The officers elected at the annual meeting in April for the next fiscal year are: (Miss) Ashby Taylor, president; (Mrs.) Laura W. Fitzsimmons, vice president.

*Finance Committee.*—(Mrs.) Laura W. Fitzsimmons was appointed to serve on the finance committee with the president and the executive secretary.

*Executive Secretary.*—The reappointment was made of (Miss) M. Cordelia Cowan as executive secretary and treasurer.

*Itemized statement of receipts of the Nurses' Examining Board for the period beginning July 1, 1940, ending June 30, 1941*

Registration fees	\$6,580.00
Reregistration fees	3,322.00
Evaluation of high school records	524.00
Fine: Delinquent reregistrants	140.00
Rent: 2 rooms of apartment 30	420.00
Inspection fees: Schools of nursing	5.00
Transcripts of records	144.00
Miscellaneous:	
Reexaminations. Repeaters	58.00
Temporary permits	22.00
Duplicate license cards	6.50
Payment canceled check	8.00
Refund, postage	.15
Refund, supplies	2.85
Refund, telephone	1.51
Returned checks made good	2.00
Reimbursement—money stolen	8.50
Refund—bank charge	8.07
Registered nurse certificate—change in name	.30
	<hr/> \$11,252.88



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## Interest:

Savings account		
U. S. Treasury bonds	\$6.05	
	192.50	\$198.55
Balance in American Security & Trust Co.:		
Checking account July 1, 1940 <sup>1</sup>	2,343.15	
Savings account July 1, 1940	85.67	2,428.82
		<u>13,880.25</u>

<sup>1</sup> Transfer of \$1,000 from checking to savings account July 8, 1940.

## Itemized statement of disbursements of the Nurses' Examining Board for the period beginning July 1, 1940, ending June 30, 1941

Compensation to members of the Board for fiscal year July 1, 1939-40		
Salary of executive secretary to June 30, 1941	\$790.00	
Salary of assistant executive secretary to June 30, 1941	2,400.00	
Salary of office secretary to June 30, 1941	1,800.00	
Salary of stenographer to June 30, 1941	1,620.00	
Salary of maid—office cleaning to June 30, 1941	1,080.00	
Rent of office	170.05	
Electricity	1,243.50	
Telephone	38.95	
Postage, including mailing registered nurse certificates	100.62	
Printing, including stationery	428.32	
Engrossing	57.75	
Refund of fees	198.30	
Office supplies	77.00	
Office equipment	193.79	
Maintenance machines	234.50	
Evaluation of high school forms	16.50	
Traveling	10.00	
Journals and publications	214.20	
Petty cash	18.25	
Tax: District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board	100.00	
Insurance: Workman's compensation	197.82	
Safe deposit	15.39	
Bonding	4.44	
Bank charges	10.00	
Miscellaneous	32.00	
Debit	8.50	
	3.25	\$11,063.13
Balance in American Security & Trust Co.:		
Checking account June 30, 1940	2,532.90	
Savings account June 30, 1940 <sup>1</sup>	284.22	2,817.12
		<u>13,880.25</u>

<sup>1</sup> Transfer of \$1,000 from savings to checking account Oct. 7, 1940.

Securities on hand held in the safe deposit box of the American Security & Trust Co. in the name of the Nurses' Examining Board of the District of Columbia:

U. S. Treasury bonds: \$1,000 each—155896-F; 155897-H; B.00067862; 209854-D; 208954-D; 172489-K.

## BOARD OF PODIATRY EXAMINERS

The District of Columbia Board of Podiatry Examiners was created by act of Congress (Public No. 687—76th Congress) June 29, 1940.

The Board of Examiners, as now constituted, is: Edward E. Thompson, president; Elliott C. Schutz, secretary-treasurer; G. Rahm Stilson; and George C. Ruhland, M. D., health officer.

Nineteen regular and three special meetings were held by the Board during the year.

The Board issued 70 licenses on the basis of previous license and 2 licenses on the basis of examination.

Two candidates were examined January 24 and 25, 1941, and both passed.

Six applications were pending action June 30, 1941 (five by examination and one by reciprocity).

The office of the Board is being maintained in room 6150 East Municipal Building.

Receipts, \$329; disbursements, \$211.63; balance in Second National Bank June 30, 1941, less check No. 18 outstanding, \$117.37.

## BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The annual registration of dentists and dental hygienists was accomplished, and registration cards for 1941 issued to each; 704 dentists and 77 dental hygienists were registered as of July 1, 1941.

The Annual Register (No. 17) was prepared, printed, and mailed on February 1 to each registered practitioner. The list of dentists and dental hygienists contained in this Register is kept current for the benefit of the public and the profession.

Examinations were held in January and June, and as a result, 19 dentists and 12 dental hygienists were passed by the Board and licenses were issued to them. Nineteen dentists and three dental hygienists failed to secure passing marks.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation to the regent and dean of Georgetown Dental School for the use of its facilities during the Board examinations.

During the year many conferences were held with the public and in most instances their complaints were amicably adjusted.

A dentist filed a bill of complaint against the Board and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to prevent his dismissal from a hospital. He does not have a license to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, and the Board felt that this license was necessary for him to practice at the hospital. The case is still pending.

Another dentist filed a bill of complaint against the Board of Dental Examiners to prevent the Board from enforcing the dental law. He claimed that the dental law was unconstitutional, that the Board had no power to make such regulations, and that the regulations made were unreasonable. The case came to trial and was dismissed on July 15, 1941. The following findings of fact and conclusions of law were decided by the court:



"The court finds as facts the following:

"1. Plaintiff is and has been a licensed dentist in the District of Columbia for 25 years; he is reasonably competent; he has advertised for 25 years in newspapers, in which he has spent \$2,500 to \$6,000 a year, and by placing for many years four signs, 4 feet by 6 feet in size, and on which there is lettering 4, 5, and 8 inches in size, on his building, as well as by displaying a large metal sign hung at an angle, designed for illumination but no longer illuminated.

"2. Plaintiff waits on 50 to 60 patients a day; he estimates that half of them come in because of seeing the newspaper advertisement stating: 'Free examination—no charge'; about 12 to 15 patients a day come in because of the advertisement offering to make a dental plate for \$27.50. Some of the patients are attracted by the signs on the building and by recommendations of other patients.

"3. Plaintiff's office is located at — and — Streets NW., on the — corner thereof on the second floor. Heavy traffic passes on both — Street and on — Street. Traffic consists of both buses and street cars, as well as heavy automobile traffic.

"4. The size of letters fixed by the Board of Dental Examiners are readily visible from the street and the signs sufficient in number. So also the regulations of the Board of Dental Examiners as to advertisements are reasonable.

"5. Plaintiff has failed to overcome the presumption that the regulations adopted by the Board of Dental Examiners of the District of Columbia are reasonable and proper and are within the scope of authority delegated to the Board of Dental Examiners.

"The court finds as a matter of law:

"1. That the Act of Congress, designated The Dental Act, of the Seventy-sixth Congress, Third session (Public, No. 708), is clearly constitutional;

"2. The regulations adopted by the Board of Dental Examiners are within the scope of authority delegated to them by the aforementioned Act;

"3. The question of the size of signs and the number thereof, as well as the question of the size of advertisements permitted to be inserted in daily newspapers, is primarily a question for the Board of Dental Examiners, unless their decision is clearly erroneous;

"4. The regulations of the Board of Dental Examiners are reasonable, valid, and enforceable."

The dentist has decided to appeal the case.

## BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

The reappointment of Mr. Wayne Kendrick caused no change in the personnel of the Board. The members are as follows: Mr. Wayne Kendrick, president; Mr. S. Frank Levy, treasurer; Mr. C. Vaughan Darby, secretary.

Two examinations were held by the Board during the fiscal period ended June 30, 1941; one during the month of November 1940 and one in May 1941.

At the May 1940 examination, mentioned in our last report, 62 applicants sat for the examination. Out of the number 9 passed;



3 of whom successfully completed all subjects at this one session and 6 were being reexamined in certain subjects.

At the November 1940 examination 50 applicants were present of which number 3 passed in all subjects at this session.

The regular semiannual examination was again held in May 1941 but the papers resulting will not be finally graded until the last of this month and the results included in our next report.

Sixteen certificates were issued by this Board since its last report; 13 as the result of written examinations and 3 by oral examinations to certified public accountants from other States who are now in practice in the District of Columbia.

The financial report shows a cash balance June 30, 1941 of \$666.53. This balance results after the payment of all liabilities incurred to the end of the fiscal year.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

Two meetings of the Board were held during the year.

The meeting held March 26, 1941, was for the purpose of examination for license to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia. At this meeting four applicants were examined.

At the eighty-third meeting held on April 8, 1941, four veterinarians were licensed to practice and proper certificates were issued to them.

At this meeting also, the same officers of the Board were unanimously elected for the following year.

Balance on hand at the Hamilton National Bank this date is \$129.73.

MELVIN C. HAZEN,  
JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,  
C. W. KUTZ,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*









